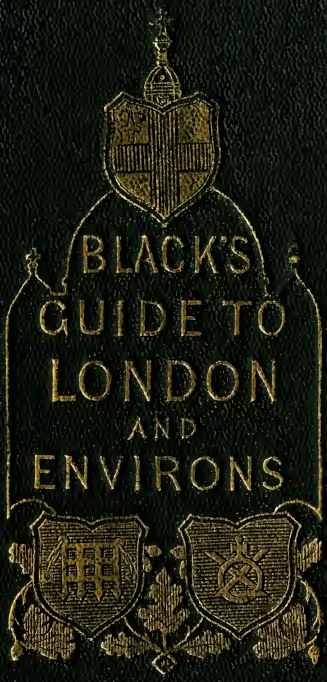

BLACK'S
GUIDE TO
LONDON
AND
ENVIRONS

BLACK'S PLAN OF LONDON.

Boundaries of Postal Districts Engraved thus — Boundaries of Boroughs

This Plan is divided into half Mile squares measured from St Pauls

HAMPSTEAD
SOUTH END GREEN
WEST END
TUFNELL PARK
UPPER HOLLOWAY
HIGHBURY
LOWER HOLLOWAY
KENTISH TOWN
CASTLE (HAWKES) MARKET
CAMDEN NEW TOWN
LOWER CLAPTON
DALSTON
KINGSLAND
HACKNEY
HACKNEY WICK
KILBURN
N.W.
PRIMROSE HILL
CAMDEN TOWN
ISLINGTON
N.E.
PORTLAND TOWN
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS
REGENTS PARK
SOMERS TOWN
ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS
HOLBORN
W.C.
E.C.
PADDINGTON
KENSINGTON
HYDE PARK
GARDENS
SERPENTINE
GREEN PARK
HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT
THAMES
HOLLAND PARK
KENSINGTON
BROMPTON
EXHIBITION
BERMONDSEY
EARLS COURT
NEWINGTON
NORTH END
CHELSEA
S.W.
NEW BROMPTON
WALHAM GREEN
CREMORNE GARDENS
EEL BROOK COMMON
FULHAM PARK
PARSONS GREEN
BATTERSEA PARK
BATTERSEA
WALWORTH
S.E.
PECKHAM NEW TOWN
NEW CROSS
DEPTFORD
CAMBERWELL
PECKHAM

Metropolitan Underground Railway shewn thus

Scale of One Statute Mile

PUBLISHED BY A & C BLACK EDINBURGH

Drawn & Engraved by J Bartholomew Edin.

BLACK'S MAP OF ENVIRONS OF LONDON.


Chesham
Amersham
Chenies
Rickmansworth
Watford
Harrow
Uxbridge
Hillingdon
Ruislip
Pinner
Edgware
Hendon
Finchley
Hampstead
Highgate
Tottenham
Edmonton
Enfield
Waltham Abbey
Epping
Loughton
Chigwell
Hainault Forest
Romford
Brentwood
Ongar
Barking
Dagenham
Ilford
Woolwich
Erith
Dartford
Greenwich
Deptford
Lewisham
Peckham
Camberwell
Brixton
Clapham
Wandsworth
Battersea
Chelsea
Fulham
Putney
Richmond
Kew
Twickenham
Hounslow
Isleworth
Staines
Ashford
Chertsey
Walton on Thames
Esher
Kingston
Wimbledon
Merton
Sutton
Croydon
Beckenham
Bromley
Hayes
Epsom
Leatherhead
Ashtead
Banstead
Carshalton
Mitcham
Streatham
Norwood
Dulwich
Sydenham
Bexley
Sidcup
Eltham
Plumstead
Woolwich
Barnet
Hadley
Enfield
Edmonton
Tottenham
Hackney
Islington
Holborn
Bloomsbury
Paddington
Kensington
Chelsea
Battersea
Clapham
Wandsworth
Greenwich
Deptford
Bermondsey
Rotherhithe
Poplar
Limehouse
Stepney
Whitechapel
Shoreditch
Hoxton
Clerkenwell
Finsbury
Islington
Kingsland
Stoke Newington
Hackney
Leyton
Walthamstow
Chingford
Epping
Ongar
Brentwood
Romford
Hornchurch
Upminster
Grays
Purfleet
Dartford
Crayford
Bexley
Sidcup
Chislehurst
Orpington
Farnborough
Keston
Hayes
Bromley
Beckenham
Penge
Norwood
Streatham
Tooting
Merton
Sutton
Cheam
Banstead
Epsom
Ewell
Carshalton
Croydon
Addington
Coulsdon
Caterham
Godstone
Oxted
Limpsfield
Westerham
Sevenoaks
Tatsfield
Titsey
Brasted
Seal
Otford
Shoreham
Eynsford
Farningham
Dartford
Swanscombe
Northfleet
Gravesend
Chalk
Cobham
Ockham
Ripley
Send
Woking
Byfleet
Weybridge
Chertsey
Laleham
Staines
Windsor
Eton
Slough
Colnbrook
Langley
Iver
Uxbridge
Ruislip
Northwood
Pinner
Harrow
Wembley
Willesden
Hampstead
Highgate
Finchley
Barnet
Edgware
Stanmore
Bushey
Watford
Rickmansworth
Chenies
Amersham
Chesham
Aylesbury
Tring
Berkhamsted
Hemel Hempstead
Watford
St Albans
Hatfield
Hertford
Ware
Hoddesdon
Waltham Cross
Enfield

Omnibus routes marked thus



Published by

B 40341

25

PLAN OF LONDON.

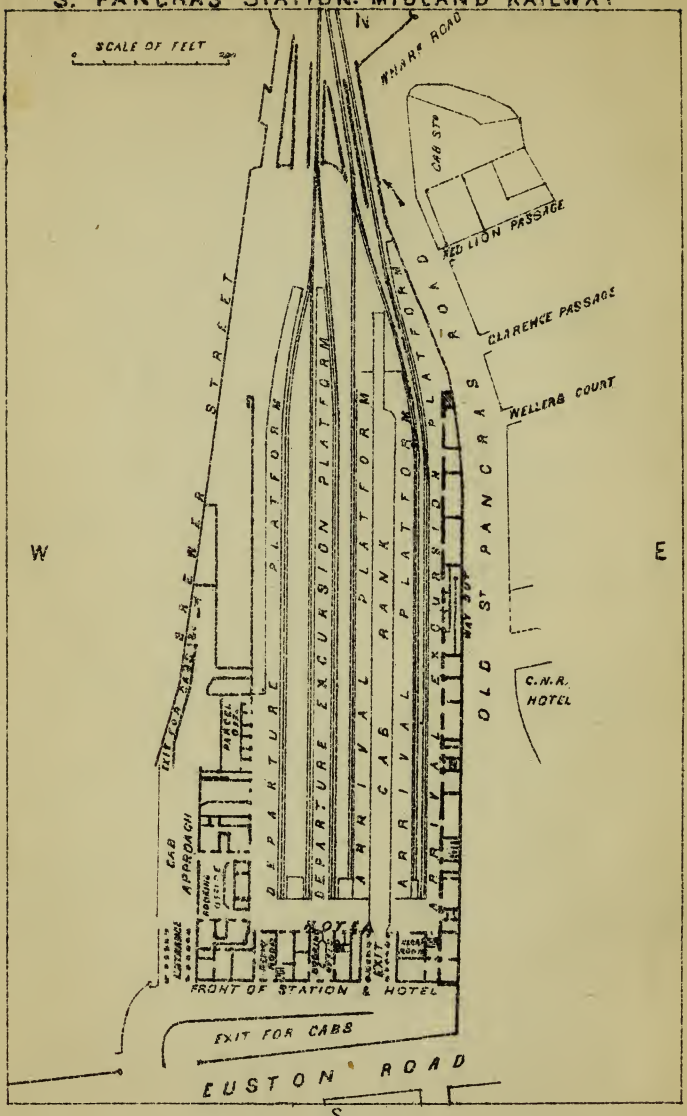
Churches † Theatres ★ Metropolitan Underground Railway



J. Bartholomew Edin.r

Black, Edinburgh.

ST PANCRAS STATION. MIDLAND RAILWAY



LONDON

AND ITS ENVIRONS

METROPOLITAN OMNIBUS ROUTES.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

The Atlas Omnibuses start from Camberwell Gate, and pass along the Walworth Road to Elephant and Castle. They also start from the Swan, Old Kent Road, and pass along the Old and New Kent Roads, to Elephant and Castle, London Road, St. George's Circus,—Westminster Road, Westminster Bridge, Houses of Parliament, Parliament Street, Treasury, Whitehall, Horse Guards and Admiralty, Charing Cross, Cockspur Street, Pall Mall, Waterloo Place, Regent Street (Quadrant), Regent Street, Oxford Street, Orchard Street, Portman Square, Baker Street, Upper Baker Street, Park Road, Wellington Road, Eyre Arms, St. John's Wood. Some of the routes terminate at the Swiss Cottage, and others at the Marlborough Tavern, Marlborough Road.

Other Omnibuses leave the Lord Nelson, Old Kent Road, and pass along the Old Kent Road, Great Dover Road, Borough High Street, London Bridge, King William Street, Moorgate Street, Finsbury Square, Pitfield Street, New North Road, Hoxton, to the Lower Road, Islington.

The Waterloo Omnibuses have the same starting points as the preceding, and pursue the same routes as far as St. George's Circus. They then take the Waterloo Road (South-Western Railway Terminus), Waterloo Bridge, Wellington Street (Somerset House), Strand, Exeter Hall, Lowther Arcade, Charing Cross, Cockspur Street, Pall Mall, Waterloo Place, Regent Street, Quadrant, Mortimer Street, Great Portland Street, Portland Road, Albany Street, York and Albany Tavern (near Regent's Park, Zoological Gardens).

King's Cross Omnibuses start from Kennington Gate and Park, and take the course of Kennington Road, High Street, Newington (Spurgeon's Tabernacle), Elephant and Castle, London Road, St. George's Circus, Blackfriars Road, Blackfriars Bridge, Fleet Street, Chancery Lane, Holborn, Gray's Inn Road, King's Cross, Euston Road, Charrington Street, Somers Town, College Street, Camden Town.

Islington and Barnsbury Omnibuses leave the same starting point as the preceding and pursue the same route as far as Fleet Street, when they proceed along Ludgate Hill, St. Paul's Churchyard, St. Martin's-le-Grand, General Post Office, Aldersgate Street, Charter House Square, Goswell Street Road, Islington, White Lion Street, Penton Street, Thornhill Road, Barnsbury Park.

EAST AND WEST.

First Route.—Mile End, Whitechapel Road, Whitechapel, Aldgate, High Street, Leadenhall Street, India House, Cornhill, Royal Exchange, Bank of England, Mansion House Street, Poultry, Cheapside, St. Paul's Churchyard, Ludgate Hill, Fleet Street, Temple Bar, Strand, Somerset House, Exeter Hall, Charing Cross, Cockspur Street, Pall Mall, Waterloo Place, Regent Street, Piccadilly, Hyde Park Corner, Knightsbridge, Sloane Street, thence to Chelsea.

Second Route.—From Cheapside through Newgate Street, Skinner Street, Holborn, New Oxford Street, Oxford Street, West (Marble Arch and entrance to Hyde Park), Edgeware Road, Praed Street, to the Great Western Railway Terminus at Paddington.

SOUTH AND EAST.

Camberwell Gate, passing along the Walworth Road to Elephant and Castle, Newington Causeway, Borough High Street, London Bridge, Gracechurch Street, Bishopsgate Street, Shoreditch (Great Eastern Railway), Hackney Road, to Shoreditch Church. Royal Exchange to Hackney. For *Tramway Routes* see page 29.

BLACK'S

GUIDE TO LONDON

AND ITS ENVIRONS



SIXTH EDITION

ILLUSTRATED BY MAPS, PLANS, AND VIEWS

EDINBURGH: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK

1875

CAB FARES.

LICENSED TO CARRY FIVE PERSONS.

If required by the Hour, to be expressed at the hiring.

No Fare LESS than One Shilling.

	a	d.
Per Mile or Part of a Mile	0	6

The Driver not compelled to exceed Six Miles from the place of hiring.
FOR WAITING.—Every Fifteen Minutes completed, one-fourth part of the rate per hour.

Per Hour or Part of an Hour	2	0

The Driver not compelled to exceed One Hour from the time when hired—For every Fifteen Minutes, or part of Fifteen Minutes, above One Hour, one-fourth part of the rate per hour.

If Discharged beyond the radius of Four Miles from Charing Cross, for every Mile or part of a Mile	1	0

Children under the age of ten years, half price. Two children to be counted as one Adult Person.

Luggage.

For each Package carried outside	0	2

Extra Persons—For each Person above Two, for the whole journey	0	6

TWO-WHEEL (HANSOM) CABS.

No Fare LESS than One Shilling.

Per Mile or Part of a Mile	0	6
Per Hour or Part of an Hour	2	6

These Cabs are licensed to carry Two Persons, and have no convenient means for carrying luggage.

PREFACE.

To supply a guide-book for visitors which, in the plainest and fewest words, should point out and describe the salient features of this great metropolis, has been the aim of the writer. He has had in view simply to state what is most worthy of being seen, and what is the best way of seeing it, leaving those who would study manners and customs, or the works of art, constructive, architectural or pictorial, or the minute details which compose the vast result called London, to consult the volumes specially devoted to these large subjects.

As any route proposed by the writer for visiting the various objects mentioned in the following pages would probably be unsuitable to as many persons as it assisted, he will leave each reader to devise his own scheme for making the tour of London. It seems desirable, however, to mention here, for the benefit of total strangers, what would be generally considered the sights best worth seeing.

In London.

The Thames by steamboat from Chelsea to Greenwich.
The Tower.
The London Docks.
Bank of England, Royal Exchange, Mansion House, and Guildhall.
The Monument, view from top.
St. Paul's Cathedral. } Churches.
The Temple Church. }
Westminster Abbey. }
The Houses of Parliament.
National Gallery, Trafalgar Square.
South Kensington Museum.
Royal Albert Hall.
Lord Ellesmere's Picture Gallery.
Bethnal Green Museum.
Royal Academy's Annual Picture Exhibition, Burlington House.
British Museum.
Buckingham Palace.
St. James's Palace.
Parks—St. James's, Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens, and Regent's Park.
Pall Mall and its Club Houses.
Regent Street and its shops.
Westminster and Waterloo Bridges
Thames Tunnel.
Covent Garden, Market, and Floral Hall.
Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park.
The Theatres and Opera Houses.
Tussaud's Wax Work Exhibition.

In the Environs.

Crystal Palace.
Greenwich Hospital and Park.
Woolwich Dockyard and Arsenal.
Alexandra Palace and Park.
Gravesend and Rosherville.
Kew Gardens.
Hampton Court and Richmond.
Windsor Castle.
Epping Forest.
Blackheath and Morden College.
Dulwich Picture Gallery.

Then there are various places where the English assemble in numbers and there see certain pageants, special musical

performances, business proceedings, etc., which rank amongst the most interesting sights. Such are—

The Opening or Closing of the Session of Parliament by the Sovereign in person.

A Debate in the House of Lords or House of Commons.

A Trial in a Court of Law.

The Lord Mayor's Show on the 9th of November.

The Anniversary Festival of the Sons of the Clergy at St. Paul's, about the middle of May. Performance of Sacred Music.

The Anniversary Festival of the Charity Children under the dome of St. Paul's. First Thursday in June.

An Oratorio at Exeter Hall or the Crystal Palace.

The Floral Fêtes at the Horticultural Gardens, the Botanic Gardens, Crystal Palace, Alexandra Park, etc.

The Derby day at Epsom, or the Cup day at Ascot, in June.

A Boat Race on the Thames.

The Game of Cricket at Lord's Ground, St. John's Wood Road; the Oval, Kennington; Prince's, Hans Place, Sloane Street; and Calford Bridge.

We add a few hints to strangers who wish to make as much of their time as possible in London:—In the first place, study well the plan of the metropolis, so as to acquire a knowledge of the localities of the various objects and of the roads to them. Then make up your mind as to what you consider best worth seeing. Tastes differ; whilst one person would wish to devote more time than is usually allotted to the inspection of scientific museums, another would prefer to study pictures, and another architectural works. Before visiting any place, read our description of it, so that you may go prepared to look for the most interesting things.

If ever at a loss as to your road, make inquiry in a shop or of a policeman, not of casual passers by.

London, in its general plan, is easily comprehended. Two great thoroughfares run directly west from St. Paul's—Fleet Street, the Strand, and Piccadilly to the left; Holborn and Oxford Street to the right; to Hyde Park, eastward, one long street continues to Essex—Cheapside, Poultry, Cornhill, Leadenhall Street, Aldgate, Whitechapel, Mile End, Bow, Stratford. The streets to the left, going westward, all lead to the river, and the main roads from all the bridges between the Tower and Vauxhall converge at the Obelisk, St. George's Circus, and hence trend outward to the suburbs of Camberwell, Brixton, Clapham, Dulwich, Peckham, Greenwich, etc. The streets to the right of Holborn and Oxford Street, going west, all lead to the long line of road from the Bank to Paddington—City Road, Pentonville Road, Euston Road, and Marylebone Road; and thence to the northern suburbs of Islington, Holloway, Highgate, and Hampstead. A glance at the Sketch Maps at either end of this Guide will assist the stranger in comprehending these details, which, once thoroughly mastered, render locomotion in London more easy than in almost any other European city.

Kelly's Post Office Directory, which may be seen in every hotel and in many shops, contains the addresses of all persons in business as well as those of persons of independent means. Webster's Red Book only gives the addresses of the latter when having houses of their own. Kelly's Directory also contains a great mass of information as to persons in government offices, the conveyances and post-offices throughout the kingdom, etc. Bradshaw's Railway Guide, published monthly, gives every information about trains and fares.

CONTENTS.

Introductory Information.

PAGE

INTRODUCTORY.—Position—Population—Historical Summary—Local Divisions—Local Management—Public Works—Supply of Food—Supply of Water—Drinking-Fountains—Drainage—Fires—Police—Gas-lighting—Cemeteries—Meteorology . . 1

Hotels, Dining-Rooms, etc.

General Information for Strangers—Hotels—Lodgings—Restaurants and Dining-rooms—Coffee-houses—Hackney Carriages—Tolls—Omnibus Routes—Railway Stations—Electric Telegraph Companies—Commissionaires—Parcels Delivery Company—Patents—Foreign Money 23

Royal Palaces.

Buckingham Palace—St. James's Palace—Marlborough House—Whitehall—Kensington Palace 37

The Tower.

History—Traitor's Gate—Wakefield Tower—Horse Armoury—White Tower—Salt Tower—Jewel House—Regalia—Martin Tower—New Barracks—Tower Chapel—Beauchamp Tower—Bell Tower—Lieutenant's Lodgings 43

Houses of Parliament.

The Houses of Peers and Commons—Westminster Hall . . 57

Cathedrals and Churches.

St. Paul's Cathedral—Westminster Abbey—Churches and Chapels 65

Government Offices.

PAGE

General Post Office—Telegraph Office—Mint—Somerset House—Treasury Buildings—Horse Guards—Admiralty—Burlington House—Trinity House—Heralds' College 109

Commercial Buildings.

Bank of England—Royal Exchange—Stock Exchange—Custom House—Coal Exchange 121

Museums.

British Museum—Museum of College of Surgeons—Museum of Practical Geology—United Service Museum—India Museum—Missionary Museum 129

Societies

CONNECTED WITH SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND THE ARTS.

Royal Society—Royal College of Physicians—Society of Antiquaries—Society of Arts—Royal Academy of Arts—Royal Institution—Linnæan Society—Geological Society—Royal Geographical Society—Royal Asiatic Society, Sion College—Institution of Civil Engineers—Royal Institute of British Architects—Royal Society of Literature—Royal Agricultural Society—Smithfield Club—Libraries 153

Albert Hall, and Gardens

BELONGING TO SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens—Royal Botanic Society's Gardens, Regent's Park—Zoological Gardens . . . 161

Public Picture Galleries.

National Gallery—South Kensington Museum—Soane Museum—National Portrait Gallery—Annual Exhibitions of Pictures, etc. 169

Private Mansions and Picture Galleries.

Apsley House—Argyll House—Bridgewater House—Chesterfield House—Devonshire House—Grosvenor House—Holland House—Lambeth Palace—Lansdowne House—Northumberland House—Stafford House—Other Private Galleries 179

Clubs.

PAGE

Army and Navy Club—Athenæum Club—Carlton Club—City Club—Conservative Club—Garrick Club—Guards' Club—Junior United Service Club—Oriental Club—Oxford and Cambridge Club—Reform Club—Travellers' Club—Union Club—United Service Club—University—White's—Brooks's—Boodle's—Junior Carlton Club, etc. 189

Theatres, Concert Rooms,

And Places of Public Amusement.

Adelphi Theatre—Astley's Amphitheatre—Covent Garden Theatre—Drury Lane Theatre—Haymarket Theatre—Her Majesty's Theatre—Lyceum Theatre—Gaiety Theatre—Olympic Theatre—Pavilion Theatre—Princess' Theatre—Sadler's Wells Theatre—Standard Theatre—Surrey Theatre—Victoria Theatre, etc.—Exeter Hall, St. James's Hall, etc.—Polytechnic Institution—Tussaud's Exhibition of Wax-works, etc.—Bazaars . . 195

The City Corporation.

Guildhall—Mansion-House—City Companies and their Halls . 203

The Thames:

Its Origin, Tides, etc.

Port of London—On the River from Chelsea to Hungerford—From Hungerford to London Bridge—From London Bridge to Greenwich—River Steamers 217

The Bridges.

Battersea Park Bridge—Blackfriars' Bridge—Charing Cross Bridge—Lambeth Bridge—London Bridge—Southwark Bridge—Vauxhall Bridge—Waterloo Bridge—Westminster Bridge—Railway Bridges—The Thames Tunnel 227

The Docks.

Commercial Docks—East India Docks—London Docks—St. Katherine's Docks—Surrey Docks—West India Docks—Victoria Docks 233

Courts of Law and Equity.

PAGE

Civil Courts—The Lord Chancellor and the Courts of Chancery—Courts of Queen's Bench, the Common Pleas, and the Exchequer—Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—County Courts—Criminal Courts—Central Criminal Courts—Old Bailey—Middlesex Sessions House 237

Inns of Court.

Lincoln's Inn—The Inner Temple—Gardens—Church—The Middle Temple—Old Hall—New Library—Gray's Inn—Minor Inns— 241

Prisons.

Bridewell—Holloway Prison—Coldbath Fields Prison—Middlesex House of Detention—Millbank Prison—Newgate—Pentonville Prison—Debtors' Prisons 249

Charitable Institutions.

Chelsea Hospital—Foundling Hospital—General Hospitals for Diseases—St. Bartholomew's—St. Thomas's—University College—Westminster—Charing Cross—Great Northern—St. George's—Guy's—King's College—St. Mary's—Middlesex—Royal Free Hospital—Hospitals for Special Diseases—Bethlehem Hospital—Cancer Hospital—Consumption Hospitals—Fever Hospital—St. Luke's—Ophthalmic—Orthopædic—Small-Pox—Spinal Hospitals 253

Schools and Colleges.

Charter-House—Christ's Hospital—Gresham College—King's College and School—Merchant Tailors' School—New College—St. Paul's School—Westminster School—University College—University of London 263

Markets.

Covent Garden—Floral Hall—Smithfield—Billingsgate—Columbia—Metropolitan Cattle-Market—Tattersall's, &c. 271

Breweries

And other Industrial Establishments 277

The Parks.

PAGE

Battersea Park—The Green Park—Hyde Park—Kensington Gardens—St. James's Park—Kennington Park—Victoria Park—Finsbury Park—Southwark Park 279

Streets in the City.

Fleet Street—Temple Bar—Ludgate Hill and Street—St. Paul's Churchyard—Chancery Lane—Holborn—Newgate Street—Aldersgate Street—Cheapside and the Poultry—Streets by the Bank of England—Moorgate Street and Finsbury—Threadneedle Street—Cornhill—Bishopsgate Street and Crosly Hall—Lombard Street—Fenchurch Street—King William Street—London Stone—Old City Mansion 287

Streets and Squares West of the City.

Trafalgar Square—The Strand—Lincoln's-Inn-Fields—Leicester Square—Whitehall—Westminster—Pall Mall—St. James's Street—Piccadilly—Bond Steeet—Regent Street—Oxford Street 307

Columns and Statues

In the Open Air.

Monument—Nelson Column—York Column—Westminster Column—Statues 321

Environs of London.

Greenwich—Woolwich—Crystal Palace—Dulwich Picture Gallery—Epsom—Kew Gardens—Richmond—Hampton Court—Windsor Castle—Alexandra Palace 325

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

CONSISTING OF

General Plan of London, Map of Environs, Plans of Public Buildings, Museums & Gardens, Railway Stations, Views of Public Buildings, & Places of Resort.

Plan of the City of London . . . . . *Pocket.*
Map of the Environs, Windsor to Greenwich, etc. . . *Do.*
Index Map of London.
Do. Do. Environs.

Dome of St. Paul's Cathedral . . . . . *Page* 1
Plans of Railway Stations 31
View of Buckingham Palace 37
View of the Tower 43
Ground Plan of Ditto 44
View of the Houses of Parliament 57
Ground Plan of Ditto 57
View of St. Paul's Cathedral 65
Ground Plan of Ditto 66
View of Westminster Abbey 75
Ground Plan of Ditto 76
Ground Plan of British Museum, Area 131
,, ,, Galleries 140
Ground Plan of Royal Albert Hall 161
Ground Plan of Zoological Gardens 166

The Environs.

Map of the Environs of London—Windsor, Gravesend, Crystal Palace, Richmond, Hampton Court, etc. etc. PAGE
Greenwich Hospital 325
Crystal Palace, Sydenham 330
Alexandra Palace 341
Epsom Race-Course 346
Richmond 354



INTRODUCTORY.

Population — History — Local Divisions and Management — Food — Water — Fountains — Drainage — Fires — Police — Gas-lighting — Cemetries — Meteorology.

LONDON, the capital of the British Empire, lies upon both banks of the river Thames, some fifty miles from its mouth. Its latitude may be roughly taken at 51° 31′ N. It extends into four counties, but the largest portion is in Middlesex. It returns twenty members to the Commons' House of Parliament, four elected by the City of London proper, two by the City of Westminster, and two each by the boroughs of Marylebone, Finsbury, Tower Hamlets, Chelsea, Hackney, Southwark, and Lambeth, the two last of which are on the south side of the river.

POPULATION.—According to the census of 1871, the population of the metropolis amounts to 3,264,530 persons; but within the metropolitan police district, drawn from 12 to 15 miles round Charing Cross, it approaches four millions.

The following table shews the population of the different districts of the metropolis :—

Districts of London.	Inhabited Houses.	Population in 1871.
Middlesex.		
Kensington	15,492	120,234
Chelsea	8,989	71,086
Limehouse	7,789	57,578
St. George's, Hanover Square	10,425	89,763
Westminster	6,508	65,901
St. Martin-in-the-Fields	2,083	21,157
St James, Westminster	3,381	33,587
Marylebone	16,328	159,177
Paddington	11,832	96,784
Hampstead	4,340	32,271
Pancras	24,079	221,594
Islington	27,083	213,749
Hackney	19,355	124,877
St. Giles	4,541	53,429
Strand	3,239	37,549
Holborn	3,804	43,504
Clerkenwell	6,808	65,303
St. Luke	5,871	54,969
London City	9,248	74,494
Shoreditch	15,624	127,160
Bethnal Green	15,981	120,200
Whitechapel	8,313	76,332
St. George-in-the-East	5,924	48,235
Mile-end Old Town	13,037	93,146
Poplar	16,259	116,277
Fulham	10,177	66,070
Charter House, Gray's and Lincoln's Inn, Temple, etc.	186	1,246
Surrey.		
St. Saviour, Southwark	3,716	30,214
St. Olave, Southwark	1,764	14,752
Bermondsey	10,624	80,413
St. George, Southwark	6,903	56,083
Newington	12,545	88,691
Lambeth	29,123	208,302
Wandsworth	19,091	125,050
Camberwell	17,755	111,302
Rotherhithe	3,934	25,873
Kent and Essex.		
Greenwich	16,170	100,601
Lewisham	8,271	51,033
Plumstead	7,960	50,996
Woolwich	4,670	35,548
Total	419,222	3,264,530

With the local government of this vast body, about 7,000 persons are connected. During the ten years between 1861 and 1871, the population increased to the extent of 447,815.

From 1600 to 1700 children are born in every week, and from 1000 to 1100 persons die during that time. The annual rate of mortality is about 2·2 per cent, that is, out of every 45 persons one dies in the course of the year—a rate lower than that of any other large city in Europe, and to be ascribed to our superior sanitary regulations, in which, however, there is still much room for improvement. It has been calculated that one in six of those who die in London dies in one of the public institutions, a poor-house, hospital, asylum, or prison. The relief of the poor during a severe winter costs about £40,000 a-week.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

London was a British settlement before the Romans came to the island, and its etymology is thought to be Llyn Dyn, the city of the lake, transformed by the Roman conquerors into Londinium. Cæsar, not foreseeing its future importance, has not mentioned it, though he arrived at the valley of the Thames, which he crossed at Oatlands. The first mention of London in a Roman writer occurs in Tacitus, who speaks of it as a place of great resort by merchants, although it had not attained the dignity of a *colonia*, which it did at a later date under the name of *Augusta*. Suetonius, who commanded the foreign troops, was obliged to abandon the place when Boadicea raised the standard of revolt (A.D. 62). Colchester and Verulam were both made Roman stations before Londinium, which it is believed was not occupied until 105 years after Cæsar's invasion, and not walled round until A.D. 306. The ancient wall commenced near the spot where the Tower now stands, and was carried by the Minories to Cripplegate, Newgate, and Ludgate, inclosing an area of rather more than 3 miles in circumference. On the wall, which was 22 feet in height, there stood 15 towers 40 feet high. It is conjectured that the prætorium and its adjuncts were on the site of the Poultry and Cornhill, and London Stone, now in Cannon Street, is supposed to have been the central stone or *milliarium* from which distances were measured. A hundred years ago some towers of the Roman wall still existed, but now it has all disappeared with the exception of two or three fragments. The curious may still, however, gaze on a little of the work of those stern conquerors in Cripplegate Churchyard and at Barber-Surgeons' Hall, which was partly formed out of a bastion by Inigo Jones. The name of "London

Wall," a city street, perpetuates the site of another portion. Behind Ludgate Hill, on the south side, a portion of the old wall is still to be seen by the curious. Roman remains have frequently been discovered in laying the foundation of modern houses, and in the British Museum, the City of London Museum, Guildhall, the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, Somerset House, and in some private museums, they may still be seen. A hypocaust well and other Roman structures were come upon when the Coal Exchange in Lower Thames Street was built. The depth at which these and other remains have been found from the surface, from 11 to 20 feet, shows on what a mass of rubbish modern London stands.

Of Anglo-Saxon London we know very little. It was made the capital of the so-called kingdom of Essex in the sixth century, and in the next it became a bishop's see.

In 851 those restless robbers, the Danes, while on a second visit to the island, sailed up the Thames with 300 vessels, and burned London, as well as ravaged Canterbury. Although rebuilt by Alfred in 886, it was totally destroyed by an accidental fire seven years later. The Danes continued their attacks, until at last Canute established himself as king of England and made London his residence, it having been again rebuilt. Some names still exist to keep us in mind of the dominion of those fierce northmen. They had a church and burial-place where St. Clement-*Danes* now stands; St. Olaf was one of their saints, and St. Olave's church in Southwark occupies the spot where the original edifice stood (the name Tooley Street is but a corruption of that of the saint); there are two other churches dedicated to the same saint in the city; again, St. Magnus was another of their saints, and his name still survives in a church near London Bridge.

The time, however, came when the Danish power was put an end to by the Anglo-Saxons, whom in turn William the Conqueror subdued. Of him the great white Tower still speaks, and there are a few crypts of his time still existing, but buried under modern edifices.

It has been pointed out that three of the great landmarks of the present day stand on the sites where the original edifices were placed many hundred years ago. St. Paul's minster, founded by the Cantian Ethelbert in 610; Westminster Abbey, commenced by Sebert on Thorny Island in 616; and the White Tower of the first William—the last in great part the very build-

ing of the Conqueror. These all testify that modern London has not shifted its position like some cities that could be named ; it has only grown larger.

There are traces of ancient Roman Catholic establishments left in the names of several places, although the buildings themselves have long since disappeared, viz., Black-Friars, White-Friars, Crutched-Friars, Austin-Friars, the Minories, the Chartreuse (now the Charter-House), with various priories and nunneries. With the exception of Westminster Abbey, the Temple Church, and the church of St. Saviour (or Mary Overy), Southwark, there is nothing of ancient ecclesiastical architecture on a large scale now to be seen ; still the chapel in the White Tower, the church of St. Bartholomew-the-great, Smithfield, and the crypt under St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, are well worth the notice of the man of taste. (See the chapter on churches.) *Westminster Hall*, *Lambeth Palace*, and *Crosby Hall*, Bishopsgate Street, lately restored, are examples of ancient royal, baronial, or domestic architecture.

Looking at an old map of London, prepared soon after Elizabeth began her reign, and at a time when there were about 145,000 inhabitants, we perceive the tower standing apart from the city on the east, Finsbury and Spitalfields on the north, with fields and trees ; on the west beyond Temple Bar, there are various scattered hamlets, including St. Giles' and Charing, whilst Westminster is far away as a separate city. The Strand, the road connecting London and Westminster, has between it and the river, the houses and gardens of bishops and noblemen.

For the curious and the antiquarian a few dates of important events connected with Old London may not be uninteresting. The city first began to assert its supremacy soon after William I. became king of England, though he and his successors continually harassed and taxed the citizens. The first mention of a lord mayor is made at the coronation of Richard I., when Henry Fitz-Alwyn acted as chief butler. Previous to that the title was Portreeve, afterwards improved into Sheriff. In 1176 the first stone bridge was thrown over the Thames. There had been a wooden bridge at Southwark, which was nearly destroyed by the Norwegian King Aulaf, more than 150 years previously. During the mayoralty of Fitz-Alwyn it was ordered that all new houses should be built of stone or brick, with roofs of tile or slate. About that time London was supplied with water from wells or conduits ; and, 100 years after, the huge conduit in

Chepe was fed by water from Ty-burn, then a clear running brook. In 1275 Edward I. caused the old wall to be strengthened and repaired, and a new wall to be built from Ludgate westward; about five years after, a toll was taken on London Bridge for the purpose of raising a fund for its sustentation. At various times London has suffered greatly from fires. In fact, seven times previous to the Great Fire of 1666, London was nearly ruined by conflagration. In 1212, 1419, 1439, 1444, the city suffered greatly from fire, storm, and sickness; but these were insignificant compared to the fire and plague in the reign of the second Charles. William Walworth, elected mayor in 1380, killed Wat Tyler in Smithfield, on the 15th of June in the following year. Whittington, four times elected mayor, 1396, 1397, 1406, and 1419, in which latter year he entertained King Henry V. at Guildhall, and destroyed the bonds of that monarch for monies lent to him to the value of £60,000. The Thames was frozen over from November to February 1433-4. The first civic procession on the "silent highway" took place in the mayoralty of Sir John Norman, in 1453, three years after Jack Cade's rebellion. The sweating sickness raged in 1485, and again in 1517. Thames water was first conveyed in pipes in 1580; the London Bridge waterworks being erected in 1582. Hackney coaches first plied for hire in 1625. London, after the great fire, was nearly rebuilt, but unfortunately not on the plan proposed by Sir Christopher Wren. The winter of 1739-40 was memorable for the great frost which lasted from Christmas Day to Valentine's Day. The Thames was completely frozen over, and a fair held on the ice. The Gordon No Popery Riots took place in 1780, when many mansions were destroyed, thirty-six distinct fires raged at one time, and the prisoners set free from the King's Bench, Bridewell, Newgate, and the Fleet Prison. Sir Francis Burdett, its last political prisoner, was committed to the Tower in 1810; the year following the jubilee to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of George the Third's accession to the British throne. From this time forward the chief events which rendered London remarkable will be found in our descriptions of the buildings with which they were connected.

Previous to the census of 1801, we are left to conjecture what the population of London was at any given period. By Graunt it was estimated in 1661 to be 384,000, which number would be probably brought up to 460,000, by adding the population of Westminster, Lambeth, Stepney, and other neighbouring places.

LOCAL DIVISIONS.

The nucleus of London is the City, bounded on the north and east by the borough of Finsbury, on the west by the city of Westminster, to which Marylebone adjoins on the north.

In the west there are the districts of Pimlico, Brompton, Chelsea, Kensington, Bayswater, and Notting Hill.

In the north-west, St. John's Wood, Portland Town, St. Pancras, Camden Town, Kentish Town, Islington, Holloway, and Highbury, with Hampstead and Highgate on the hills behind.

In the north-east, Kingsland, Stoke Newington, Dalston, Hoxton, Shoreditch, Hackney, and Clapton.

In the east, Bethnal Green, Whitechapel, Stepney, Limehouse, Poplar, Old Ford, Mile End, Stratford, and Bromley.

In the south-east, Southwark, known as "The Boro'," including Bermondsey and Rotherhithe; population, 209,870.

In the south-west, Lambeth, with the adjacent districts of Kennington, Walworth, Wandsworth, Brixton, and Camberwell.

WESTMINSTER derives its name from the abbey minster, and was made a city in the reign of Henry VIII. In Domesday book, it is styled a village with fifty holders of land, and "pannage for a hundred hogs." In 1174, the royal palace stood about two miles westward from the City of London, with gardens and orchards between. In 1560, an old plan shews that a double line of buildings connected London and Westminster, whilst a town had grown up around the hall and abbey. The present city with the adjacent districts, called the Liberties of Westminster, has a population of about 275,000 persons. It is governed by a high steward and a high bailiff.

MARYLEBONE, now one of the most populous parishes in London, was at the beginning of the last century a small place, separated from London by a mile of open ground.

PIMLICO, a name of uncertain origin, applied to the district between Hyde Park and the Thames. It is now covered with streets and houses, including many fine squares.

CHELSEA, a large parish extending by the river side westward from Pimlico. The place is mentioned in Domesday book. In it are the Hospital and Cremorne Gardens.

KENSINGTON, including Brompton, lies north and north-west of Chelsea. In the interval between the last two censuses, it has made an immense stride in population. In 1871 it had 212,780

inhabitants, an increase of 92,776 since 1851. The parliamentary borough of Chelsea includes Chelsea, Kensington, Hammersmith, and Fulham. The palace is not in Kensington (lucus a non lucendo), but in the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster. At one end of this district were the International Exhibition Buildings, near the Horticultural Society's Gardens, and the South Kensington Museum, and at the other end Holland House.

PANCRAS is the largest parish in Middlesex, having a circumference of 18 miles, and a population of 198,882 persons, according to the last census. It was anciently a lonely hamlet, one mile distant from Holborn Bars, and is often called Pancras-*in-the-fields*. Less than a hundred years ago, the population did not amount to 600. It is mentioned in Domesday book. Of its old church (recently enlarged), it has been said that it does not yield in antiquity to St. Paul's. Norden, quaintly speaks of it in 1592, as being "all alone, utterly forsaken, old, and wether-beten, yet about this structure have bin manie buildings, now decaied, leaving poore Pancras without companie or comfort; yet it is visited by theeves who assemble there not to praye, but to wait for praye; and manie fall into their handes clothed that are glad when they are escaped naked. Walke not there late." Camden Town, Agar Town, Somers' Town (so called from its being the freehold estate of Lord Somers), and Kentish Town, are all in Pancras. The termini of the London and North-Western Railway (Euston Square), of the Midland and the Great Northern Railways (King's Cross), are in St. Pancras. It has a cemetery of 87 acres in the Finchley Road.

FINSBURY takes its name from the fenny ground that existed here. The manor was held by the Corporation of London under a lease originally granted so far back as 1315. This was renewed from time to time, and the last lease expired in 1867. The manor is now held by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. It is said that the Mayor derives his title of lord from being lord of this manor. The tract once called Moorfields is in this district, the whole of which is now covered with buildings.

ISLINGTON, once a village two miles away from London, is now connected with it by a dense mass of houses. Its population of 155,291 persons has increased to the extent of 59,962 since 1851. Under the name of Iseldon it is mentioned in Domesday book, where it was stated to have 1000 acres of arable land. It includes Holloway, Highbury, and part of Kingsland.

The new Metropolitan Cattle Market and the Model Prison are in this district.

SOUTHWARK was an early settlement of the Romans, as the remains that have been from time to time discovered testify. The name, which appears to signify the southern fortification, has been spelled in no fewer than ninety-seven ways in old writings. Edward III. sold the place to the citizens of London, making certain reservations, but Edward VI. granted the full control of it to them. The affairs of the Borough, as it is now styled, are managed by a high bailiff and steward, appointed by the Corporation of London. It was constituted a ward of the city, under the name of Bridge-Without, and sends an alderman to the court. It has returned Members to Parliament ever since Edward the First's reign. Extensive manufactures are carried on here; at Bermondsey the tanners and rope-makers abound; at Rotherhithe, timber-merchants, sawyers, and boat-builders.

LAMBETH adjoins Southwark on the west. It was originally a Surrey village, with a name of uncertain derivation, but it has become a thickly populated district, covering much ground. Here are Lambeth Palace, Bethlehem Hospital, St. George's Roman Catholic Cathedral, and the County Prison. It is the seat of much manufacturing industry, including Price's Patent Candle Works, Pellatt's Glass Works, Beaufoy's Vinegar Works, Maudslay and Field's Engineering Works, and Clowes Printing Office and Foundry, each of which is the largest of its class in the metropolis.

In Southwark and Lambeth are made the silk hats, which have gradually superseded the once universal beavers.

The City is the great focus of commercial business, densely crowded with banks, counting-houses, and shops.

In Paternoster Row the publishers and booksellers meet in force; in Spitalfields the silk-weavers; in Clerkenwell the watch-makers; in Shoreditch and Hoxton the cabinet-makers; in Whitechapel the cigar-makers; in Bethnal Green the shoe-makers and match-makers; in Brompton the actors; whilst between Leadenhall Street and Houndsditch the Jews predominate.

The Temple, Chancery Lane, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn, are filled with the chambers of the lawyers.

Regent Street, Bond Street, Piccadilly, and part of Oxford Street, are famous for the best and most expensive shops.

The nobility, and people of the first fashion, chiefly reside—1st, In the district included by Regent Street, and Hyde Park, Oxford Street, and Piccadilly, within which are Grosvenor and Berkeley Squares, Park Lane, and Mayfair, the last designation being applied to the streets between Park Lane and Berkeley Square, which cover some fields where a fair was held for many years under grant from James II., not finally discontinued until late in the reign of George III. 2d, The district (often styled Belgravia), lying between Grosvenor Place and Sloane Street, and including Belgrave Square. 3d, St. James Square, and the east side of the Green Park.

A district of very high respectability, staid, grave, and decorous, like the streets, is that which lies westward of Portland Place, between Oxford Street and Marylebone Road. (Portman and Cavendish Squares, included in this district, must be considered as an offshoot of that on the south side of Oxford Street, for several of the nobility reside in them.)

The new, handsome, and healthy district westward of the Edgeware Road, and north of Hyde Park, is also highly respectable. It includes Westbourne Terrace, and many squares, inhabited by merchants, bankers, and lawyers.*

The terraces around the Regent's Park and the districts of St. John's Wood and Portland Town, west of that park, are tenanted by the same classes.

Lambeth, Southwark, and the eastern parts of London, are chiefly peopled by handicraftsmen and small shopkeepers. In these districts the manufactories of the metropolis are for the most part situate.

LOCAL MANAGEMENT.

By an Act of Parliament passed in 1855 (18th and 19th Victoria, chapter 120), a Board of forty-six persons, to be elected by

* This district has been styled by Thackeray, "The elegant, the prosperous, the polite Tyburnia, the most respectable district in the habitable globe! Over that road which the hangman used to travel constantly, and the Oxford stage twice a week, go ten thousand carriages every day. Over yonder road by which Dick Turpin fled to Windsor, and Squire Western journeyed into town, what a rush of civilisation and order flows now! What armies of gentlemen with umbrellas march to banks and chambers, and counting houses! What regiments of nursery maids and pretty infantry; what peaceful processions of policemen; what light broughams and what gay carriages; what swarms of busy apprentices and artificers, riding on omnibus roofs, pass daily and hourly!"

the ratepayers, was constituted for the purpose of superseding a great number of local boards in the management of the streets, drains, and buildings of the metropolis. This board was authorized to construct a system of main intercepting drainage, to improve the streets and make new ones, to provide parks and places of recreation, to attend to the naming of the streets, and the numbering of the houses therein; and in the building of new houses to enforce compliance with the existing regulations. This board is known as the Metropolitan Board of Works, and it has lately built for its own use a handsome set of offices on the site of Berkeley House, Spring Gardens, at the cost of £15,000. A ground rent of £500 a-year is paid to the Crown.

In addition to the main drainage works, which will be described hereafter, the board has been forming new streets and widening others. The cost of improvements of this nature in London is extremely heavy, owing in great part to the enormous value of the land. The sums that have been paid for small patches of only a few square yards sound quite fabulous, and it becomes more valuable every day. Land has been sold in the city at the rate of £900,000 an acre! Such being the case, it is easy to conceive that the progress of improvements is slow in consequence of the very large sums required to carry them out. Improvements involving the outlay of sixteen and a half millions sterling have been pressed on the board, and of these they admit that a large proportion are urgently demanded for the accommodation of the traffic. Another measure involving a large expenditure has been well-nigh completed, viz., the embankment of the Thames; and by the scheme which has been lately adopted, the requirements of the public are amply provided for by establishing a spacious thoroughfare between Westminster Bridge and Blackfriars' Bridge, by means of a simple embankment and roadway. The new thoroughfare thus created is continued eastward from Blackfriars' Bridge, by Queen Victoria Street, a wide thoroughfare, across Cannon Street to the Mansion House. The line of embankment at Westminster nearly coincides with the terrace of the New Houses of Parliament, and the general level is four feet above Trinity high-water mark. As far as the Temple Gardens, the road is 100 feet in width, and solid throughout. From this point eastward, it is reduced to the width of 70 feet, and carried on a viaduct supported on piers of masonry

with spaces between the piers available for barges to lie in. The cost of this scheme has been greatly under-estimated at £1,500,000. The embankment already formed on the Surrey side of the river, from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall, will, no doubt, be extended both up and down the river.

SUPPLY OF FOOD.

The quantity of food consumed by the people of London must be something enormous, but no exact information can be obtained on this head. Nevertheless, the results of some calculations may be interesting.

Of fresh fish, excluding shell-fish, upwards of 400 millions of pounds weight come to market in the course of a year. As to shell-fish proper, oysters may be taken as an example; about 500 millions of these are swallowed by the Londoners. Of lobsters, something like 1,200,000, and of crabs, about 600,000 are annually consumed. To supply the metropolis with flesh meat during the year, it is calculated that 400,000 oxen, 1,900,000 sheep, 130,000 calves, and 250,000 pigs, are sent hither, as well as about 40,000 tons of country killed meat. As to poultry, game, and wild birds, it is believed that 2,000,000 of domestic fowls, 350,000 ducks, 105,000 turkeys, the same number of geese, and 1,300,000 rabbits are devoured; and probably the total number of these things, from grouse, partridges, and pheasants, down to pigeons and larks, is not far short of six millions, weighing several thousand tons. Upwards of 20,000 cows are kept in and near London to supply part of the milk and cream required, the rest, amounting to perhaps four millions of quarts, coming from the country by railway. Around London there are probably not less than 12,500 acres under cultivation for the supply of vegetables, and 5000 acres stocked with fruit trees. Strawberry plants alone cover more than 200 acres. Vast quantities of vegetables and fruit are poured into the London markets both from the country and from abroad. Sixty millions of oranges and fifteen millions of lemons are imported to supply the wants of London alone. It is supposed that nearly 1,700,000 quarters of wheat are turned into flour for the bread and pastry of the metropolis; whilst nearly 800,000 quarters of malt are employed by the sixteen or seventeen great brewers of London in making 2,800,000 barrels of beer, to say nothing of

the beer made by the hundreds of smaller brewers, and that sent to the metropolis from Burton and other places.

An account of the methods by which all this vast quantity of comestibles is collected and distributed would fill a volume. All quarters of the world send their contributions, and there are labourers in every zone tilling the land, or searching the sea.

SUPPLY OF WATER.

It is supposed that the daily supply of water to the metropolis cannot be far short of a hundred millions of gallons, or about forty gallons per head per diem, the charge for which does not exceed five per cent on the rental of the houses supplied. This quantity is furnished by eight water companies—viz. 1, The New River Company; 2, The East London Company; 3, The Southwark and Vauxhall Company; 4, The Lambeth Company; 5, The West Middlesex Company; 6, The Chelsea Company; 7, The Grand Junction; and 8, The Kent Company. The capital embarked in these undertakings has been estimated at about seven and a half millions sterling. In addition to the water supplied by these companies, water is obtained in considerable quantities from wells sunk through the London clay. The great brewers obtain all their water from these so-called Artesian wells, several of which penetrate to a great depth. The Messrs. Barclay's well is 367 feet deep. The well at the Royal Mint, Tower Hill, is 400 feet deep, and one of the two wells that supply the Trafalgar Square fountains has the same depth. It is said that the water in these wells, which in no instance rises to the surface, is gradually sinking at the rate of a foot a year. Complaints having been made as to the quality of the water supplied by the London Companies, it has been proposed to obtain a supply abundantly sufficient for the requirements of the entire metropolis from some of the Welsh lakes. The cost of the scheme is estimated at about eleven millions sterling. The quality of the London water has been much improved of late, but the organic impurities per hundred gallons still amount to from 167 to 200 grains.

Of the undertakings above mentioned, we will single out the New River as more deserving of notice for its history and extent than the others. The stream called the New River is well known to those who traverse the country to the

north of London from its winding well-marked course. It commences between Hertford and Ware, at a distance of 21 miles from the Metropolis. It flows at the rate of two miles an hour, having a width of 18 feet, and a depth of 4, with a fall of 3 inches in the mile, sending a supply of water into London at the rate of 18 millions of gallons per day. The total length of its course is $38\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and the whole of it is open until it reaches Stoke Newington, where it is conducted by a subterranean channel of 300 yards under part of Islington. At Stoke Newington there are two reservoirs covering 38 acres. Here the water remains for a few days that the earthy particles in it may subside. The reservoir in Clerkenwell known as River Head has an extent of about 5 acres, and is placed at a height of 85 feet above the mid-tide level of the Thames. Iron pipes conduct the water thence to the houses of the lower district; that for the high services being derived from another reservoir close by in Claremont Square, 30 feet higher, into which the water is forced by steam pumps. At Highgate are two more reservoirs.

This useful undertaking was planned in the reign of James I. by Hugh Myddelton, "citizen and goldsmith," a native of Denbigh. He began the works in April 1608, having divided the undertaking into 36 shares. When stopped for want of funds, he applied for aid to the king, who consented to defray half the expense on being made a partner. In September 1613 the affair was brought to a successful termination, and on the 29th of that month the water was made to flow into the Clerkenwell basin amidst much ceremony and rejoicing. The total cost at that time had been about £500,000. No dividend was paid until 20 years had elapsed. More capital being required, Charles I., instead of advancing it, preferred to transfer the whole of his father's interest to Sir Hugh Myddelton (he had been made a baronet in 1622), receiving instead a fixed rent of £500 a year, which rent is still paid annually by the company into the Exchequer. That interest was then divided into 36 shares, which are known as "king's shares," whilst the others are called "adventurers' shares." From first to last about a million and a half sterling have been laid out on the New River works. A single share has been sold for £14,000, and the annual net profit is put down at from £50,000 to £60,000. Sir Hugh's family, we are sorry to say, came to poverty, and the baronetcy is extinct.

PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

Previous to the month of April 1859 there was not a drinking fountain for the use of the public in the Metropolis. In that month the first fountain of the kind was erected in the wall of St. Sepulchre's churchyard, City, and its utility to the public being apparent, the movement was promoted by the Metropolitan Free Drinking Fountain Association, and has spread so rapidly that upwards of 150 have been put up, several of them, like the first, at the expense of generous individuals. Of such, that erected by Baroness Coutts in Victoria Park is a most handsome structure. Its cost was £8000. At that which stands in front of the Royal Exchange, upwards of 6000 callers have been counted in one day. It is to be regretted that so little taste has been displayed in the planning some of these fountains.

It is generally agreed that those in Trafalgar Square are not worthy of their situation.

DRAINAGE.

The effectual drainage of any large city, so essential to the good health of the inhabitants, must always be attended with great expense, and not unfrequently with great difficulty. The extraordinarily rapid growth of the British metropolis has made the work of drainage one of continually increasing embarrassment and anxiety. Hitherto the plan adopted has been to cast the sewerage into the nearest part of the Thames, and the consequences have been most injurious to the river, and to those who dwell upon its banks. In hot and dry summers its condition has been so bad as to breed fevers amongst the neighbouring population; and various temporary expedients have been had recourse to, at great cost, partially to remedy so lamentable a state of things. It has been calculated that about seven millions of cubic feet of sewerage were discharged daily into the river from the north bank, and about two millions and a half from the south side. This quantity is equal to a depth of 6 feet over an area of 36 acres! Besides, the system of drainage thus attempted to be carried out was inadequate to the purpose, in consequence of the low level of the ground on the south bank, and the tidal rise of the river, which latter operated to stop for seve-

ral hours a day the outflow of the sewerage. The subject of an improved system becoming at last of the first importance, was discussed at great length, and many schemes were put forward, as well as many conflicting opinions. When the Metropolitan Board of Works was constituted by Act of Parliament (18th and 19th Victoria, chapter 120), the main drainage of London was the first and chief object to engage their attention. After much consideration, and aided by another Act passed in 1858, the board decided upon adopting a scheme which was the result of the consultations of several engineers, the chief credit being, however, due to Mr. Bazalgette. This scheme has been gradually and thoroughly carried into effect; but, even yet, it can hardly be said to be complete though it has cost upwards of three and a-half millions sterling, raised by a rate of 3d. on the £ on the rateable value of the whole property in the metropolis, including the City proper.

The scheme consists in constructing a system of intercepting sewers on both sides of the Thames, making a total length of 72 miles. On the north side of the river there are three independent arterial lines of sewers at different levels, which converge at the river Lea, and proceed thence side by side in one large embankment to Barking Creek, a part of the river below London. In this way the sewerage is kept out of the Thames until a point 14 miles below London Bridge is reached. It is then thrown into the river at high water, so that the ebb tide may remove it. On the south side of the river the sewerage is similarly dealt with. The point of discharge of the south London sewage is midway between Woolwich and Erith, a single tunnel passing under the town of Woolwich, and uniting with the high and low level sewers near Deptford Creek. The sewers have the form of tunnels made of bricks, and are for the most part concealed under ground, but those on the north of the Thames emerge from high ground on approaching the Lea. Over that stream they are carried by an iron aqueduct, and across the West Ham and Barking marshes by an embankment. Each tunnel is made large, to carry off the greatest flow of sewage which a greatly increased population will occasion, as well as a fall of rain equal to a quarter of an inch in 24 hours on the area drained. Near the Lea the tunnels are 9½ feet in height internally, and 12 feet wide. There are reservoirs at the outlets, and at certain points pumping engines and machinery for lifting the

sewage of the low lying districts. The works at the Deptford pumping station, where the sewage is all lifted out of the two arterial sewers into the single outfall sewer, is on a very extensive scale. The great pumping engines have a power of more than 500 horses.

Scientific persons who are desirous of inspecting these gigantic works, should apply for permission to the chief clerk of the Board of Works, at the offices in Spring Gardens, Charing Cross.

FIRES.

In a city like London the losses annually occasioned by fire must be expected to be enormous. Public building after public building falls a prey to the flames. Within the last forty years the Houses of Parliament, the Royal Exchange, and a portion of the Tower, have been destroyed. The history of the theatres is a history of fires. To guard against such losses every parish possesses two fire-engines ; and nearly every public establishment of consequence is similarly provided. The insurance offices contribute a yearly sum to the Fire Brigade, under the management of the Metropolitan Board of Works. This brigade costs about £90,000 a-year, and has rather more than 450 men distributed amongst fifty-nine stations, which are supplied with about 150 fire-engines and 130 fire-escapes, though yet insufficient, notwithstanding the energy and skill of the men. It is the common custom to insure houses and combustible property in one of the numerous insurance offices which do business in London, some of which have made very large gains. Some of these offices (such as the Commercial Union) combine the business of life and marine assurance with fire assurance, but most of them attend exclusively to the last. No night passes without there being at least one alarm. The engines rattle by at full speed, and a crowd flocks to the place to see a sight which, if the fire is a large one, is very striking. A very few hours suffice to destroy property of great value. Some years are known by connoisseurs of wine as "the comet years," from the fact of a good vintage having coincided with the appearance of a great-tailed star ; the summer of 1861 will be known for some time as "the fire summer," from the number and magnitude of the fires that took place in London. One of them, which occurred during the month of June, ravaged a large block of

warehouses, in the immediate neighbourhood of London Bridge, and caused damage to the amount of a million and a half sterling. Mr. Braidwood, the able superintendent of the fire brigade, lost his life in assisting to extinguish this conflagration, which was not extinguished for weeks. The total number of fires in London during 1874 was 1217, of which 65 ended in total destruction.

POLICE.

The police force of the Metropolis (exclusive of the City) consists of about 9000 men, who wear blue cloth dresses with the number and letter of the division of each man worked in *white* on the collar. The force was constituted under an act of Parliament passed in the tenth year of the reign of George IV., and is known as Peel's act. It has been of excellent service to the well-being of London. The stations are scattered over the metropolis, but the chief station is in Scotland Yard, Whitehall, where the Commissioners of Police, headed by Colonel Henderson, sit daily. The courts where police cases are heard are thirteen in number. They are presided over by Magistrates who are barristers, and these gentlemen are under the control of the Home Secretary. The courts of the Metropolitan police are in Bow Street; Clerkenwell; Great Marlborough Street; High Street, Marylebone; Vincent Square, Westminster; Bagnigge Wells Road, Clerkenwell; Worship Street, Shoreditch; Arbour Square, Stepney (Thames Police Court); Lower Kennington Lane, Lambeth; Blackman Street, Southwark; Blackheath Hill, for Greenwich and Woolwich; Brick Lane, Hammersmith; and Love Lane, Wandsworth. The black vans seen about the streets, which in some respects resemble omnibuses, with policemen for drivers and conductors, are the vehicles employed to remove offenders from the police-courts to prison.

Between 60,000 and 70,000 cases are annually brought before the magistrates of the City and Metropolitan police courts.

The City Police, a distinct body from the Metropolitan police, are under the control of a Commissioner whose office is at 26 Old Jewry. They consist of a body of 700 men, who are distinguished from other policemen by the city arms on the collars of their coats, and by the *yellow* colour of their numbers. The only two police courts in the city are at the Mansion House,

where the Lord Mayor presides, and at Guildhall, where an Alderman sits.

GAS LIGHTING.

London at night is everywhere illuminated with coal gas, which has done almost as much as an improved system of police in abating robberies and acts of violence. It was first introduced by an ingenious German, named Winsor, who lighted the Lyceum Theatre with it in 1803. It does not appear to have been used for street illumination until 1807, when the same person employed it to light one side of Pall Mall. Two years later he sought to obtain a charter, but the evidence of Accum the chemist in support of the invention appeared so supremely absurd to Mr. Brougham that he made it a topic of most effective ridicule, and stopped the project. Even at a later period the scheme of illumination by gas seemed highly preposterous, for Sir Humphrey Davy asked "if it were intended to take the dome of St. Paul's for a gasometer." The first gas company was established in 1810-12. In 1814 Westminster Bridge was lighted on the new method, and at the end of that year the partial lighting of the Metropolis began. But such was the alarm occasioned by an explosion in a gas refining-house, that many persons considered gas was too dangerous to be used for the purpose, and the Royal Society appointed a committee to inquire how far this assertion was true. The stronghold of fashion, Grosvenor Square, held out against the innovation until 1842. At the doors of mansions in the older streets, the iron extinguishers, in which the links or torches of past times were put out, may still be seen.

There are now twenty-four gas companies for the Metropolis. The charge to the public is from 3s. to 5s. 6d. per 1000 feet. The illuminating power and purity of the gas is tested by gas examiners, under direction of the Board of Trade.

CEMETERIES.

The barbarous practice of interring human bodies within the precincts of the Metropolis has now been wholly abandoned. But it is only of late years that it has been put down, and not before several of the churchyards had become full to overflowing, and the neighbourhood had been rendered notoriously unhealthy, "the plague spots of the population." Vaults and catacombs

underneath churches have been in most instances closed against the future deposit of coffins therein. The coffins previously there, if not removed by the relatives of the deceased, have been collected in one common vault, which has been closed and built up, never afterwards to be opened on any pretence whatever. Within the last few years numerous cemeteries have been formed in the environs of the Metropolis, of which the largest is at Woking in Surrey, 24 miles from London by the South Western Railway; but the most accessible, and the one the best worth visiting, is *Kensal Green Cemetery*, about two miles north-west of Paddington Green. Omnibuses from the Edgeware Road take passengers to the Cemetery gates. Between 50 and 60 acres were laid out in 1832, and a considerable part of it has been well adorned with monuments of all sizes and shapes. The cemetery is open to visitors on all week-days throughout the day and on Sunday afternoons. *Highgate Cemetery* comprises about 22 acres. Lying on the south slope of the hill, below the church, it commands a good view of London. *Nunhead Cemetery*, near Peckham Rye, and *Norwood Cemetery*, near the Lower Norwood Station of the West End and Crystal Palace Railway, are to the south of London, and each contains about 50 acres. Near Stoke Newington, on the north, is the *Abney Park Cemetery*. In the *Brompton Cemetery* Lord Dartrey's splendid family tomb cost upwards of £2000. It is of granite, and Egyptian design. The *City Cemetery*, at Ilford, Essex, is very spacious and well laid out.

METEOROLOGY.

A minute and very carefully-taken series of meteorological observations has been made for several years at Greenwich Observatory. Taking a series of 21 years, from 1840-1860, the mean temperature of the air is 49.2° Fahr.,* the highest annual mean during that period being 51.3° (1846), and the lowest 46.9° (1855). Taking the average of 89 years, the mean temperature of the four quarters of the year has been as follows :— Winter (Jan.-March), 38.4°; spring (April-June), 52.1°; summer (July-September), 59.5°; autumn (October-December), 43.6°. The mean daily range of the thermometer during 19 years was found to be—for the year, 15.9°; for autumn and winter, nearly 11.1°; for spring, 19.9°; and for summer, 19.7°.

* The annual mean temperature of Paris is 51.5° Fahr., and of Rome 60.7° Fahr.

The mean pressure of the air during 19 years was 29.778 inches.

The mean annual fall of rain in the above-mentioned series of 21 years was 23.95 inches, ranging from 17 inches in 1858 to 34.4 in 1852. The mean annual fall, however, taking a series of 45 years, was 25.3 inches. The weight of vapour in a cubic foot of air, taking the mean of 19 years, was calculated to be 3.4 grains.

NATURAL HISTORY.

London is too frequently described as a mere wilderness of bricks and mortar ; but, in truth, it is a city in a garden. Within a short walk or ride we may get into the open fields, and even in the mighty town itself there are more trees and shrubs, more flowers and pleasant places, than most people imagine. In the commons and meadows that fringe it—especially those of Streatham, Mitcham, Croydon, Hampstead, and Epping—wild flowers, grasses, ferns, mosses, and algæ, are discoverable by the botanist in rich profusion ; in the suburban gardens are to be seen a wealth of flowers from early spring to latest autumn ; in the woods and plantations just outside, the nightingale sings and the cuckoo calls, and thousands of song-birds find a home despite of snares and nets ; and in every street and alley the sparrow and the linnet, the finch and the swallow, come fearlessly in their several seasons. In the Thames, the Lea, and their tributaries, chub, trout, carp, tench, perch, gudgeon—and, lately, even salmon—are caught by the angler. Butterflies, moths, and beetles—from the Purple Emperor and the Camberwell Beauty to the humble Ladybird—flit about the fields ; bees crowd into the gardens ; and hundreds of strange things that run and crawl, and creep and fly, may be discovered by the patient seeker after health and knowledge.

It has been epigrammatically said that in London you cannot go a hundred yards without seeing trees. This is nearly true ; for even in the City itself are many fine gardens and planted spaces. Bishopsgate and other city graveyards have been transformed into green pleasaunces ; and in the suburbs long lines of roads and streets are bordered with elms, acacias, limes, and plane trees ; while in every part of the Metropolis are squares and terraces bright with greenery and flowers.

HOTELS

AND

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR STRANGERS.

Hotels—Lodgings—Restaurants—Dining-Rooms—Coffee-Houses—Hackney Carriages—Toll Gates—Omnibus Routes—Railway Stations—Electric Telegraph Companies—Messengers—Conveyance of Parcels—Patents—Foreign Money.

HOTELS.

Large and well-managed hotels, at which the charges are regulated by printed tariff, have been erected by Companies at most of the railway stations; at the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway; at King's Cross and St. Pancras Road, the termini of the Great Northern and Midland Railways; at the terminus of the London and North-Western Railway (Euston and Victoria Hotels); at London Bridge Railway Station; at the Cannon Street Station of the South-Eastern Railway; at the Charing Cross Station; and at the Victoria Railway terminus, Pimlico. The Great Western Hotel cost, with its furniture, £86,000, and has been highly successful as a commercial speculation. Besides these, several other large hotels have been erected by public companies—viz. the Westminster Palace Hotel at the east end of Victoria Street; the Palace Hotel, Buckingham Gate, Pimlico; the Alexandra Hotel, St. George's Place, Hyde Park; and the Langham Hotel, Portland Place West, Regent Street—a very fine and conveniently situated house.

The Westminster Palace Hotel, Victoria Street, Westminster, stands in the immediate neighbourhood of the Houses of Parliament and Courts of Law. The building is in the Renaissance style, and cost upwards of £60,000. It is a large structure of eight storeys, with more than 400 rooms, but nearly one-half, formerly occupied by the Indian Office, is now let for chambers and offices. The coffee-room is 92 feet in length by 33 feet in width, and the dining-room is not much

less. It is calculated that there are more than five acres of flooring in the hotel. Upon the site of this building stood the house and printing-press of old Caxton ; and here also stood the ancient Bede-house of Westminster Abbey.

As to all hotels, whether in the hands of individuals or limited companies, visitors will do well to obtain the information of some friend before fixing upon one ; but the above named public and the following private hotels may be safely recommended.

West End.—Claridge's, 49 Brook Street, Grosvenor Square ; the Clarendon, 169 New Bond Street ; Almond's, 11 Clifford Street, New Bond Street ; Brown's, 21 Dover Street, Piccadilly ; Batt's, 41 Dover Street, Piccadilly ; Fenton's, 63 St. James's Street ; Ford's, 13-16 Manchester Street ; United Hotel, 24 Charles Street, St. James's Street ; Long's, 16 New Bond Street ; Portland Hotel, Great Portland Street, Portland Place West ; St. James's Hotel, 76 Piccadilly ; Limmer's, 1 and 2 George Street, Hanover Square ; Cox's, 55 Jermyn Street ; Cavendish, 81 Jermyn Street ; Rawling's, 37 and 38 Jermyn Street ; Hatchett's 67 Piccadilly, and Dover Street ; the Burlington, Old Burlington Street and Cork Street ; Hyde Park Hotel, Hyde Park Place, opposite the Marble Arch ; and Bacon's Hotel, Albion Place, Hyde Park.

Central.—British, 27 Cockspur Street ; Morley's, Trafalgar Square ; Haxell's Royal Exeter, 370 to 375 Strand ; The Caledonian, Adelphi Terrace, Strand ; Arundel Private, Arundel Street, Strand. For lawyers there is the Inns of Court Hotel, 269 High Holborn. In the Piazzas, Covent Garden, chiefly used by bachelors, are the Bedford, Hummums, Tavistock, and Richardson's. In or near Leicester Square, are several hotels frequented by the French, amongst which are the Hotel Sablonière et de Provence, Hotel de Versailles, Hotel de l'Europe, Bertolini's, the Panton.

City.—Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge ; Keyser's Royal Hotel, Bridge Street, Blackfriars; Radley's, same street ; Salisbury Hotel, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street ; the Queen's, St. Martin's-le-Grand ; Cathedral Hotel, 48 St. Paul's Churchyard ; the Albion, Aldersgate Street, and Anderton's, Fleet Street.

Lodgings may be obtained in every part of London, at prices varying according to the situation and accommodation afforded. In the north (Islington, Pentonville, etc.), a single man may procure a clean bed-room and sitting-room from 12s. to 20s. a-week. In the more fashionable quarters, during the

London season (March to July), well-furnished rooms cost about one guinea each room per week; and at other times a considerable reduction may be expected. At the west end, the streets where lodgings are chiefly found, are those leading out of Oxford Street, Regent Street, and Piccadilly. If first-class accommodation is required, the best method of obtaining it is to apply to a house-agent in this neighbourhood, who will also supply a list of furnished houses with their rents.

RESTAURANTS.

Besides the first-rate refreshment rooms of Messrs. Spiers and Pond, to be found at all the railway stations, the following are excellent :—

West End.—Verrey's, 229 Regent Street, corner of Hanover Street, has long been noted for the excellence of the fare, chiefly French, and proportionately high charges; the Burlington, Regent Street, corner of New Burlington Street; Duroi, 287 Regent Street; Grand Café, 68 Regent Street; Petrzwalskis, 62 Regent Street; Alfred Duclos, Confiserie et Pattiserie de Paris, 86 Oxford Street, near Princess's Theatre; Simpson's, 50 and 333 at Regent Circus; Blatchley's, 362, and Buzzard, 350 Oxford Street; Beadell and Son, 8 Vere Street (Oxford Street); St. James's, 3 Church Place, Piccadilly. Good general dining-rooms are the St. James's Restaurant, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly and Regent Street; *the Pall Mall*, 18 Pall Mall, East; Federau's, Piccadilly; Rault's, 13 Oxford Street.

Central.—At Carr's, 265 Strand (near Danes inn); the Divan Tavern, 103 Strand; the Albion, Russell Street, near Drury Lane Theatre; the Somerset, 162 and 163 Strand; and the London, 191 Fleet Street, corner of Chancery Lane—a good plain dinner, with a glass of malt liquor, or bottle of light wine, may be obtained at a small cost; Vargue's, 9 Leicester Square—half-crown dinners from 5 to 8; the Holborn, late the Casino, High Holborn; and the Portugal, Fleet Street.

City.—Izant's, 21 Bucklersbury, and other places in the same street; Read's Commercial Dining-Rooms, Cheapside; Lake and Turner's, 49 Cheapside, and 13 Gracechurch Street; the Bengal, Birchin Lane.

Houses for Special Dishes.

Turtle—at the Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall Street.

Chops and Steaks—the Cock, 201 Fleet Street; the Rainbow, 15 Fleet Street; the Cheshire Cheese, Wine-Office Court, Fleet Street; Dolly's, Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster Row; Dick's, Fleet Street, opposite the Cock; Peel's, corner of Fetter Lane, Fleet Street, where files of all the principal newspapers may be consulted.

*White Bait.**—Season, June, July, August—Quartermaine's Ship, and the Trafalgar, Greenwich.

At all the great railway stations—notably those supplied by Messrs. Spiers and Pond—are good buffets and dining-rooms.

Supper Rooms.

The Albion, Russell Street, Covent Garden; Evans', Covent Garden; the Coal Hole, Strand; the Cock, 201 Fleet Street; the Rainbow, 15 Fleet Street.

Coffee-Houses.

Except in the City, coffee-houses have no longer the importance for the middle classes they once possessed, having been superseded by our modern clubs. But in the neighbourhood of the bank, there are certain establishments of this description, which are the rendezvous of commercial men, and where files of newspapers connected with commercial matters are kept ready for consultation.

Deacon's Coffee and Dining House, 3 Wallbrook, has a file of the *Times*, extending back nearly seventy years, and files of many other newspapers.

Jamaica Coffee-House, 1 St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, which persons connected with the West Indian trade frequent.

Jerusalem Coffee-House, 1 Cowper's Court, Cornhill, the haunt of merchants, captains, etc., connected with the trade of India, China, and Australia, and where files of papers published in these countries are to be seen.

* The white bait is a fish from one to three inches long, closely allied to the herring, pilchard, and sprat, known to zoologists under the name of *clupea alba*. "The fashion of enjoying the excellent course of fish, as served up at Greenwich or Blackwall, is sanctioned by the highest authorities, from the Court at St. James' Palace in the West, to the Lord Mayor and his Court in the East, including the Cabinet Ministers and the philosophers of the Royal Society."—Yarrell's History of British Fishes.

There are upwards of 1400 coffee-houses distributed over the metropolis, chiefly frequented by the humbler classes, to whom they are of great use, in affording a temperate meal at a cheap rate. The fare supplied consists mainly of tea, coffee, and cocoa; chops, steaks, ham and eggs. Under a recent regulation, wine may be sold at these houses. Newspapers, as well as the monthly and weekly literary periodicals, are to be seen in most of them. A cup of good coffee is to be had at Verrey's, 229 Regent Street; Pamphilon's, Argyll Street, Regent Street; The Cigar Divan, 102 Strand; Gatti's, Adelaide Gallery; Lowther Arcade, Strand, and under the arches of the Charing Cross Hotel; and Groom's, 16 Fleet Street.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE FARES AND REGULATIONS.

Those who have occasion to make much use of cabs will find of great service a small red book, published under the authority of the Metropolitan Police Office, and to be obtained at any bookseller's, price 1s. It contains an authorised list of fares, and gives the distance in yards from numerous points in London to others.

There are many places in the public streets called cab stands, where cabs are in waiting to be hired, but vehicles may frequently be met with proceeding along the streets. Every hackney carriage in the street, with the Stamp Office plate upon it, is to be deemed as plying for hire, unless actually hired; and the driver, in case of dispute, must produce evidence of his carriage being hired. Rests, or temporary houses for the men, have lately been established on several cab ranks.

The driver must drive at a speed not less than six miles an hour, unless the hirer requests him to drive more slowly.

The following table shows the principal charges from the railway stations, and we also add the particulars of the card which drivers are required to give to the hirers of cabs.

For the reckoning of distances an imaginary circle is drawn round the town, having Charing Cross as its centre. The circumference is described by a radius of four miles from the centre, and called the "Four mile circle." The fares beyond this circle are double those within when reckoned by distance, but much the same when reckoned by time.

Table of Charges from Railway Stations.	Charing X.	Victoria	Paddington.	Waterloo.	London Bridge.	Euston.	King's X.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1. Bank of England	1 6	2 0	2 6	1 0	0 6	1 6	1 6
2. British Museum	1 6	1 6	1 0	1 6	2 6	1 0	1 0
3. Covent Garden (Gt. Russel St.)	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 0
4. Horticultural Gardens, S. Kensington	1 6	1 6	1 0	2 6	3 0	2 0	2 6
5. Hyde Park Corner—lamp-post	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 6	2 0	1 6	2 0
6. Kensington Gardens—gate	1 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	2 0	2 6
7. Leicester Square	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 0
8. Ludgate Hill	1 0	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 0
9. Marble Arch	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	2 0	1 6	1 6
10. Oxford Street, Regent Circus	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 0
11. Pall Mall	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 6	1 6
12. Piccadilly; Haymarket	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6
13. Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand	1 0	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 0
14. Regent Street, Piccadilly	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6
15. St. Paul's Church-yard	1 0	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 0
16. Strand, Wellington Street	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
17. Temple Bar	1 0	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
18. Tower	1 6	2 0	2 6	1 6	1 0	2 0	1 6
19. Westminster, House of Parliament	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 6	1 6
20. Zoological Gardens	1 6	2 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6

Hackney Carriage Fares and Terms.

Hiring is by distance unless stipulated for at commencement to be by time.

By Distance 4 or 2 Wheeler

(Within the four mile circle from Charing Cross.)

No fare less than 1s.

For every mile completed, distance not exceeding two miles . 1s.
For any portion of a mile beyond this . . . . 6d.
Driver not compelled to drive more than six miles.

Waiting:

For every period of 15 minutes completed (whether by one stoppage or by several) one-fourth of the rate per hour.

By Time.

For one hour or less than one hour close cab, 2s. Two-wheeler 2s. 6d
For every period of 15 minutes or part of 15 minutes above one hour, one-fourth part of the rate per hour. . . 6d.
Driver not compelled to drive more than one hour.

If discharged beyond the radius of four miles from Charing Cross, for every mile or part of a mile . . . 1s.

WHETHER BY DISTANCE OR BY TIME.

Luggage.—For each package carried outside . . . 2d.
Extra Persons.—For each person above two an extra charge for the whole journey of . . . . . 6d.
Children under ten half-price (3d.), two children counted as one adult person.

Penalties are provided in case of any charges being made in excess of the authorised rates.

To prevent any misunderstanding, it may be stated that the police have strict orders not to interfere with cabs plying for hire, popularly called "crawlers," except in instances where such plying for hire is likely to obstruct the traffic of the streets.

Disputes.—If any dispute should occur between hirer and driver, the hirer may require the driver to take him to the nearest police office, where, if a magistrate be sitting, he will adjudicate on the case at once. If it should be after the closing of the police courts, then the driver is to drive to the nearest police station, where the complaint will be entered, and decided by the magistrate at his next sitting.

Property left in hackney carriages should be inquired for at the office of the Commissioners of Police in Great Scotland Yard, Charing Cross. A driver is bound to take property which has been left in his carriage to the nearest police station within 24 hours. The owner will receive it on proving his title to it, and on payment of the expenses incurred.

Tramways and their Routes.—Within a very recent period tramways have been laid down on the principal wide streets outside the city. The fares by the cars, which hold about twenty persons inside, and twenty outside, range from one penny to four pence according to distance. The main lines of tramways are northward from Dalston and the City Road to Holloway and Highgate; eastward from Aldgate to Hackney, Bow, Stratford, and Blackwall; and southward from Blackfriars and Westminster Roads to Brixton, Camberwell, Peckham, and Greenwich. As yet the tramway has made no progress westward. The recent abolition of turnpikes and excise duties enable cars and omnibuses to travel at cheap rates.

OMNIBUSES AND THEIR ROUTES.

There are many lines of omnibuses from one part of London to another, the routes of which will not be understood by a stranger unless he consults a map. They are principally in the hands of a company, styled the London General Omnibus Company, established a few years back, in imitation of the Parisian system. Notwithstanding the promises to employ new roomy vehicles, the omnibuses continue to be very inconveniently small. The system of correspondence with which they started has been abandoned. The use made of these conveyances in London is very great, and in the principal thoroughfares, several omnibuses are in sight at one time. It has been ascertained that 1800 of these vehicles pass the Angel, Islington, daily. The highest fare is seldom more than sixpence for the whole distance, with a lower charge for shorter distance. The top of an omnibus affords a good means for seeing the streets of London, and the exteriors of the principal buildings. Before taking a seat, ascertain that the omnibus is going to the place you wish to be taken to. Inside the door there is a list of fares, which the stranger should consult before paying. In case of overcharge take the conductor's number from his badge, and apply to the nearest police office. The number of passengers to be carried in and upon an omnibus is to be conspicuously painted inside ; and no more than the proper number of passengers is to be carried under a penalty of £5 each against driver and conductor. Recently several large three-horsed omnibuses have been placed on the main suburban lines of road.

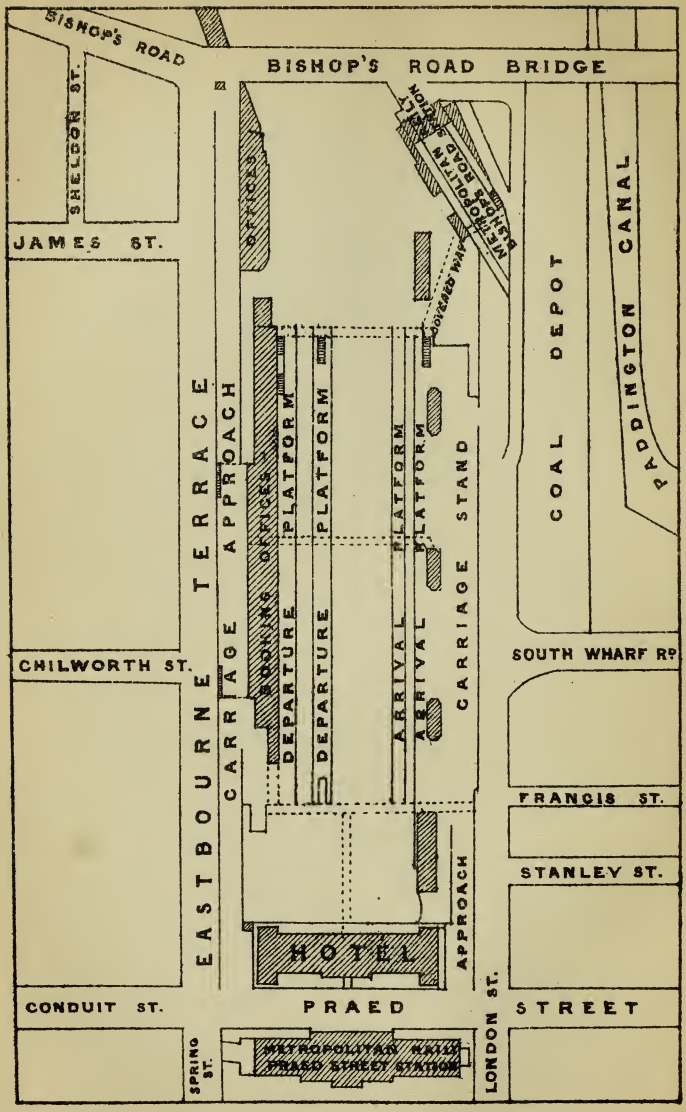
RAILWAYS AND RAILWAY STATIONS.

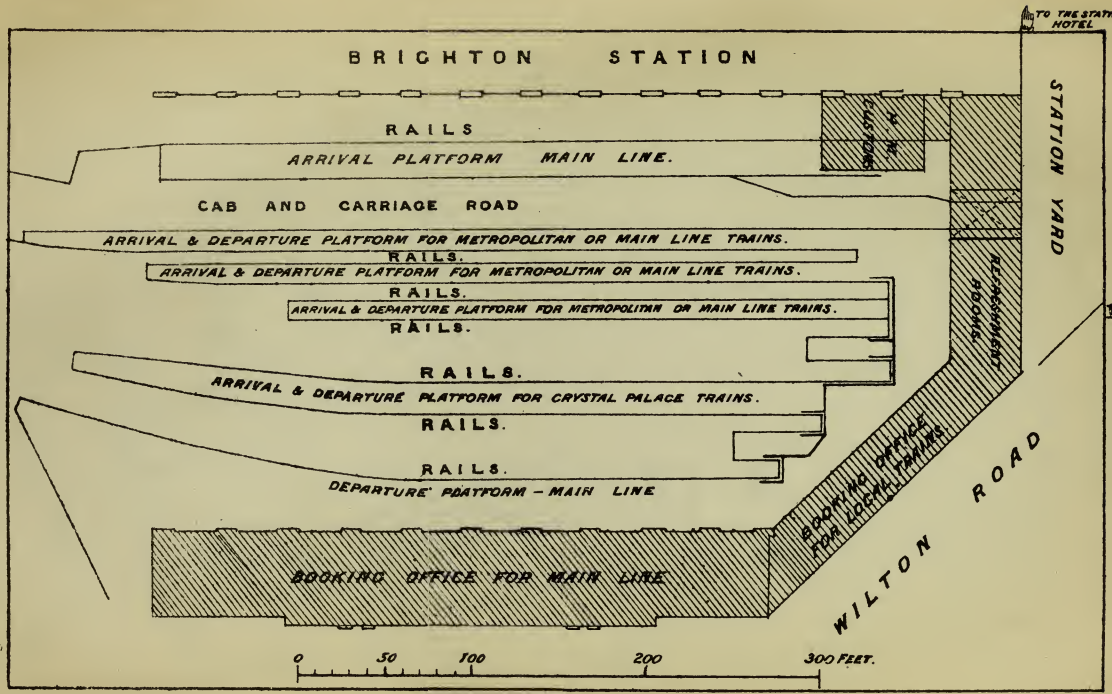
For fuller particulars as to the stations on the several lines, the times of departure and arrival of trains, and the fares, the reader is referred to the official time-tables or to "Bradshaw," which latter publication contains a map showing the courses of all the railways in the kingdom.

Blackwall, Fenchurch Street, City. This line, 3 miles long, is leased to the Great Eastern Railway Company. At the terminus, Brunswick Wharf, are steamers to convey passengers

PLAN OF LONDON BRIDGE STATION

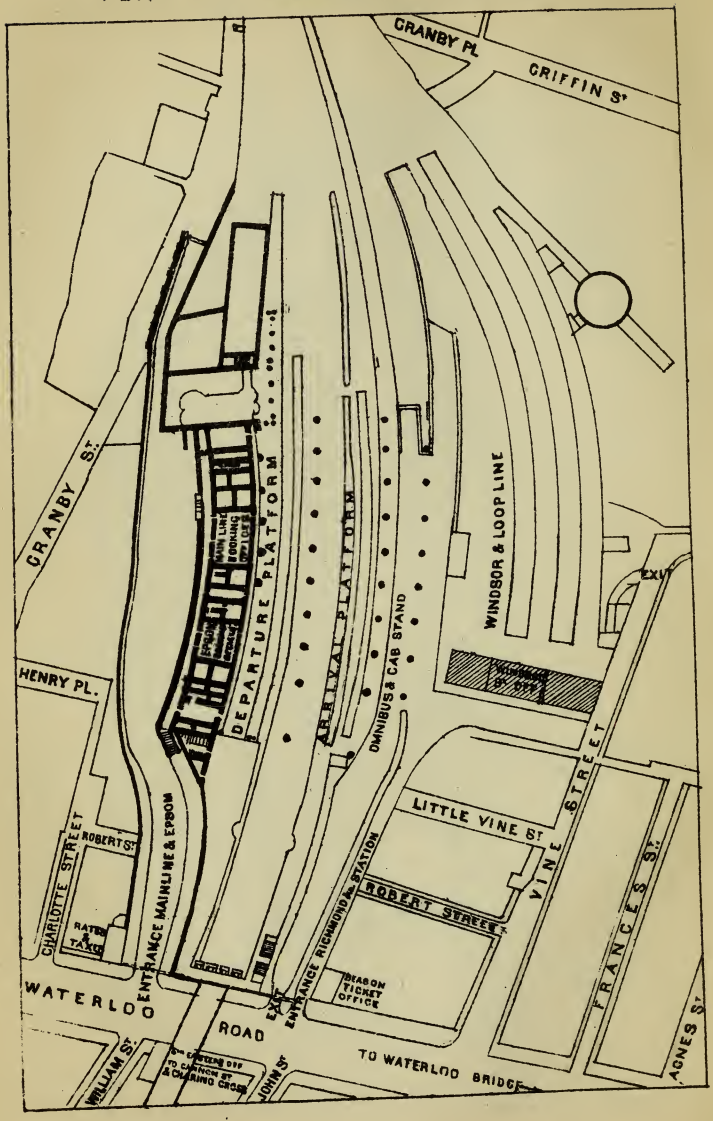
PLAN OF PADDINGTON STATION.





PLAN OF PART OF VICTORIA STATION.

PLAN OF WATERLOO STATION



to the Victoria Docks, Greenwich, Woolwich, Gravesend, and various places on the river.

GREAT EASTERN, Bishopsgate. This line has a great depôt and station at Stratford, where many lines diverge, connecting London with the eastern parts of the island. By a new low-level line the Great Eastern system is united to the railways north of the city; and by them with the Brighton lines.

EUSTON SQUARE, the terminus of the London and North-Western Railway, which connects London with the northern and north-western parts of England, has a great depôt at Camden Town. Just outside the station are the Victoria and Euston Hotels, both under the same management.

GREAT WESTERN STATION, Paddington, with a great hotel fronting Praed Street. City Station, Broad Street, Bishopsgate.

KING'S CROSS AND ST. PANCRAS ROAD.—At King's Cross is the terminus of the Great Northern Railway, and almost next door to it the new terminus of the Midland Railway. Both of these lines communicate with the midland and northern districts of England. In connection with both stations there are large and well-managed hotels.

LONDON BRIDGE.—On the south side of London Bridge, flanked by a large hotel, is a cluster of stations, irregularly combined, and without any unity of plan or architectural beauty, forming the termini of the following railways, viz.—

Crystal Palace, which has also a terminus at the Victoria Station, Pimlico.

Brighton, which has also termini at Victoria and Kensington.

Greenwich.—This line is upon brick arches throughout, and is the earliest of the London railways.

North Kent; by a tunnel under Blackheath to Woolwich, Gravesend, and Rochester, there branching to Maidstone in one direction, and to Canterbury and Dover in another.

South-Eastern Railway.—Here is also the London Bridge Station of this line, of which the termini are respectively for the West End at Charing Cross, and for the City at Cannon Street. This railway extends to Folkestone and Dover, passing, in common with the Brighton line, over the Greenwich Railway viaduct as far as Corbett's Lane, where it branches off on the left for the new and shortest route *viâ* Lewisham and Sevenoaks, and on the right for the old route through East Croydon and Redhill to Tonbridge. At that station the two lines rejoin, and it is also the junction for Tonbridge Wells, St. Leonards, and Hastings.

The South-Eastern Company, under contract with the General Post-Office, carry all the continental mails passing *viâ* Dover and Calais, and *viâ* Dover and Ostend, and the Postmaster-General, speaking of their mail-train services, has declared them especially regular and complete ; the trains running at highly accelerated speed, and accomplishing the journey to Dover in one hour and three-quarters.

This line which is the favourite route for the mass of travellers to and from the Continent, and to and from the East *viâ* Paris and Marseilles, provides for passengers, etc., every accommodation and convenience, combined with the greatest rapidity of transit.

There are also special express daily tidal services between London and Paris *viâ* Folkestone and Boulogne, which are used by the travelling public from the high character in every respect of the arrangements both of the trains and steamers—

A. To New Cross, and thence through Lewisham by a tunnel under Blackheath to Woolwich, Erith and Dartford Junction, or branching off at New Cross, through Lewisham to Lee, Eltham, Sidcup and Dartford to Gravesend, Strood for Rochester, Chatham, and Maidstone, Canterbury, Ramsgate, Margate, Folkestone, Dover, etc.

B. Mid Kent through New Cross to Lady Well, Catford Bridge, Lower Sydenham, New Beckenham Junction for Beckenham, Bromley, and Bickley, and for Croydon (Addiscombe Road).

Charing Cross Station.—Here, behind a large hotel, are the termini of the South-Eastern Railway (which has also termini at Cannon Street and London Bridge), and of the North Kent and the Greenwich lines.

Cannon Street Station.—Here, at the rear of a huge hotel, are the termini of the South-Eastern Railway Company, etc.

Kensington Station.—Here is a terminus belonging to the Brighton line.

Ludgate Hill.—The chief station of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway is here, and appropriated exclusively to this line.

The termini of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway are at Victoria (west end), Ludgate Hill, and Holborn Viaduct, in the City.

Metropolitan Railway.—One of the plans for relieving the streets of London of part of their traffic was the construction of

an underground railway, which, so far as completed, runs from Westminster Bridge through Pimlico, Brompton, Kensington, Notting Hill, Bayswater, and forms a junction with the Great Western Railway at Paddington, and passes under Praed Street and the New Road to King's Cross. At King's Cross a junction is effected with the Great Northern Railway, and the Metropolitan Railway then proceeds in open cutting to Victoria Street, Holborn Bridge, thence to Smithfield Market, and thence to Moorgate Street, within 400 yards of the Bank. In connection with this line is the Metropolitan District Railway, from Queen Victoria Street, City, to Hammersmith. When completed eastward, this and the Metropolitan will form the Inner Circle.

The North London Railway is a line which connects the Blackwall Railway with the London and North-Western Railway, passing through the northern suburbs of the metropolis, and joining the Brighton at Kensington.

Victoria Station, Pimlico.—At the end of Victoria Street, Pimlico, a quarter of a mile from Buckingham Palace, a large station has been erected for the use of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, the West End and Crystal Palace Railway Company, and the Great Western Railway Company, and the Metropolitan Railway Station almost touches it.

A large and very handsome hotel, called the Grosvenor Hotel, stands contiguous to the station, with which it is connected. It has a frontage of 300 feet, and a depth of 80 feet.

Waterloo Station, Waterloo Bridge Road.—Here is the terminus of the South-Western (Southampton) Railway, and the Richmond, Windsor, and Reading Railway, the latter having a loop-line through Kew and Hounslow. At Waterloo is the junction with the South-Eastern Railway. Trains every seven to ten minutes throughout the day to Cannon Street (City), and Charing Cross, and London Bridge. The station is spacious.

TELEGRAPH STATIONS.

These being now in connection with the Post-office are generally to be found at each district post-office and principal railway station.

On Sundays the office at the General Post-office St. Martin's-le-Grand is closed, but most of the district offices are open on that day.

Messengers.—A charitable society in order to give employ-

ment to soldiers who have been disabled by losing a limb in the service of the country, has undertaken to form a corps of trust-worthy messengers (sometimes styled *commissionaires*). They are dressed in a dark green uniform, and wear badges; and are stationed about the principal streets of the east and west ends of the town. The authorized tariff of charges is—by distance, two-pence for half a mile or under; three-pence for a distance from half a mile to a mile. By time, sixpence an hour, or two-pence a quarter of an hour, walking at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour; half a crown for a day of eight hours. For calling a carriage, a penny.

CONVEYANCE OF PARCELS.—A Company called the London Parcels Delivery Company, with their chief station in Roll's Buildings, Fetter Lane, Fleet Street, undertakes to deliver parcels in all parts of London at a settled rate of charge, according to weight and distance. There are numerous receiving offices in every part of the town, and at all the railway stations.

PATENTS.*

The subject of patents is of more than usual importance, at this period when foreign nations are pouring in upon us the results of their invention to compete with the performances of our own inventors. A few words upon this topic may therefore be acceptable. Any person, whether a British subject or a foreigner, may obtain a patent protecting for fourteen years, such inventions as he himself has made, or has derived from foreigners not domiciled in the United Kingdom. If more persons than one have been concerned in an invention, the patent ought to be taken out in their joint names. The inventions for which patents have been granted, may generally be classed under some one of the following heads. 1. Vendible articles, the results of chemical or mechanical processes, such as dyes, vulcanized india-rubber, water-proof cloth, and useful alloys. 2. Machines or improvements in machinery. 3. Processes whether requiring or not special machinery to carry them into effect. A patented process is sometimes entirely new, but much more commonly a part only is new. The simple combination of two known things is patentable, when the result is advantageous; and, indeed, a process

* Communicated by Messrs. J. Henry Johnson, and Co., Patent Agents, 47 Lincoln's Inn Fields

which differed from one previously known in nothing but the omission of a step, has been decided by a court of law to be patentable. The fact that an invention has been patented abroad does not prevent an inventor from obtaining a patent in the United Kingdom, provided that the particulars of the invention have not been made known here. The business relating to patents is conducted at the office of the Commissioners of Patents in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, where there is a collection of books connected with all departments of invention, to which the public have free access. Prints of specifications (*i.e.*, descriptions of inventions that have been patented) are sold at the same office at a cheap rate; as well as some useful abridgments of specifications grouped under the different heads of invention. The Commissioners have a museum of models and patented machines at South Kensington, which is free to the public. The number of patents annually granted is about 2000.

FOREIGN MONEY.

The following table may be of use to strangers from abroad:—

		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
America, United States of.								
Gold.								
Eagle	10 dollars	from 2	1	0	to	2	1	3
Half Eagle,	5 ,,	1	0	6	to	1	0	7½
Quarter Eagle,	2½ ,,	0	10	3	to	0	10	3½
Silver.								
Dollar	100 cents	0	4	2	to	0	4	3
Austria.								
Gold.								
Sovereign		0	13	6	to	0	13	10
Ducat		0	9	2	to	0	9	4
Silver.								
Crown	2 florins	0	3	11	to	0	4	0
Florin	60 kreuzers	0	1	11	to	0	2	0
Zwanziger	20 ,,	0	0	7½	to	0	0	8
France.								
Gold.								
Napoleon	20 francs	0	15	10	to	0	16	0
Silver.								
5 franc piece,	100 sous	0	3	11	to	0	4	0
1 franc	20 ,,	0	0	9½	to	0	0	9½

German States.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Gold.							
Louis d'or	0	16	2	to	0	16	4
10 Gulden piece	0	16	7	to	0	16	10
Ducat	0	9	3	to	0	9	4
Silver.							
Crown dollar	0	4	4	to	0	4	6
Convention dollar	0	3	11	to	0	4	0
Florin 60 kreuzers	0	1	7¾	to	0	1	8

Portugal.

Gold.							
Moeda, moidore, 4800 reis			...		1	1	0½
Silver.							
Milrei or dollar, 1000 reis			...		0	4	4½
Crusado novo, dollar, 480 reis			...		0	2	1¼
Testao, 100 reis			...		0	0	5¼

Prussia.

Gold.							
Frederic d'or	0	16	7	to	0	17	3
Silver.							
Thaler, 30 silber groschen	0	2	11	to	0	3	0
1 silber groschen	0	0	1	to	0	0	1¼

Russia.

Gold.							
Half Imperial	0	16	2	to	0	16	3
Ducat	0	9	2	to	0	9	3
Silver.							
Rouble, 100 kopecks	0	3	0	to	0	3	1

Spain.

Gold.							
Doubloon, 16 dollars	3	7	0	to	3	7	6
Pistole, 4 ,,	0	16	6	to	0	16	9
Silver.							
Dollar or piastre, 20 reals	0	4	2	to	0	4	3
Peseta					0	0	10⅗

The copper money of France now passes current in London, and the franc is commonly receivable at its normal value, 9d.



BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

ROYAL PALACES.

Buckingham Palace—St. James's Palace—Marlborough House—Whitehall—Kensington Palace.

The palaces belonging to the crown in London are—Buckingham Palace, the Queen's town-house ; St. James's, where Court drawing-rooms, levees, etc., take place ; Kensington Palace, which has been for some time unoccupied ; a fragment of the large palace which formerly stood at Whitehall, namely, the Chapel Royal, built for a banquetting house ; and Marlborough House, Pall Mall, the residence of the Prince of Wales. Clarence House, adjoining Marlborough House, St. James's, has recently been repaired, enlarged, and beautified as a residence for the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

Buckingham Palace, St James' Park.—On this site stood a house, built in 1703 in the Dutch style by Sheffield Duke of Buckingham. George III. purchased it in 1761 for £21,000, and shortly afterwards removed there from St. James'. All their children, except the Prince of Wales, were born in that plain brick mansion, where the splendid library was formed which is now at the British Museum. George III. passed away, but the house, "dull, dowdy, and decent," stood on until 1825, when, by direction of his successor, Nash undertook to reconstruct it, but adhering to the old site and dimensions. It is much to be regretted that an entirely new palace was not built by some architect of skill and taste. Neither George IV. nor his brother William IV. lived in it, but it was open to the visits of the public in 1831. Mr. Blore had previously raised the building a storey. In July 1837, Queen Victoria took possession of the palace, and has continued to reside there when in London ever since. The private apartments extend along the north front. The palace having become too small for the Queen's increasing family, and affording no accommodation for the reception of foreign sovereigns when visiting Her Majesty, a large addition, in the

shape of an east wing, was commenced in 1846 from Mr. Blore's designs. This wing is 360 feet long and 77 feet high, and stands 70 feet in advance of the other wings. It cost £150,000. In 1851 the marble arch which stood on the east side of the palace, and formed its entrance gate, was removed to Hyde Park, and a state ball-room was afterwards erected on the south side. This ball-room is 111 feet long by 60 wide. Here are hung Vandyck's portraits of Charles I. and his queen, and portraits of Queen Victoria and her husband. The adjoining supper room is 76 feet by 60. In the sculpture gallery are busts of the royal family and eminent statesmen. The library contains a valuable collection of books made by the present sovereign, for George III.'s valuable collection is now in the British Museum. The grand staircase is of marble, the ceiling ornamented with frescoes by Townsend. Tickets of admission to this hall to see the Queen pass in state on her way to open, prorogue, or dissolve Parliament, are issued by the Lord Chamberlain. The Green Drawing Room is in the middle of the east front, and opens on the upper portico. The Throne Room, 64 feet long, is gorgeously decorated with crimson satin, and gilding. The marble frieze, representing the wars of the Roses, was designed by Stothard—his last great design—and sculptured by Baily. In a recess is placed the royal throne, and here the Queen receives addresses, surrounded by her ministers and officers of state. Privy Councils are also held in this room.

The Picture Gallery, 180 feet long by 26 wide, is in the centre of the palace, and runs from north to south, forming a corridor, opening at each side into suites of apartments. The lighting is said not to be well contrived, and to be insufficient. Here are placed about 200 pictures, principally collected by George IV., whose taste led him to the selection of Dutch and Flemish paintings. He began to collect in 1802, and was assisted by Sir Charles Long, afterwards Lord Farnborough. Sir Francis Baring's very select gallery was purchased for £24,000, although it is said to have been valued at £80,000. "On the whole (says Mrs. Jameson), this is certainly the finest gallery of this class of works in England." Of Berghem there are six examples :— Cuyp 9, G. Douw 8, Karel du Jardin 5, de Hooghe 2, G. Metzu 6, Franz Mieris 4, Wilhelm Mieris 3, Adrian Ostade 9, Isaac Ostade 2, Paul Potter 4, Rembrandt 7, Rubens 7, Jan Steen 6, David Teniers 14, Terburg 2, Vandyck 4, Adrian van der Velde

7, W. van der Velde 4, Philip Wouvermans 9, Watteau 5, Here is also Wilkie's Blind Man's Buff. To see the pictures, an order must be obtained from the Lord Chamberlain when the Queen is not at the palace. Her Majesty seldom visits London, except for a day at a time in the season.

In the gardens, which are about 40 acres in extent, is a pavilion, the centre room of which is adorned with eight frescoes by eight painters, the subjects taken from Milton's Comus. Other rooms are beautifully embellished with paintings. The chapel where the court attends divine service is in the garden.

The Queen's stables or mews are in Queen's Row, at the rear of the palace, from which they are concealed by a high mound. Here are the State Coach (designed by Sir. W. Chambers in 1762, painted by Cipriani, and built at a cost of £7600), and the ordinary carriages, of which there are houses for forty ; a room for state harness ; a riding house ; and stables for the royal stud. To see the mews an order must be obtained from the Master of the Horse. The term "mews," now generally applied to a stable-yard in London, arose from the fact of some royal stables having been built upon the place where the king's hawks had been kept. "They were so called," says Pennant, "from the original use of the buildings, having been used for keeping the king's falcons, at least from the time of Richard II."

St. James' Palace, Pall Mall, at the foot of St. James' Street, stands on the site of a lepers' hospital, dedicated to that saint. Henry VIII. obtained the hospital in exchange for some land, and having pulled it down, he erected a "faire mansion," and made a park out of the meadows round about. Holbein is thought to have designed the house. The gate-house and turrets facing St. James' Street belong to the original structure. Here Mary died ; here Charles II., his nephew the old Pretender, and George IV. were born. Queen Anne, the four Georges, and William IV. resided in the palace, which has had many additions made to it since Henry VIII.'s time. In 1814 the Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, and Marshal Blücher, were lodged in the palace. Queen Victoria only holds drawing-rooms and levees here, having always used Buckingham Palace as her residence. Some members of the royal family have apartments here ; and part of the palace is used for the transaction of the business of the great officers of state.

Passing through the gate-way we enter the quadrangle, called

the Colour Court, from the colours of the household regiment on duty being placed in it. The band plays for a short time at eleven o'clock daily. The Ambassadors' Court is to the west, and beyond it is Stable Yard, where stands Stafford House, the Duke of Sutherland's residence. The State Rooms are in the south front, looking across the gardens into the park. They contain a few pictures, chiefly portraits. In the Chapel Royal divine service is performed at noon and half-past five P.M. on Sundays by the gentlemen of the choir, and ten boy choristers. Admission by ticket in the afternoon. Several of the nobility have seats ; the late Duke of Wellington regularly attended the then early service at 8 A.M. The Queen no longer comes here. Charles I. attended service in this chapel on the morning of his execution, and walked thence through the park to Whitehall guarded by soldiers. Many royal marriages have been celebrated in this chapel, including that of the Queen and Prince Albert.

With regard to presentations at Court, information may be obtained at the offices of the Lord Chamberlain in St. James' Palace, or of the Lord Steward at Buckingham Palace. The carriages freighted with beautiful and richly dressed women going to a drawing room, form one of the sights of London. On such occasions the Yeomen of the Guard, a body first instituted by Henry VII., line the Guard Chamber, carrying partisans, and dressed as they were in the time of Charles II. The Gentlemen-at-Arms, another body that comes out on these days, wear a uniform of scarlet and gold, and carry small battle-axes, covered with crimson velvet. This body was first instituted by Henry VIII. A nobleman, with the title of captain, is at the head of each body, and these officers are usually changed when the ministry is changed.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, the town residence of the Prince of Wales, stands at the west end of Pall Mall, next to St. James' Palace. The garden front is cheerful, that towards Pall Mall is gloomy, and much concealed from public view by a wall. The house was built in 1710 for the first Duke of Marlborough, from Wren's designs. The duke and his duchess both died here. It was bought in 1817 for the Princess Charlotte and her husband, Prince Leopold. The latter lived in it for some years. After the death of William IV. his widow resided here. A new portico has been added, and other improvements have been made, to fit it for a residence for the young Prince, on whom the eyes

of the nation have been anxiously directed since the untimely death of his lamented father.

WHITEHALL PALACE has altogether disappeared, saving the Banqueting-House, to be described presently. This locality had been previously called York Place, from the residence of the Archbishops of York, which stood here. Cardinal Wolsey lived here in splendour until his fall, when the palace was taken from him by Henry VIII., and its name altered, as Shakspere tells us—

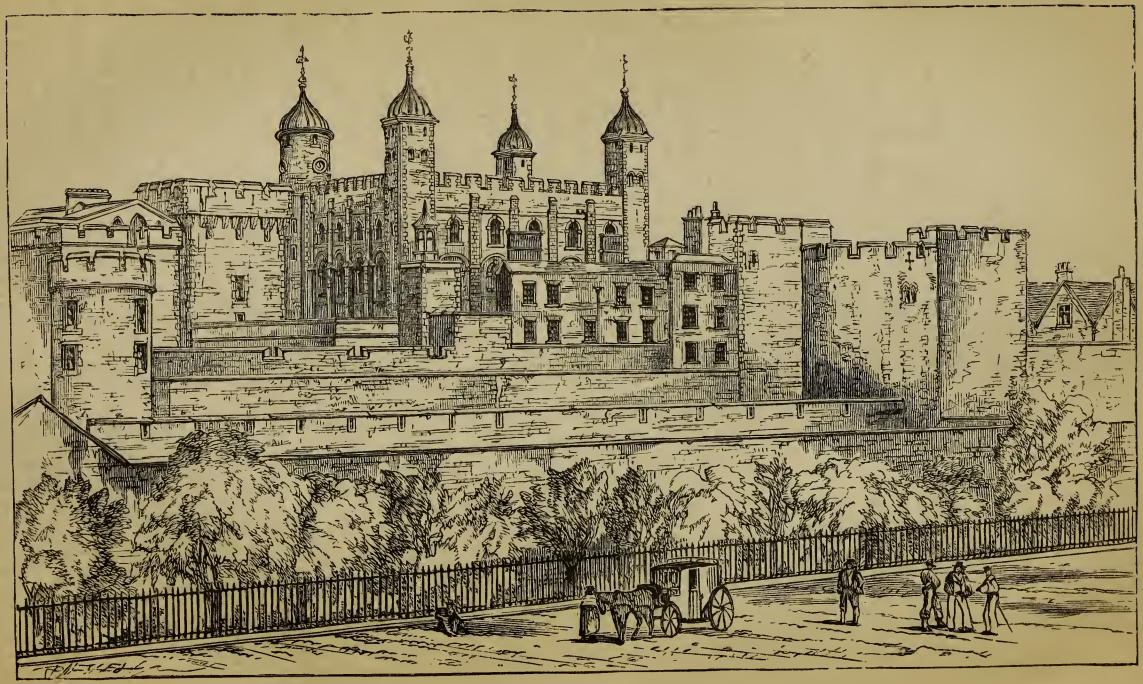
> You must no more call it York Place—that is past;
> For since the Cardinal fell, that title's lost,
> Tis now the King's, and called WHITEHALL.

Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn were married and crowned here. The King made large additions, and in fact built a large palace. Holbein, when under the King's patronage, resided here, and designed a great gate-house. Henry died, and his eight successors resided at this palace. In the King's bed-chamber Guy Fawkes was examined, and when James was in Scotland Lord Bacon lived in the palace. It was during this reign that several masques, composed by Inigo Jones and Ben Jonson, were acted at Whitehall. Milton has alluded to the "quaint emblems and devices from the old pageantry of some Twelfth-night's entertainment at Whitehall." The architect designed a magnificent palace to cover 24 acres, which, if completed, would have been the glory of the metropolis; but only the existing banquetting-house was erected, and, fragment as it is, this building is a master-piece in the Palladian style. Rubens was commissioned by Charles I. to paint pictures representing the apotheosis of his father for the ceiling. Here was brought together that splendid collection of 460 pictures, which, after the King's death, was so lamentably dispersed. Charles' execution took place in front of the banquetting-house, and he was led to the scaffold out of one of the windows. Cromwell lived and died at Whitehall, where Milton served him as Latin secretary. Here Charles II. revelled, and James II. confessed. Then came the Revolution, and the King left the palace, first secretly, and then in his state barge. In 1691 a fire consumed the greater part of the palace, and six years afterwards the rest (except the banquetting-house) was destroyed by a like cause. Various grants were made of portions of the site, which thenceforth became private property.

The Banquetting-House, 111 feet long by 55½ feet deep and 55½ feet high, was completed in 1622. It is of Portland stone, and cost £14,940. Rubens' paintings on canvas, for which he was paid £3000, are still on the ceiling, although the room was converted into a royal chapel by George I., and again altered in George IV.'s reign by Sir R. Smirke. Here one of the Queen's chaplains preaches every Sunday. The paintings commemorate events in the reign of James I., and in the centre-piece the King is seen on the clouds, with several allegorical figures. A bronze bust of James I., by Le Sueur, is over the door inside. The annual distribution of alms in the Queen's name takes place here on the day before Good Friday, Maunday Thursday. Behind the banquetting-house is a bronze statue of James II., the work of Grinling Gibbons, and executed at the cost of one Tobias Rustat. It was not disturbed at the Revolution, the peaceable character of which was thus indicated.

Kensington Palace is a plain irregular structure of red brick, standing on the west side of Kensington Gardens. After William III. had purchased the house from the grandson of Finch, Lord Chancellor Nottingham, whose residence it had been, Wren was employed to enlarge it, and the whole upper story was designed by him. William and Mary, Anne and Prince George, all died here. George II. made additions to it, and also died here. Queen Victoria was born here, and here she held her first council. The collection of old German pictures which the late Prince Consort placed in this palace has been removed altogether, or in great part, so that there is nothing to repay the trouble of visiting the interior. On the old Kitchen Garden have been erected some spacious dwelling-houses, known as Palace Gardens. These are amongst the best private residences in London.

Kensington Palace is the residence, since her marriage, in 1866, to the Prince de Teck, of the Princess Mary of Cambridge, first cousin to the Queen. The apartments formerly occupied by the Duke of Sussex, who lived and died in Kensington Palace, are now employed as a nursery and schoolroom for the children of the Duke and Duchess of Teck. Kensington Palace also forms the home of several widows and annuitants among the aristocracy.



THE TOWER.

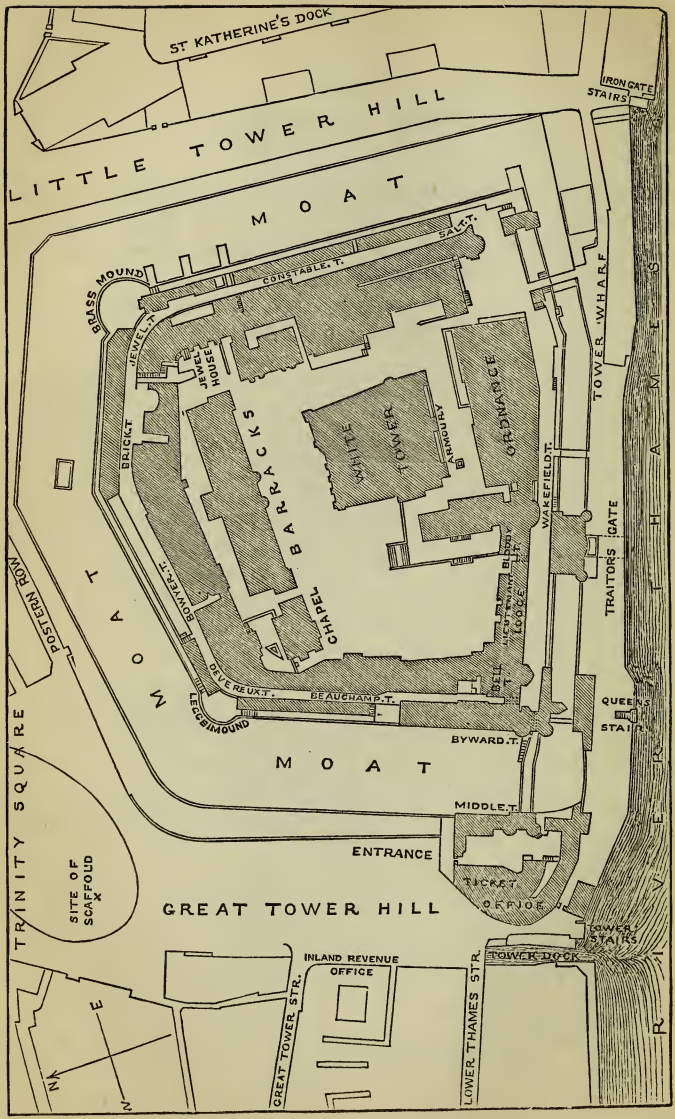
THE TOWER.

The Tower — History — Traitor's Gate — Wakefield Tower — Horse Armoury — White Tower — Salt Tower — Jewel House — Regalia — Martin Tower — New Barracks — Tower Chapel — Beauchamp Tower — Bell Tower — Lieutenant's Lodgings.

THE TOWER OF LONDON.

THE collection of buildings, various in aspect, age, and application, which bears the designation of the Tower of London, has a somewhat elevated position on the northern bank of the Thames, a little beyond the old city walls. The shape of the ground, which measures twelve acres and five roods, is an irregular square. It is encircled by a moat, now drained of its water, and then a battlemented wall, the outer ballium, is seen, with towers at intervals. Within this is a similar line of circumvallation, the inner ballium, with towers, and various buildings interspersed. In the middle of the enclosed space rises high above everything else the great square White Tower, the keep of the old fortress ; and scattered about this, the inner ward, are the chapel, the jewel-house, barracks, ordnance stores-houses, etc. Such of these as are shewn to the public we will proceed to describe. From and after April 3, 1875, admission to the Tower on Mondays and Saturdays is free. On other days the price of admission is 6d. to the Jewel House, and 6d. to the armouries. The moat is now planted as a garden.

To this famous fortress tradition has assigned a very early date, but written records do not go further back than the time of William the Conqueror, who employed Bishop Gundulph to erect what is now known as the Keep or White Tower about 1078. Succeeding sovereigns enlarged or strengthened the place, and Stephen kept his court here in 1140 ; King John also at a later period. The moat was made about 1190 by Bishop Longchamp the regent. Edward II.'s eldest daughter was born here, and was known as Joan of the Tower. David king of Scotland, John king of France, and Philip his son, were imprisoned in this for-


St. KATHERINE'S DOCK
LITTLE TOWER HILL
IRON GATE STAIRS
MOAT
SALT.T.
CONSTABLE.T.
GRASS MOUND
JEWEL.T.
HOUSE OF JEWELS
BRICK.T.
BARRACKS
WHITE TOWER
ARMOURY
ORDNANCE
TOWER WHARF
WAKEFIELD.T.
TRAITORS GATE
THAMES
CHAPEL
BLOODY TOWER
LIEUT. ENGINEER'S LODGE
SOUTH VIEW.T.
DEVEREUX.T.
BEAUCHAMP.T.
BELL.T.
POSTERN ROW
LEGG'S MOUND
QUEEN'S STAIRS
BYWARD.T.
MOAT
MIDDLE.T.
TRINITY SQUARE
ENTRANCE
TICKET OFFICE
SITE OF SCAFFOLD
GREAT TOWER HILL
TOWER STAIRS
TOWER DOCK
INLAND REVENUE OFFICE
GREAT TOWER STR.
LOWER THAMES STR.
RIVER
N
E
N

tress by Edward III. Richard II. took refuge here with his court and nobles to the number of 600 persons at the time of Wat Tyler's insurrection. In 1399 whilst being imprisoned here he was deposed. Edward IV. kept splendid court in the Tower. Henry VI., twice a prisoner here, died in the fortress in 1471. The tradition that George Duke of Clarence was drowned in the Tower in a butt of malmsey is well known ; and equally well known is the story of the two princes, Edward V. and his brother, murdered here at the wish of the usurper Richard, whose deposer and successor, Henry VII. often made the Tower his residence, and here held a great tournament in 1501, two years before the death of his queen, who expired here. His son received here in state all his wives before his marriages, and two of them, Anne Boleyn and Catharine Howard, were beheaded where they had seen so much splendour. The youthful Edward VI. held his court here before he was crowned. The Protector Somerset was imprisoned here before he was beheaded on Tower Hill. Lady Jane Grey and her husband suffered the same punishment within the precincts of the Tower. The princess (afterwards queen) Elizabeth having been suspected of abetting Sir Thomas Wyatt's schemes was sent to the Tower, and as she entered traitor's gate she exclaimed, "Here landeth as true a subject, being a prisoner, as ever landed at these stairs ; and before thee, O God, I speak it." The pedant James frequently amused himself with witnessing the combats of the wild beasts then kept in the Tower. He was the last of our sovereigns who resided here, and the palace itself having become ruinous, was pulled down 150 years ago. It occupied the south-eastern portion of the inner ward.

It may be interesting to recount the names of the more distinguished persons who have been confined in this fortress :— Griffin, Prince of Wales, killed in attempting to escape, 1240 ; Baliol, king of Scotland, and some of his nobility, 1296 ; William Wallace, 1305 ; the Knights Templar, 1307 ; Lord Mortimer, Queen Isabella's paramour, 1324 and 1330 ; David Bruce, king of Scotland, and his chieftains, taken prisoners at Neville's Cross, 1347 ; the Governor and twelve citizens of Calais, 1347 ; John, king of France, captured at Poictiers, 1357 ; Duke of Orleans, father of Louis XII., 1415 ; John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, 1534 ; Sir Thomas More, 1534 ; Cromwell, Earl of Essex, 1540 ; Latimer, 1541 ; Duke of Norfolk and his son,

the poet, Earl of Surrey, 1547 ; Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley, 1553 ; Sir Thomas Wyatt, 1554 ; Earl of Southampton, Shakspere's patron, 1562 ; Guy Fawkes and the other conspirators, 1606 ; Sir Thomas Overbury, 1613 ; Countess of Somerset, 1616 ; Sir Walter Raleigh on three occasions ; Lord Bacon, 1622 ; Sir Edward Coke, 1622 ; Felton, Buckingham's assassin, 1628 ; John Selden, 1628 ; Earl of Strafford, Archbishop Laud, and Bishop Hall, 1641 ; Jeremy Taylor, 1648 ; Sir Wm. Davenant, 1651 ; Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, 1651 ; Harington, the author of Oceana, 1661 ; Viscount Stafford (afterwards beheaded), 1678 ; Samuel Pepys, 1679 ; Earl of Shaftesbury, 1681 ; Lord William Russell and Algernon Sidney, 1683 ; James, Duke of Monmouth, 1685 ; Lord Jeffreys, the seven bishops, the first Duke of Marlborough, 1692 ; Sir Robert Walpole, 1712 ; Harley, Earl of Oxford, Earl of Derwentwater, and Earl of Nithsdale, 1715 ; Bishop Atterbury, and Lord Orrery, 1722 ; Lords Kilmarnock, Balmerino, and Lovat, 1746 ; Earl Ferrers, 1760 ; John Wilkes, 1762 ; Lord George Gordon, 1780 ; John Horne Tooke, and others, 1794 ; Sir Francis Burdett, 1810 ; Thistlewood, 1820.

It may also be mentioned that Chaucer was appointed clerk of the works in the Tower in Richard II.'s reign, and that he composed his poem, "The Testament of Love," here. Sir Walter Raleigh wrote his "History of the World" in the fortress, and here his son Carew was born. Mrs. Lucy Hutchinson, and the Countess of Bedford, mother of Lord William Russell, were born here. The latter was the daughter of the infamous Countess of Somerset, who was implicated in Sir Thomas Overbury's murder.

Visitors, on entering the gates near the east end of Lower Thames Street, must obtain tickets at the office on the right. For an armoury ticket admitting one person sixpence is charged, and for a ticket to see the Regalia the same sum. A warder takes charge of visitors every half hour, or as soon as a party of 12 has assembled, from half-past ten to four, for six days in the week. The warders, who form a body of 48 men, are usually meritorious soldiers who have seen service, and they are dressed on state occasions in the attire of yeomen of the guard of Henry VIII.'s time. At ordinary times they wear black velvet hats and dark blue tunics. Refreshments are to be obtained in the waiting-room of the ticket-office. This was the site of the building where the lions were kept formerly, one of the attractions of the Tower

(hence the phrase "to see the lions"). The last animals were sent to the Zoological Gardens in 1834.

Crossing the moat-bridge, and passing under the Middle Tower, we arrive at *Traitors' Gate*, a square building erected over the moat. Here persons charged with high treason were brought into the Tower, and through it "went Sidney, Russell, Raleigh, Cranmer, More." It now contains a steam-engine employed in the raising of water. Opposite this is the *Bloody Tower*, where it is said the princes were smothered. Raleigh was confined in the room over the Bloody Tower, and this was the scene of his literary labours, of Ben Jonson's visits to him, and of Prince Henry's lessons. Adjoining the Bloody Tower is the *Wakefield Tower*, so called from some of the Yorkists having been imprisoned in it after the battle of Wakefield (1460). After the White Tower, it is the largest Tower. The walls are 13 feet thick. Until lately it was used as a depository for records. Passing through Bloody Tower gateway, we arrive at the base of the White Tower and the entrance to the Horse Armoury, outside of which are several pieces of ancient cannon. Amongst those may be noticed a brass gun of Henry VII.'s time, the earliest brass gun in the collection ; a brass gun and an iron gun obtained from the wreck of the "Royal George;" two brass guns taken from the Spaniards at Vigo in 1702 by Sir George Rooke ; an iron gun which lay at the bottom of the sea for 300 years in the wreck of the "Mary Rose," Henry VIII.'s ship ; a gun taken from the Chinese in 1842. The pile of building on the south of the space where these cannons are placed belongs to the War Office, the headquarters of which are in Pall Mall.

The *Horse Armoury* is at the south foot of the White Tower, and was completed in 1826. It is 150 feet long and 34 wide, and is filled with specimens of ancient armour, arranged by the late Sir Samuel Meyrick, well known for his researches into the subject, and the author of a critical work on ancient armour. Trophies and emblematic devices composed of weapons are tastefully arranged on the walls and ceiling. There are many curious pieces of armour and weapons in the vestibules at each end of the gallery ; and in glass cases beneath the windows are deposited many objects worth notice. Down the centre of the gallery is stationed a series of mounted figures in armour, to which various distinguished names have been assigned, although there is no evidence that the armour really belonged to them except in

a few instances. The series begins with Edward I. (1272), and the armour worn by the effigy of this monarch (undoubtedly dating from his reign) consists of chain mail, the spurs being prick-spurs. Henry VI. (1422-61), the back and breastplates of flexible armour, composed of overlapping plates and moving on pivots; the sleeves and skirt of chain mail. Edward IV. (1461-83), in tournament armour; the lance is modern, but its guard is ancient and highly curious. Richard III.'s time (1483-85), ribbed armour; this suit was worn by a late Marquis of Waterford at the Eglinton tournament. This kind of armour was worn in the wars of the Roses, and at the battle of Bosworth field. The helmet is a salade with ear-guards. Henry VII. (1485-1509), fluted armour with globular breastplate, the helmet a burgonet. The horse armour is also fluted, and is a complete suit except the flank pieces. Of the same period is another suit of fluted globose armour, worn by a standing figure. Henry VIII. (1509-46). This suit was actually worn by that king. It is inlaid with gold. Notice the large square-toed stirrup shoes. Next to this is a specimen of an Italian splinted cuirass such as was worn by the banditti at the end of the 15th century; and next to this, two figures named Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and Edward Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, with suits resembling that of Henry VIII. Of the same period, is that of a foot soldier, which has raised figures of polished steel on a dark ground. In the middle recess of the southern wall is another equestrian figure of Henry VIII. wearing a suit of very curious armour of German make, which is supposed to have been presented to that monarch, on his marriage with Katherine of Arragon, by the Emperor Maximilian. The rose and pomegranate badges of the king and queen appear as ornaments. The king's badges, the Portcullis, the Fleur-de-lys, and St. George and the Dragon, are also seen, as well as the initials of the royal pair united by a lover's knot. Edward VI. (1552), russet armour inlaid with gold, and ornamented with arabesque designs; the helmet a burgonet. Notice the badges of Burgundy and Granada, which have led to the conjecture that the armour belonged to the young Duke of Burgundy, afterwards king of Spain, and father of the Emperor Charles V. Francis Hastings, Earl of Hastings, time of Queen Mary (1555); the armour very heavy. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, Queen Elizabeth's courtier (1560). On the chanfron of the horse's head is the family badge of the Dudleys, the bear and ragged staff, and the initials R. D. are engraved on

the knee-guard, so that no doubt can be entertained that this suit was actually worn by the Earl. Sir Henry Lee, Queen Elizabeth's master of the ceremonies (1570), formerly shewn as the armour of William the Conqueror! Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, same period, richly inlaid and gilt. This was worn by the royal champion at the coronation of George II. James I. (1605), tilting armour. Of the same period are the suits assigned to Sir Horace Vere and Thomas Earl of Arundel, both figures armed with a mace. Henry Prince of Wales (1612), son of James I., a suit made for the prince, gilt, and engraved with battle designs. Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I., on foot. This gilt and chased suit was made for the prince; it was laid on the coffin of the first Duke of Marlborough on the occasion of his interment in Westminster Abbey. George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; plate armour, with the wheel lock petronel. Wentworth, Earl of Strafford (1640). George Monk, Duke of Albemarle (1660), the helmet a burgonet. James II. (1685), said to be his own armour. In this gallery is to be seen a suit of ancient Greek armour in good preservation found in a tomb at Cumæ, a bronze Etruscan helmet, suit of Asiatic armour thought to be of the time of the crusades—and therefore the oldest armour here; Chinese military dresses; an ivory warder's horn of German workmanship; some small cannon presented by the brassfounders of London to Charles II. when a boy; these are placed under the military trophy at the east end of the gallery.

Ascending a flight of stairs, we enter a room recently added to that called Queen Elizabeth's Armoury. In the eastern compartment of this room notice the military trophy composed of cannon taken at Waterloo, two kettle-drums taken at Blenheim, and a collection of arms, comprising an example of every kind of weapon in the tower. Notice also very fine suits of armour, a knight in fluted armour of Henry VII.'s time, a suit of German black armour, a fluted and engraved suit of Henry VIII.'s time, a complete suit of the early part of Queen Elizabeth's reign. In a glass case is the cloak upon which General Wolfe was laid when mortally wounded at the seige of Quebec, and on which he died. Here also are two brass guns taken at Quebec, and a Maltese cannon, removed by the French, and taken by an English frigate. The western compartment of the room is principally occupied by Oriental arms and armour, amongst which are many interesting objects—group of Saracenic armour; collec-

tion of Kaffre weapons; swords, saddle, and other articles taken from Tippoo Sahib's armoury at Seringapatam; the King of Oude's executioner's sword, like a huge bread knife; Indian armour; Chinese armour, amongst which is a curiously combined sword and pistol; hempen armour from the South Sea Islands; New Zealand spears, clubs, etc.; two suits of Japanese armour. Ascending again the stairs, shewing the thickness of the wall (14 feet), of the White Tower, we enter *Queen Elizabeth's armoury*, with a vaulted roof, formerly used as a prison, the smallest room on the first storey of the Tower. Here are brought together various ancient forms of spears and lances, glaives, pole-axes, bills, pikes, halberds, etc.; bucklers of various structure, amongst which notice the brazen shield embossed with the labours of Hercules, and a shield of the sixteenth century inlaid and embossed, the subject of the middle portion being the death of Charles the Bold of Burgundy; ancient shot, chain, bar, link, etc.; curious specimens of ancient fire-arms, match-locks, wheel-locks, etc.; two yew bows which lay under water in the wreck of the "Mary Rose" for 300 years, and they look quite fresh notwithstanding; ancient instruments of torture and punishment, an iron collar of torture taken from the Spaniards in 1588, the "cravat," thumb screws, etc. In the centre of this room is the heading block, on which Lords Balmerino, Kilmarnock, and Lovat, suffered decapitation on Tower Hill in 1746, and a beheading axe, said to have been used when the Earl of Essex was executed in Queen Elizabeth's reign. On the north side of this room there is a low door-way leading to a dark cell in which it is said Sir Walter Raleigh was confined. There are inscriptions in the stone, near the entrance, made by Rudston, Fane, and Culpeper, who were implicated in Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion in 1553. Wyatt himself was beheaded. Descending into the Horse Armoury once more, and passing along its north side, we see in a glass case some pieces of armour that belonged to Henry IV. of France, a silvered suit made for Charles I. when a child, Venetian armour, and some pieces of the curious puffed armour made in the time of Henry VIII., to imitate the slashed dresses. A very fine suit of Italian armour, worn by Count Oddi of Padua, 1620; it is of russet, gilt and engraved with the imperial eagle. In a recess, an equestrian figure of Charles I. in a suit of gilt armour given him by the city of London. Examples of plate armour, chain armour, and mixtures of the two. Brigandine jackets, made of flat pieces of steel,

quilted between two pieces of canvas. A series of helmets, some of them of great antiquarian interest. A glass case containing match-locks, wheel-locks, muskets, and swords. A specimen of "penny plate" horse armour. In a cabinet in the western vestibule of this gallery is an ancient saddle inlaid with ivory (1450), and the burlesque burgonet of Will Somers, Henry VIII.'s jester, having ram's horns and spectacles.

On quitting the armoury we shall have an opportunity of examining the exterior of the *White Tower*, which, as already mentioned, was originally built in the time of the Conqueror, but it has been much repaired at various times since. It measures externally 116 feet from north to south, and 96 feet from east to west, and its height is 92 feet. There are turrets at the angles. The north-eastern is circular, and was used by the king's astronomer as an observatory before the building at Greenwich was erected, contains within it a stair-case communicating with all the floors. The external walls are from ten to twelve feet thick. The original grand entrance was on the north side, where the remains of an archway may be traced. Internally each floor is divided into three rooms, by walls seven feet thick. On the first floor is Queen Elizabeth's armoury, previously described; and on the second floor is the chapel of St. John the Evangelist, but from this excellent specimen of Norman architecture the public are excluded. Here is an apsis and twelve massive round columns with arches supporting a gallery. Records were, until lately, deposited here. At the foot of the stair-case leading to the chapel some bones were found, which were supposed to be those of the hundred princes, and by Charles the Second's order they were removed to Westminster Abbey. The council chamber of our early kings is on the third floor; it has a dark massive timber roof. Here Richard II. resigned his crown to Bolingbroke in September 1399, saying, as Froissart reports, "I have been King of England, Duke of Aquitaine, and Lord of Ireland, about twenty-one years, which signory, royalty, sceptre, crown, and heritage, I clearly resign here to my cousin Henry of Lancaster, and I desire him here, in this open presence, in entering of the same possession, to take this sceptre." In the White Tower John King of France was lodged. Amongst the inscriptions in the vaults is one cut by Fisher, Bishop of Rochester.

The *Salt Tower*, formerly used as a prison, is at the south-east angle of the inner ward. On the inner wall is an astrological

carving, a sphere with the zodiacal signs, etc., made by Hugh Draper in 1561. He was imprisoned here on the charge of having practised the art of sorcery to the injury of Sir William St. Lowe and his wife.

Visitors are next conducted to

The Jewel-House, where the Crown Regalia are kept within a glass case protected by an iron cage. The Tower was first employed as a depository for the crown jewels by Henry III. The place in which they are now kept was built in 1842. The chief object of attraction is Queen Victoria's state crown, which Professor Tennant has thus described :—"It was made by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge in the year 1838, with jewels taken from old crowns and others furnished by the command of her Majesty. It consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds, set in silver and gold ; it has a crimson velvet cap, with ermine border, and is lined with white silk. Its gross weight is 39 oz. 5 pennyweights troy. The lower part of the band, above the ermine border, consists of a row of 129 pearls, and the upper part of the band a row of 112 pearls, between which, in front of the crown, is a large sapphire (partly drilled), purchased for the crown of King George IV. At the back is a sapphire of smaller size, and six other sapphires (three on each side), between which are eight emeralds. Above and below the seven sapphires are fourteen diamonds, and around the eight emeralds 128 diamonds. Between the emeralds and sapphires are sixteen trefoil ornaments, containing 160 diamonds. Above the band are eight sapphires surmounted by eight diamonds, between which are eight festoons, consisting of 248 diamonds. In the front of the crown, and in the centre of a diamond Maltese cross, is the famous ruby said to have been given to Edward Prince of Wales, son of Richard III., called the Black Prince, by Don Pedro, King of Castile, after the battle of Najera, near Vittoria, A.D. 1367. This ruby was worn in the helmet of Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt, A.D. 1415. It is pierced quite through, after the eastern custom, the upper part of the piercing being filled up by a small ruby. Around this ruby, to form the cross, are seventy-five brilliant diamonds. Three other Maltese crosses, forming the two sides and back of the crown, have emerald centres, and contain respectively 132, 124, and 130 brilliant diamonds. Between the four Maltese crosses are four ornaments in the form of the French fleur-de-lis, with four rubies in the centres, and surrounded by rose diamonds,

containing respectively 85, 86, 86, and 87 rose diamonds. From the Maltese crosses issue four imperial arches composed of oak leaves and acorns, the leaves containing 728 rose, table, and brilliant diamonds, 32 pearls forming the acorns, set in cups containing 54 rose diamonds and one table diamond. The total number of diamonds in the arches and acorns is 108 brilliants, 116 table, and 559 rose diamonds. From the upper part of the arches are suspended four large pendant pear-shaped pearls, with rose diamond caps, containing twelve rose diamonds, and stems containing twenty-four very small rose diamonds. Above the arch stands the mound, containing in the lower hemisphere 304 brilliants, and in the upper 244 brilliants ; the zone and arc being composed of 33 rose diamonds. The cross on the summit has a rose-cut sapphire in the centre, surrounded by four large brilliants, and 108 smaller brilliants. Summary of jewels comprised in the crown :—1 large ruby irregularly polished, 1 large broad-spread sapphire, 16 sapphires, 11 emeralds, 4 rubies, 1363 brilliant diamonds, 1273 rose diamonds, 147 table diamonds, 4 drop-shaped pearls, 273 pearls."

The other objects to be noticed are—*St. Edward's Crown* of gold, embellished with diamonds and other precious stones, made for the coronation of Charles II., and used at all subsequent coronations. It is placed, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the sovereign's head at the altar. Blood stole this crown from the Tower in May 1761. *The Prince of Wales' Crown*, of pure gold, without jewels. *The Queen Consort's Crown*, of gold, set with diamonds and other jewels. *The Queen's Diadem*, made for Maria d' Este, queen of James II. ; adorned with diamonds and pearls. *St. Edward's Staff*, of beaten gold, 4 feet 7 inches long, surmounted by an orb containing, it is said, a part of the true cross. It is carried before the sovereign at a coronation. *The Royal Sceptre*, or Sceptre with the cross, of gold, 2 feet 9 inches long, the pommel adorned with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds ; the cross with various jewels, and having a large table diamond in the centre. The Archbishop of Canterbury places this sceptre in the sovereign's right hand at a coronation. *The Rod of Equity*, or Sceptre with the Dove, of gold, adorned with diamonds. It is placed in the sovereign's left hand at a coronation. *The Queen Consort's Sceptre*, gold, adorned with precious stones. *The Ivory Sceptre*, made for Maria d' Este, queen of James II., bears a dove of white onyx. *A Sceptre*, supposed to have been made

for Mary, queen of William III. It was found behind the wainscotting of the old Jewel Office. *The Curtana*, or pointless Sword of Mercy, steel, ornamented with gold. *Two Swords of Justice*, temporal and ecclesiastical. They are borne before the Sovereign at a coronation. *Armillæ*, or Bracelets; Spurs; the *ampulla* or anointing vessel, and spoon for receiving the sacred oil from the ampulla, all used at a coronation. The spoon is thought to be the last relic of the ancient regalia. *The Golden Salt Cellar*, the model of a castle. *The Baptismal Font* used at the christening of the royal children, and service of sacramental plate. The Koh-i-noor diamond, taken at Lahore in the Punjaub; it was formerly the property of Runjeet Singh, and has a long history attached to it; it is set in a bracelet, of Indian fashion, between two large diamonds.

Near the Jewel House stands the ancient *Martin* or *Jewel Tower*, where Anne Boleyn was imprisoned, as the inscriptions in it testify.

The New Barracks, on the north side of the Tower, were erected on the site of the Grand Storehouse and Small Armoury, destroyed by fire in 1841, when 150,000 stand of arms were in it. The first stone was laid by the late Duke of Wellington, then constable of the Tower. Behind, that is to the north of these barracks, are two ancient towers, in the eastern of which, the Brick Tower, it is said, Lady Jane Grey was imprisoned; and in the western one, the Bowyer Tower, tradition asserts that the Duke of Clarence was murdered. Only the basements of these towers are old. *The Tower Chapel*, St. Peters ad Vincula, was built in the reign of Edward I. on the site of an older chapel. It consists of a chancel, nave, and north aisle, with a small bell tower; but little of the original building remains, so many have been the alterations. Here have been interred a great number of distinguished persons who have fallen before the executioner's axe. "There is no sadder spot on earth (said Macaulay) than this little cemetery. Death is there associated with whatever is darkest in human nature and in human destiny, with the savage triumph of implacable enemies, with the inconstancy, the ingratitude, and the cowardice of friends, with all the miseries of fallen greatness and of blighted fame." This is the burial-place of Queen Anne Boleyn, Queen Katharine Howard, Sir Thomas More; Cromwell, Earl of Essex; Margaret, Countess of Shrewsbury; Thomas, Lord Seymour; his brother,

the Protector Somerset; Dudley, Duke of Northumberland; Lady Jane Grey and her husband; Devereux, Earl of Essex; James, Duke of Monmouth; Lords Kilmarnock, Balmerino, and Lovat. All of these persons were beheaded. Sir Thomas Overbury, poisoned in the Tower, was also buried here.

Notice in the chancel a marble monument to Sir Richard Blount, and his son Sir Michael, lieutenants of the Tower in the sixteenth century; the tomb of Sir Allan Apsley, another lieutenant of the Tower (d. 1630); he was Mrs. Lucy Hutchinson's father; and in the north aisle, the altar tomb of Sir R. Cholmondeley, lieutenant of the Tower in Henry the Eighth's time, and his wife. The place of execution on Tower Green, in front of the chapel, is marked by an oval of dark flints. Here perished Anne Boleyn, Katharine Howard, and Lady Jane Grey.

The Beauchamp Tower, restored by Mr. Salvin in 1854, stands about the middle of the west side of the fortress. It was erected in the thirteenth century, and derives its name from the circumstance of Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, having been confined in it in 1397. It consists of two storeys, access to which is gained by a winding staircase. The public are admitted only to the lower storey. On the walls are numerous inscriptions and devices, said to have been carved by the persons who have been imprisoned. Amongst these carvings, notice a large piece of sculpture by Dudley, Earl of Warwick, brother of Guildford, Lord Dudley, who married Lady Jane Grey, consisting of a shield, bearing the lion, bear, and ragged staff, the family cognizance, surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves, acorns, and roses, and four imperfect lines, telling us that the device referred to his four brothers, all of whom were imprisoned here in 1553. Near the north-western recess is the word IANE, supposed to refer to Lady Jane Grey, and to have been cut by her husband. No other trace of that unfortunate lady has been found in the fortress.

In the Bell Tower, which stands in the south-west angle of the inner ward, Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, was confined; and there is a tradition that the Princess Elizabeth was imprisoned here by her sister Mary. On leaving the inner ward of the fortress by the gate of the Bloody Tower, we pass near the *Lieutenant's Lodgings*, which are chiefly of timber of Henry the Eighth's time. In what is called the Council Chamber, Guy Fawkes and his accomplices were examined, as is mentioned in an inscription

couched in Hebrew and Latin on a marble monument. An inscription carved on an old mantelpiece in another part of the building, related to the Countess of Lennox, who had been committed "to this logynge," for the marriage of her son Lord Darnley to Mary Queen of Scots. Here Sir Francis Burdett was confined in 1810, when committed for impugning the right of the House of Commons to imprison a man for commenting on their proceedings!

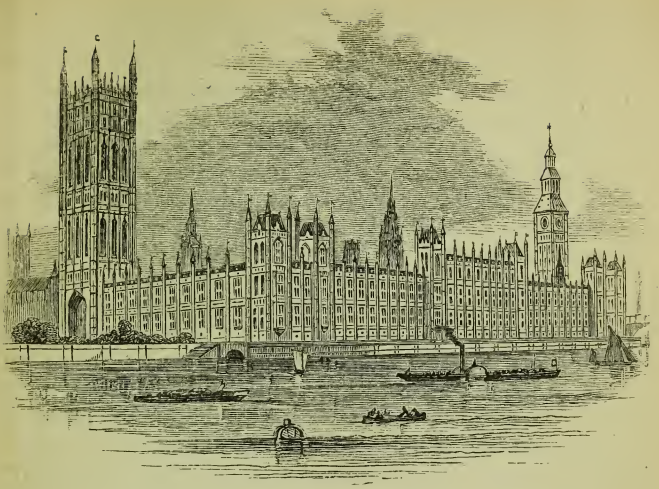
The government of the Tower is lodged in the Constable, a sinecure office with a salary of £1000 a-year. Under him are a lieutenant and a deputy-lieutenant, but the duties are performed by the Major. The history of the Tower has been made the subject of an interesting work by Mr. Hepworth Dixon.

The Tower Subway.

A new Thames tunnel was completed in April 1870 under the direction of Mr. W. H. Barlow, the eminent engineer. It is tubular, lined with iron, and is 7 feet in diameter, inside measure. It leads from Tower Hill on the north side, to Vine Street, Tooley Street, on the south side of the river, and is entered by an incline. When first opened passengers were lowered and raised by means of lifts, and conveyed through the subway in an omnibus running on rails. These rails dip towards the centre to the extent of 1 in 30, and the omnibus was dragged up the inclines at either end by a strong wire-rope, worked by a stationary engine. The journey was performed in about five minutes, including ascent and descent. As a means of crossing the river, now that the Thames Tunnel is closed for foot passengers, the Tower Subway is found useful.

LD

T



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

House of Peers—House of Commons—Victoria Tower—St. Stephen's Cloisters—Westminster Hall.

The House of Lords may be seen, free, when appeal cases are being heard. The sitting terminates at 4 P.M. To obtain admission to the strangers' gallery to hear debates, a peer's order is necessary. To hear debates in the *House of Commons*, a member's order or that of the Speaker must be procured. Ladies are only allowed to enter a gallery above the reporters' gallery, where they obtain an imperfect view of the House through a grating. The Speaker takes the chair at five o'clock. On Wednesday the House sits at noon and rises at six P.M.

The old Houses of Parliament, an unsightly pile of various dates, originally a royal palace, were destroyed by fire on the 16th of October 1834. As the best means of obtaining an edifice worthy of the age and nation, architects were invited to send in designs. From the designs then produced, that of Mr. (after-

wards Sir) Charles Barry was unanimously admitted to be the most striking, and it was accordingly selected. The first stone of the present magnificent structure was laid on the 27th April 1840. Strange and lamentable to say, that although great expense was incurred professedly in ascertaining what was the best stone to employ, the stone actually used is already in a state of decay ; and the authorities have been called on to consider whether some method of arresting the decay cannot be adopted, now, we understand, with some measure of success.

The present Houses of Parliament cover nearly 8 acres of ground, an area twice as great as that occupied by the old buildings. They include 11 courts, 100 stair-cases, and 1100 rooms, connected by 2 miles of lobby. Their cost, up to the 31st of December 1869, had been £2,311,630 a sum which did not include the fresco paintings and statuary, nor the cost of maintaining and repairing the buildings and furniture. The whole expenditure to the present time (1871) may be set down at from £2,500,000 to £3,000,000. The style adopted is that of Henry the Eighth's time ; and all must admit that a very noble, if a very costly, Tudor palace now graces our metropolis, which we may point out to foreigners with satisfaction and pride. The finest façade is the river front, which rises from a simple terrace 940 feet in length, and 33 feet wide. It is richly decorated with statues of kings and queens and panelled sculpture, representing coats of arms and royal devices, with shafted windows, with two pinnacled towers at each end, and two in the centre. At the end next Westminster Bridge rises the tall *Clock Tower*, 40 feet square and 320 feet high, which carries an eight-day clock made under the direction of the Astronomer Royal. Each dial is about 30 feet in diameter. The hour is struck on a bell weighing upwards of 8 tons, and the quarters are chimed upon eight small bells. This tower has been in a great measure copied from the celebrated clock tower at Bruges. From the middle of the palace a spire, crowning an open stone lantern which surmounts the dome over the central hall, reaches the height of 300 feet. The grandest feature of all is the Victoria Tower at the south-west angle, 80 feet square and 340 feet high. The Sovereign's entrance is here, with a grand and richly-decorated archway 65 feet high. Inside the porch, in niches, are statues of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick. the patron saints of the three kingdoms ; as well as a statue of Queen Victoria, between figures representing Justice and Mercy.

A bed of concrete twelve feet thick underlies the whole foundation. The stone of the river terrace is Aberdeen granite ; that of the exterior of the palace is magnesian limestone from Anston, Yorkshire ; that of the interior, Caen stone. The internal walls are of brick ; the bearers of the floors cast-iron. All the roofs are of wrought iron covered with zinced cast-iron plates. As little wood as possible has been employed, with a view to lessen the chance of destruction by fire. It was part of the plan that Westminster Hall should be retained, and it has accordingly been incorporated with the new palace, to which it forms a grand entrance for the public. The courts of law, which now stand on its west side facing St. Margaret's Church, will doubtless be removed, as their style of architecture is entirely different from the adjacent buildings, not to say anything of other reasons.

Whether we enter the palace by way of Westminster Hall, or by the Old Palace Yard entrance, we pass through *St. Stephen's Porch*,—a square-vaulted vestibule, containing the great south window removed from the south end of the old hall,—into *St. Stephen's Hall*, 95 feet by 30 wide, and 56 feet high, where statues of Hampden, Falkland, Clarendon, Selden, Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Somers, Lord Mansfield, Lord Chatham, Fox, Pitt, Burke, and Grattan have been placed. This hall is over the ancient crypt, to be mentioned presently. Thence we proceed into the Grand Central Hall, an octagon 70 feet across, and 75 feet high. In the sides, doorways and corridors alternate, the latter being filled with stained glass. The stone roof is groined, and contains more than 250 carved bosses, each four feet across, overhanging the encaustic-tile pavement. North and south from this hall corridors, adorned with fresco paintings, lead to the House of Peers and the House of Commons.

House of Peers.

Turning south we cross a vestibule styled *the Peers' Lobby*, pass between its gates of massive brass, of rich floriated design, and then reach that gorgeous room where the Peers of England meet to deliberate. It is a double cube 91 feet long by 45 feet wide, with a height of 45 feet. At each side are six lofty windows containing stained glass, with portraitures of sovereigns. At night these windows are lighted from the outside. At each end are three archways with frescoes by different artists, viz., behind the throne, Edward III. conferring the order of the garter on the Black Prince,

by C. W. Cope ; the Baptism of St. Ethelbert, the founder of St. Paul's Cathedral, by W. Dyce ; and Prince Henry, afterwards Henry V., submitting to the authority of Judge Gascoigne, by C. W. Cope. At the opposite end, over the Strangers' Gallery,—The Spirit of Justice, by D. Maclise ; The Spirit of Religion, by J. C. Horsley ; and the Spirit of Chivalry, by D. Maclise. The niches in the walls hold statues of the barons who compelled John to sign Magna Charta. Under the windows is a light gallery of brass, and the cornice beneath carries arms of sovereigns, lords chancellor, and bishops. The ceiling is divided into compartments containing symbols, devices, and monograms, amongst which, as historically interesting, may be noticed the white hart of Richard II., the sun of the house of York, the crown on a bush of Henry VII., the pomegranate of Castille, the portcullis of Beaufort, the lily of France, the lions of England and Scotland. The throne stands at the middle of the southern end of the room, with a door at each side leading into the Prince's chamber. At the right hand is a state chair for the Prince of Wales. The woolsack, where the Lord Chancellor sits, is a seat covered with crimson cloth placed about the middle of the room. The reporters have been provided with a gallery at the north end, and behind it is the strangers' gallery. Underneath, on the floor of the house, is the bar at which counsel in law appeal cases plead, and where deputations from the Commons make their appearance. Beyond this bar strangers cannot pass.

House of Commons.

Making our way back to the central hall, the corridor at the opposite side, and in a line with the one we have just traversed, leads to the *House of Commons,* a room 62 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 41 feet high, lighted by six windows at each side filled with stained glass, in which the arms of boroughs are represented. The walls are panelled with carved oak. At the north end is the Speaker's chair, over which is the reporters' gallery. Above the latter is a gallery for ladies, but the brass screen prevents their being seen from the house. Seats in the area, and in the side galleries, over the bar, are for the accommodation of 476 members out of the 656 composing the lower house of legislature ; the rest must manage as they can. The gallery to which strangers are admitted is at the south end of

the hall, immediately opposite that for the reporters, and immediately below it are the seats reserved for the Peers who choose to visit the house, and for the sons of members attending schools. The ceiling is rich, but the other parts of the house are comparatively plain, as befits a place of business. The Ministerial side of the house is that on the Speaker's right, Ministers occupying the front bench, facing the leaders of the opposition, seated in the front bench on the other side. Outside the house are the lobbies into which members go on a division. In front of the Speaker's chair is the table where the clerks sit, and upon which is the Speaker's mace, which does not date earlier than the Restoration. The Serjeant-at-Arms, whose duty it is to take unruly members into custody, sits near the bar at the northern end. The floor is of cast-iron, perforated for the admission of fresh and warm air. The entrance into the house for members is by a doorway on the east side of Westminster Hall, and through the cloisters.

The entrance for the sovereign, who only attends the palace on state occasions, is at the Victoria Tower. In the *Norman Porch*, to which a flight of steps ascends, are statues of sovereigns of the Norman line, and frescoes commemorating events of their time. On the right hand of this porch are doorways into the Guard Chamber and into the Queen's Robing Room, which is adorned with frescoes by Dyce, representing the legends of King Arthur, and is otherwise splendidly decorated. When the ceremony of robing has been gone through, the Queen proceeds to the House of Peers through the longest room in the building, the *Victoria Gallery*, which has a length of 110 feet, with a width and height of 45 feet. Frescoes, the subjects taken from English history, adorn the walls; and the ceiling is panelled and richly gilded. To this gallery the public are admitted, by means of tickets issued at the Lord Chamberlain's office, to see the Queen pass on state occasions, such as the opening and prorogation of Parliament. Ladies are provided with seats, as far as practicable, in a gallery in the House, but as this is usually filled with peeresses or their kin, strangers must be content with a place in the grand gallery, where gentlemen are seated apart from the ladies. The room beyond is the *Prince's Chamber*, also splendidly fitted up; and containing a marble group by Gibson, representing the Queen between Justice and Mercy, bas-reliefs in oak of events connected with Tudor history, and a series of por-

traits of the same period. Two doorways lead from this room into the House of Peers.

The principal storey of the river front is occupied by the libraries of the Lords and Commons, their committee-rooms, and by a conference-room, where, in case of a difference between the two houses, deputations from each meet to discuss the matter. The Speaker's residence is at the clock-tower end of the palace; the Usher of the Black Rod and the Lords' Librarian have residences at the other end. To each chamber is attached a refreshment-room.

The number of statues in and about the building is between 400 and 500; those which are part of the architectural design have been executed by Mr. Thomas.

St. Stephen's Cloisters, built by Henry VIII., adjoin the east side of Westminster Hall, from which there is a door leading to them, but its use is limited to members of the House of Commons. They are only on a small scale, 63 feet by 49½, but are beautifully ornamented with groining and tracery. They were restored by Sir C. Barry, and an upper storey added, to replace one that had been destroyed. A small chapel or oratory projects from the middle of the western arcade, between two of the buttresses of the hall, and terminates in an apsis. Although these cloisters are not symmetrical with the modern buildings, as will be perceived from the plan, their destruction could not be thought of for a moment, and the architect received instructions to incorporate them as best he could with the new structure. Another interesting relic which escaped the fire is *St. Stephen's Crypt*, under the modern St. Stephen's Hall. It was called St. Mary-in-the Vaults, or St. Mary-undercroft. The exact date of its erection does not seem to be known, but it appears that Henry III. here married his sister, Eleanor, to Simon de Montfort, his favourite. An old picture represents Caxton presenting his first printed book to Edward IV. in this place. The Commonwealth soldiers grossly ill-treated what had always been used up to that time as a chapel, destroying the altars and mutilating the crosses. It has lately undergone a complete restoration. Polished columns of Purbeck marble have replaced those which had been defaced, and the edifice is now used as a place of worship by the residents of the palace.

WESTMINSTER HALL was a part of the ancient royal palace of Westminster, and was originally built by William Rufus. It

was rebuilt, some say only repaired, but raised two feet, by Richard II. between 1395 and 1399 ; but all the exterior as we now see it, saving the north porch and window, is modern work. The interior, or the greater part of it, is ancient. Little of the exterior can be seen, for one side is concealed by the modern courts of law ; the other, the south end, by Barry's new Houses of Parliament. It is in the perpendicular style, and is striking for its size and its rich roof of oak (not of chestnut as usually stated). It is the largest room in Europe without pillars, with one exception, the great hall at Padua. The English hall measures internally 239 feet by 68 feet, the Italian hall 240 feet by 80. It is to be noticed that the upper half consists of timber, the walls being only about 21 feet high. Observe on the string course which passes round the hall below the windows, Richard the Second's device of the couchant hart, and the hammer beams of the roof carved with angels bearing shields. The dormer windows were added in 1820, previous to the coronation of George IV., at which time the roof was thoroughly repaired, and forty loads of oak from old ships were consumed on renewing parts that had decayed, and furnishing a portion of the north end, which had been left incomplete. The lead had been stripped from the roof in order to lighten the pressure, and slates substituted. The hall forms a grand entrance to the Houses of Parliament and the courts of law. The great south window was removed by Barry, and placed in an enlarged form in St. Stephen's porch, facing the steps at the south end of the hall.

This noble edifice has been the scene of many royal banquets and ceremonies. Richard II. gave a great feast on its completion, and not long afterwards he was here formally deposed, and sentenced to perpetual banishment. Cromwell, seated on the ancient coronation chair, "under a prince-like canopy of state,' was here inaugurated Lord Protector ; a few years passed and then his head, along with those of Ireton and Bradshaw, was placed upon the south gable, and there Cromwell's remained twenty years. In the roof were hung banners and ensigns taken on the fields of Naseby, Worcester, Preston, Dunbar, and Blenheim. In the hall great trials have taken place. Wallace was tried in the old hall. In this Sir Thomas More, the Protector Somerset, Devereux, Earl of Essex, Guy Fawkes and his fellow-conspirators, the infamous Earl and Countess of Somerset, and the Earl of Stafford, were tried and condemned. A grander

occasion was that when Charles I. faced his judges. At a later period, the seven bishops, Dr. Sacheverel, the Earl of Derwentwater, and the rebel lords of Scotland, Kilmarnock, Balmerino, and Lovat, were tried here. The rafters have rung with the wonderful eloquence of Burke, Fox, and Sheridan, before a crowd of noble and beautiful auditors, when the deeds of Warren Hastings in India were laid before the world. The last trial that took place was Lord Melville's, when he was impeached by the Commons in 1806. George IV. gave his coronation banquet here to 334 guests, when Dymock, the King's champion, clad in armour, rode into the hall, and throwing down his gauntlet, challenged the world to gainsay the King's title, a ceremony which a Dymock had gone through at the coronation of Richard II., claiming the privilege as successor of the Marmions in the ownership of the manor of Scrivelsby in Lincolnshire.

Statues of Queen Mary (William III.'s), King James I., Charles I., William III., George IV., and William IV., have lately been ranged along the east side of the Hall, but it is not yet decided whether their places are to be permanent.

It is probable that when the building now in course of erection in the Strand is completed, the whole of the Law Courts, which form no part of the original structure, will be removed from Westminster Hall. The Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, Probate and Divorce, Admiralty, and Arches are held in a series of small inconvenient apartments on the right hand side of Westminster Hall—as explained farther on—in the section devoted to the Law Courts.



ST. PAULS CATHEDRAL—North Side.

CATHEDRALS AND CHURCHES.

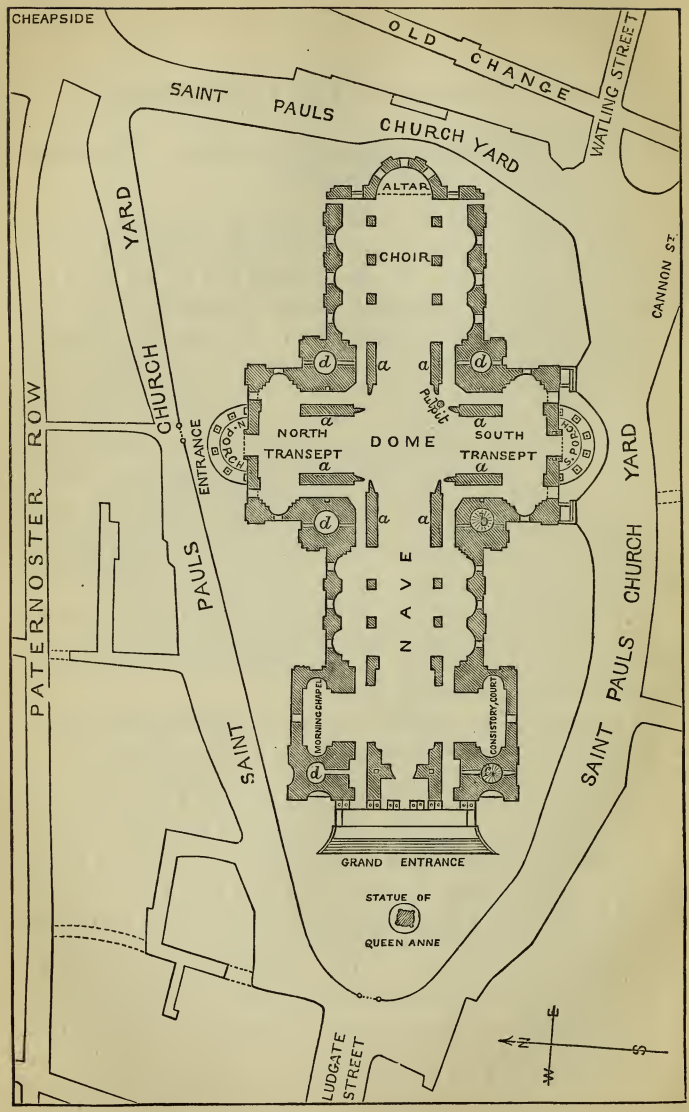
St. Paul's Cathedral. Westminster Abbey. Churches and Chapels.

The cathedral church of the Bishops of London is not only by far the finest building in the Italian style in London, but the finest in Britain. The public are admitted free by the north door from eleven to three daily, and during summer from the conclusion of afternoon service until dusk. No person is allowed to remain in the nave after service has commenced. Divine service is celebrated daily at eight A. M., in the morning chapel ; at a quarter before ten A.M., and at four o'clock P.M., in the choir. The best day for attending, so far as the music is concerned, is Sunday. On Sundays, during the winter half-year, there is (besides the forenoon and afternoon service) an evening service at seven, under the dome, where 3000 persons can be accommodated. To see certain parts of the building, the following charges are made :—

To the Whispering, Stone, and Golden Galleries, 6d. ; to the Library, Great Bell, Geometrical Staircase, and Model Room, 6d.; to the Crypt, where are the tombs of Nelson and Wellington, 6d.; and to the Ball, 1s. 6d.

It is much to be regretted that no complete general view of St. Paul's is obtainable, in consequence of the nearness of the surrounding houses ; but no view is more striking than that from Blackfriars' Bridge, although the whole of the lower part of the cathedral is concealed. The removal of the old railings at the west or principal front of St. Paul's, in 1874, has greatly improved the view from Ludgate Hill, and it is not improbable that all the railings will be replaced by dwarf pillars and chains.

History of the Site.—Ethelbert, King of Kent, built the first church at this place in 610. This was destroyed by fire in 1087, but another edifice, " Old St. Paul's," was shortly afterwards commenced. This was much damaged by a fire in 1137 ; it was greatly injured by lightning in 1444 ; in 1561 it was again damaged by fire ; it became much dilapidated, and a considerable sum had been expended in repairing it, when the great


CHEAPSIDE
OLD CHANGE
WATLING STREET
SAINT PAULS CHURCH YARD
ALTAR
CHOIR
CANNON ST.
PATERNOSTER ROW
CHURCH YARD
PAULS
ENTRANCE
NORTH TRANSEPT
DOME
SOUTH TRANSEPT
PULPIT
NAVE
SAINT PAULS CHURCH YARD
SAINT
MORNING CHAPEL
CONSISTORY COURT
GRAND ENTRANCE
STATUE OF QUEEN ANNE
LUDGATE STREET
N
E
S
W

fire of 1666 utterly destroyed it. The structure was in the Gothic style, and its plan was a Latin cross. It was 690 feet long, 130 feet broad, and the spire, springing from a tower, rose to the height of 520 feet. Near the north-east end stood Powles' Cross, so often referred to in our early literature, and a pulpit where sermons were preached, and the pope's mandates—whether blessing or cursing—read aloud to the people. The middle aisle was termed Paul's Walk, from its being much frequented by idlers as well as by money-lenders and dealers in commodities. A scene in one of Ben Jonson's plays is laid "in the middle aisle of Paul's." One old writer compared the noise made by talkers and the walkers to "a kind of still roar or loud whisper." Desecrated within, it was no better treated without. A carpenter and a wine-dealer took possession of part of the vaults, trunkmakers of the cloisters; buildings were planted against the outer walls, one being used as a play-house, and in another the owner made a hole in a buttress and baked his bread therein.

THE PRESENT CATHEDRAL.—The great fire of 1666, which has been referred to many times in this volume, destroyed 13,000 houses and 87 parish churches, reducing St. Paul's to a heap of ruins. These ruins remained pretty much as they had been left by the fire for nearly eight years. Charles II.'s Government having taken the matter in hand, intrusted the work of rebuilding to Sir Christopher Wren, whose first design was rejected. The second was approved of, and the first stone was laid on the 21st June 1675 by the architect, assisted by the freemasons of his lodge, which lodge still preserves the trowel and mallet used on the occasion. In 1697 the choir was opened, and in 1710 the architect's son placed the last stone on the top of the lantern, so that the building occupied 35 years. What rarely happens, in the case of a large edifice like this, it was completed in the architect's lifetime; and, what is still more singular, the same persons held the offices of Bishop and Master Mason at the commencement and at the completion of the edifice. During the progress of the works, Wren received £200 a year, and for this (said the Duchess of Marlborough) he was content to be dragged up in a basket three or four times a week. The sum expended, £747,954, was made up by a grant of £10,000 by the crown, £5000 a year raised by a duty on coals, and by subscriptions. The stone was brought from the Portland quarries.

EXTERIOR.—Commonly classed, says a critic, as the second of Christian temples, this cathedral is really the *first* in completeness, unity of design, and solidity of construction ; only the *fifth* in extent or capacity (being excelled by St. Peter's, Florence, Milan, and Amiens) ; and about the *last* in richness and variety of ornaments. The ground-plan shews that the general form is that of a Latin cross. Its length is 500 feet, the width of the nave and choir 125 feet, the length of the transept 250 feet, the height of the north and south sides 100 feet. From the intersection of the transept with the main building springs a majestic dome, the glory of the edifice, upon which is a lantern carrying a gilt copper ball and cross, the top of which is 356 feet above the floor of the church, or 365 feet above the ground. The grand front is on the west, facing Ludgate Hill. It is approached by a double flight of steps from an area enclosed by iron palisading, within which is a statue of Queen Anne, erected in 1712. The portico is in two divisions ; the lower one consists of twelve Corinthian columns, coupled ; the upper one of eight. On the pediment is a basso-relievo of the Conversion of St. Paul. At the apex of the pediment is placed a statue of St. Paul, and at the sides statues of St. Peter, each fifteen feet high. At each side of the portico is a bell tower, with a pyramidal summit, and these, with their open lanterns covered by domes, rise to the height of 220 feet. At the angles are statues of the Evangelists. The south tower contains the clock and the great bell, ten feet in diameter, which is only tolled at the death of one of the royal family, or of the Bishop, Dean, or a Lord Mayor, dying during his year of office. Its weight is about 12,000 lbs. ; its clapper weighs 180 lbs. The west front, including the towers, is 180 feet wide. Above the doors is a marble group of Paul preaching to the Bereans.

The "elevation" is composed of two orders ; the lower, Corinthian, has windows with semicircular headings ; the upper, Composite, has niches corresponding to the windows below. In each storey the entablature is supported by coupled pilasters. The balustrade, nine feet high, on the top of the north and south walls, was not designed by Wren, and was strongly objected to by him. Each arm of the transept is entered by an external semicircular Corinthian portico, reached by a lofty flight of steps. At the east end of the choir there is a circular projection or apse. The cypher W. and M., between palm branches

and surmounted by a crown, indicates that this part was completed in the reign of William and Mary. The heavy iron railing which encloses a plot of 2 acres and 16 perches, weighs upwards of 200 tons. It was made at Lamberhurst in .Kent, and cost £11,200.

Interior.—Entering the north arm of the transept we may make our way at once to the space under the cupola, whence the four unequal arms of the Latin cross radiate. The keystones of the arches were carved by Cibber. It will be noticed that the usual four piers at the crossing have been omitted, and that the weight of the dome is supported by eight surrounding piers, exactly as in Ely Cathedral. The cupola has an internal diameter of 108 feet. The cornice above the arches, and the rails of the Whispering Gallery, have been gilded. Above are seen Thornhill's paintings. Its height may perhaps disappoint the visitor, but he will be surprised to learn that it is the innermost of three shells. Like the outermost, it is merely ornamental, the weight of the lantern, ball, and cross, being borne by the intermediate conical shell. It rises to the height of 228 feet above the pavement, which is composed of pieces of light and dark marbles, radiating somewhat like a mariner's compass. In the middle a brass plate shews where Nelson's remains lie in the crypt beneath. In three of the angles are vestries, used by the Deans, the Canons, and the Lord Mayor ; and in the fourth is a circular staircase, which leads up to the Whispering Gallery. In the south arm of the transept will be seen an organ which was built by Mr. Hill for the Panopticon or Alhambra Palace in Leicester Square, and having been purchased for St. Paul's, has been lately placed here. The choir has three arches on each side, with a clerestory above. The old organ in the case, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, has been placed under the middle arch on the north side. The arch next the apse on each side has been left open to the aisle behind ; the other two have the stalls before them. Here is much of Grinling Gibbons' fine carving in wood ; the Archbishop's throne on the south side, near the altar, marked by the figures of a mitre and pelican ; the Bishop of London's throne ; the Lord Mayor's seat on the north, distinguished by the city arms ; the Dean's stall, indicated by an open Bible ; the stalls of the four canons and prebendaries. The seats in front of the stalls are for the twelve minor canons, the six vicars choral, and the choristers. The communion table is in the apsidal chancel. Wren's design for the decoration of this part of

the building was never carried out. The nave has likewise three arches on each side which rest on piers that form aisles, and above is a clerestory. In the north-west angle, separated from the nave by a carved screen of wood, is the Morning Chapel ; and over against it is the Consistory Court. In the south aisle is the marble Font.

Ascending the staircase already mentioned, we reach the *Whispering Gallery*, which passes round the inside of the dome upon the cornice over the arches. The circular sides of the dome convey faint sounds very distinctly from one point in the gallery to the opposite point, so that a whisper, which in the open air would be inaudible at the distance of a few feet, is brought distinctly to the ear at the distance of 100 feet. By the same staircase we gain access to the *Library* by passing along the gallery over the south aisle of the nave. Here the books number about 7000. Notice the portrait of Bishop Compton, the donor of many books ; the specimens of wood carving by G. Gibbons ; and the floor inlaid with small pieces of oak. In the *Model Room* over the northern aisle is preserved a model of Wren's original design for the cathedral, which is without aisles, but these appendages, to his great sorrow, he was obliged to add by the heir presumptive to the throne, afterwards James II. This was with a view to the introduction of the Roman Catholic ceremonials. A staircase leads from the south gallery to the *Clock Room*, in the south-west tower. The clock was made in 1708 ; it has two dial plates facing west and south, each is nearly 19 feet in diameter. The minute hand is $9\frac{2}{3}$ feet long ; the pendulum 16 feet long, and the weights would balance 180 lbs. It has a beat of two seconds. This is an eight days' clock, and the hour is struck on the *Great Bell*, 10 feet in diameter, by a hammer weighing 145 lbs. placed outside the bell. The quarters are struck on two smaller bells. The bell tolled for prayers is in the northern tower. A curious geometrical stone staircase of 112 steps in the south-west tower affords another mode of reaching the library from the floor of the cathedral.

Returning to the dome, a series, or, as architects term it, a peristyle, of 32 pilasters will be seen above the Whispering Gallery, and above them on the carved surface which Wren had intended to cover with mosaics, are some paintings on scriptural themes by Sir James Thornhill, who was paid at the rate of 40s. per

square yard. These pictures, having been much injured by damp, were lately restored by Mr. Parris. They represent the principal events in St. Paul's life, viz.—1, His Conversion ; 2, The Punishment of Elymas the Sorcerer ; 3, Cure of the Cripple at Lystra ; 4, Conversion of the Gaoler ; 5, Paul Preaching at Athens ; 6, Burning of the Magical Books at Ephesus ; 7, Paul before Agrippa ; 8, Shipwreck at Melita. This inner painted dome is of brickwork, two bricks thick ; and there is a circular opening at its apex. Ascending from the Whispering Gallery, we next reach the *Stone Gallery*, above the colonnade at the external base of the dome, whence there is an extensive view over London, highly interesting if the atmosphere be clear, which, however, it very seldom is. From this gallery we ascend by a steep, narrow, and obscure staircase, to the *Golden Galleries*. The inner Golden Gallery is at the base of the Lantern, the outer one at the summit of the dome, whence the country around London is seen stretching into the distance on all sides, the buildings of London being singularly dwarfed by the height at which we stand above them. An artist, a Mr. Hornor, once lived up here for several weeks for the purpose of sketching the panoramic prospect, and he saw the surrounding scene under all circumstances of light and shade, of quietness and bustle. The dome is of timber covered with lead, and during high winds the wood work creaks like a vessel in a storm at sea. The *Lantern* at the top of the dome is supported by the brick cone which is placed between the inner cupola and the outer dome. Above the Lantern is a globe 6 feet 2 inches in diameter, weighing 5600 lbs., and this is surmounted by a cross weighing 3360 lbs. The present globe and cross were substituted in 1826 for those originally erected, of which they are exact copies as regards shape and size. Eight persons may creep into the globe. There are 616 steps between the floor of the cathedral and this spot, which the great majority of visitors to the building will think too many for any advantage to be gained by the ascent.

We will now proceed to examine

The Monuments in St. Paul's.

Westminster Abbey has been made the mausoleum chiefly of those who have gained renown in the civil walks of life ; here the monuments for the most part relate to those who have done the state service in arms on land or sea. It is much to be

lamented that so many of the monuments display a taste that is anything but agreeable to cultivated minds. Allegorical groups, and figures either naked or clothed in an attire like nothing the originals ever wore in life, disturb the thoughts by their artificial appearance. However, we must take things as we find them, and, with the intention of pointing out those best worth looking at, we will commence at the north entrance, and first notice, left of the door, Sir Charles Napier's monument, lately erected by public subscription. The General is represented in a standing position, supported by a burst cannon. He is in the ordinary undress costume of an officer, with a military cloak falling from the shoulders. The right hand rests on the hilt of a sword, the left, holding a scroll of paper, rests on the haunch. The figure is in Carrara marble, 8 feet 6 inches high, and was the work of G. C. Adams. The pedestal is inscribed, "Charles James Napier, a prescient General; a beneficent Governor; a just Man." —General Sir William Ponsonby, who fell at Waterloo: Fame crowning an almost naked figure near a fallen charger.—Captains Mosse and Riou (Campbell's "gallant good Riou;" a sarcophagus with winged figures holding medallion portraits; erected by the nation at the cost of £4200.—Admiral Lord Duncan, a standing figure holding a sword—R. Westmacott, sculptor—cost £2100.

In the North-East Ambulatory is a tabular monument to Major-General Bowes, who is represented as falling mortally wounded at the storming of Salamanca—Chantrey, sculptor.

In the North Aisle is Dr. Johnson's monument, by John Bacon; cost 1100 guineas.

In the Nave, the monument of the Marquis Cornwallis, Governor-General of Bengal; the Marquis on a pedestal, at the base of which are three figures—Rossi, sculptor—cost £6300.—Admiral Lord Nelson, by Flaxman, cost £6300. Nelson, in naval dress, stands on a pedestal, at the foot of which are Britannia and other figures, with a lion.—Sir Christopher Wren; a marble slab with the inscription "Reader, do you ask his monument? Look around."

In the South Aisle: John Howard the philanthropist, in Roman costume, by John Bacon; cost £1365; the first monument erected in St. Paul's.—Bishop Heber, by Chantrey; one of the best as a work of art in the Cathedral.

On the south-east side of the space under the Dome, a handsome marble pulpit has been lately erected "In memory of Captain Robert Fitzgerald, 12th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry," by his friends. The pulpit is 10 feet 3 inches high, and many kinds of marble have been employed in its construction, from Rome, the Grecian archipelago, Ireland, etc.

In the South Transept: Admiral Earl Howe; another of Flaxman's groups, with Britannia, Victory, History, and a Lion; cost £6300.—Admiral Collingwood; his body represented as lying on the deck of a man-of-war with the allegorical figures—Sir. R. Westmacott—cost £4200.—General Lord Heathfield in full uniform, by C. Rossi; cost £2100.—Generals Pakenham and Gibbs, who fell at New Orleans in 1815—Sir R. Westmacott—cost £2100.—General Gillespie, by Sir F. Chantrey; cost £1575. Sir Astley Cooper, the eminent surgeon, by E. H. Baily, erected by his friends.—Sir John Moore, the dying General, and allegorical figures, by John Bacon, jun.; cost £4200.—Wolfe's ode is a far better monument than this.—General Abercrombie, by Sir R. Westmacott. The General is represented as falling wounded from his horse.—The Egyptian sphynxes indicate the country where he received his death wound.—Sir William Hoste, in naval uniform, by Campbell.

In the South-West Ambulatory: Dr. William Babington, by W. Behnes.—Sir William Jones, the scholar and Indian judge, by John Bacon, jun.

In the South-West Aisle: Bishop Middleton in the act of confirming two Hindoos, by Lough.—Monument to the officers of the Coldstream Guards who fell at Inkermann. Eight names are inscribed on the tablet, over which are two guardsmen in mourning attitude; by Baron Marochetti.

In the Nave: Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the gown of a doctor of Laws, by Flaxman.

In the North-West Ambulatory: Sir Pulteney Malcolm, a statue, by E. H. Baily.

In the North Transept: Lord Rodney, by Rossi; cost £6300.—General Picton, who fell at Waterloo—a bust with a group of allegorical figures; cost £3150.—Earl St. Vincent—a statue, by E. H. Baily, cost £2100.

In the *Crypt* below the church, the entrance is by a door near Howard's monument, are the remains of various distinguished

persons. These vaults, dimly lighted by grated windows, are divided into three avenues by pillars of great strength.

In the South Aisle have been interred Sir Christopher Wren; John Rennie, the engineer; Sir Joshua Reynolds, and his brother artists, Opie, Barry, West, Fuseli, Dawe, Lawrence, and Turner. Here are preserved some monuments which were in old St. Paul's—the effigies of Dr. Donne, Sir Nicholas Bacon (Lord Bacon's father), and Lord Chancellor Hatton, and the mutilated bust of Dr. Colet founder of St. Paul's school.

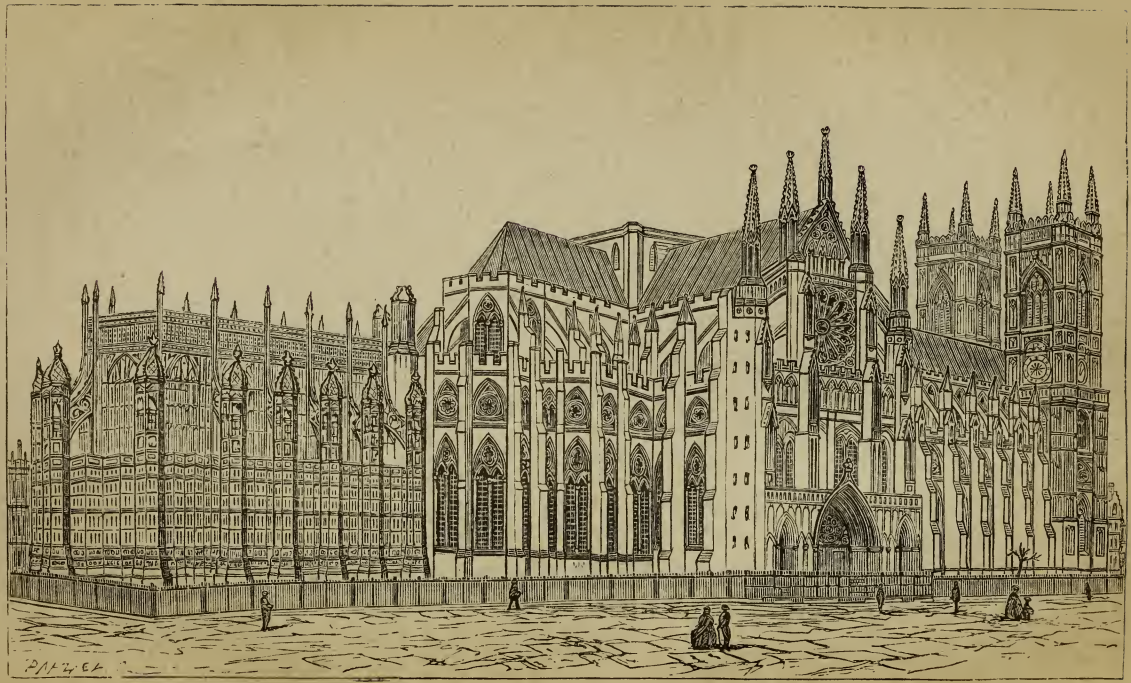
In the Middle Aisle lie Lord Chancellor Wedderburn, Dr. Boyce, the musical composer, with others. A large porphyry sarcophagus contains the body of the Duke of Wellington, and close by is an altar tomb holding the remains of Sir Thomas Picton. The Wellington Chapel is lighted by gas issuing from granite candelabra. The state funeral when the great Duke was brought to rest in the vaults of St. Paul's will be well remembered.

Under the Dome is a sarcophagus of black marble, in which are laid the remains of our naval hero Nelson. His coffin was made out of the mainmast of the *L'Orient*, and was given to him by one of his captains, that he might be buried in one of his own trophies. Close by, lie Nelson's brother; "that gallant fellow Collingwood;" and Admiral the Earl of Northesk.

The cathedral establishment consists of a dean and subdean, four canons residentiary, a precentor, chancellor, treasurer, several prebendaries, and minor canons, and several choristers. Dr. Milman, well known for his historical works, was predecessor of the present dean. Sydney Smith, and Mr. R. H. Barham, the author of the "Ingoldsby Legends," were canons at the same time.

In May, the anniversary festival of the sons of the clergy takes place in the cathedral, when there is a grand performance of sacred music. The anniversary of the charity schools is usually held in June, when the singing of many thousand children under the cupola produces a very impressive effect.

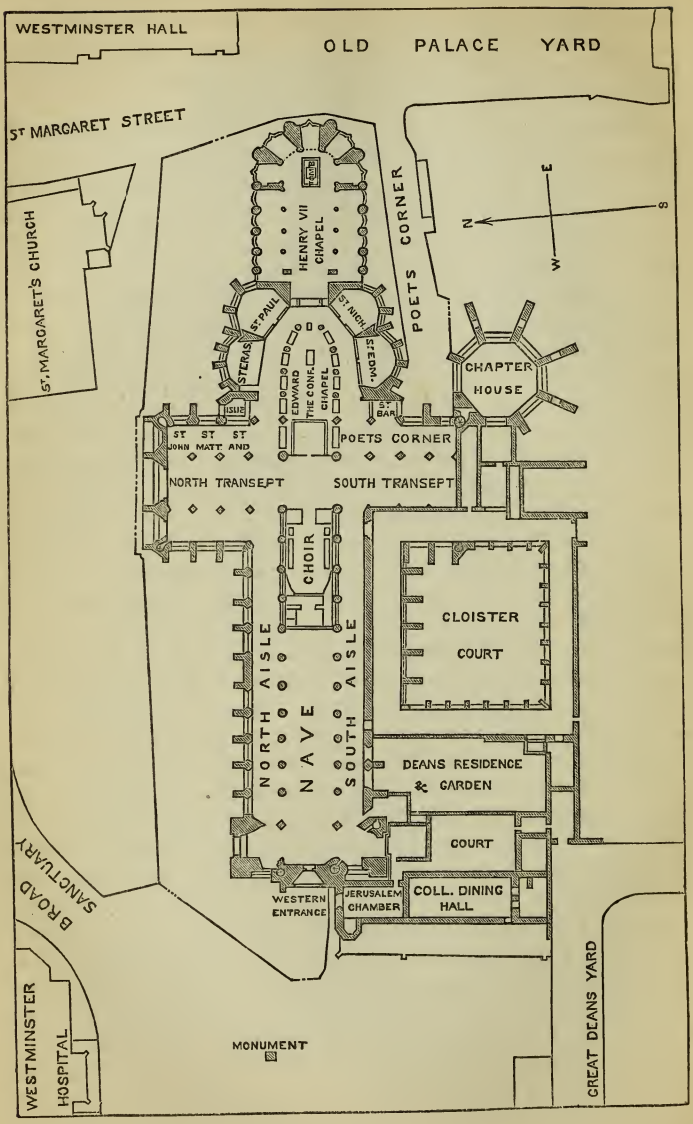
WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—The nave and transept are open free to the public between nine and three daily; and also in summer from four to six P.M. To see the rest of the abbey a fee of sixpence is paid, and parties are accompanied by a guide. The public entrance to the abbey is now the north porch in St. Margaret's Church-yard. By order of the Dean the Poets' Corner door is open on Sundays only. On Sundays there are choral services in the choir at eight A.M., ten A.M., and three P.M., and



WESTMINSTER ABBEY—North Side.

from Easter to end of July in the nave at seven P.M.; the week day services are at 7.45 A.M., ten A.M., and three P.M. During the time of service persons are not allowed to inspect the monuments. Sunday entrance by N. Transept.

This noble building, one of the few architectural boasts of London, stands on the site of a church commenced by Sebert, King of Essex, about the year 610, on what was then an island in the Thames, called Thorney Island. When King Edgar, 360 years afterwards, completed it, it was named from being the minster west of St. Paul's. That structure was laid waste by the Danes. Edward the Confessor (1050) erected another edifice, which was probably nearly as large as the present one. This has been thought the earliest church in what is called the Norman style erected in Britain. Portions of that building still exist in the "Dark cloister," the sub-structure or undercroft of the dormitory (the present Westminster school-room), the lower storey of the refectory which forms the south side of the cloister, and two massive piers in the chapel of the Pyx. Edward was buried here, and his successors did much in the next century and a half towards adorning and enriching the building. Trifling remains of late Norman are found in the fragment of a chapel seen to the east of the Little Cloister. Henry III. began in 1220 to rebuild the church, which was soon afterwards greatly damaged by fire. The choir chevets and transept of the church, and the chapter-house, belong to that period when the style in vogue was what we call pointed. Edward I. repaired the damage, and added the eastern half of the nave and the adjoining part of the cloisters. The west end of the nave, the remaining part of the cloisters, the abbot's house (the present deanery), and the Jerusalem chamber, were added in the reigns of Edward II. and Edward III. Henry VII. removed the Lady Chapel, and built the rich edifice at the east end, which is called after him. At the Dissolution, the government of the establishment was committed to a dean and prebendaries. Mary gave it to an abbot and monks; but Elizabeth abolished their rule, and appointed a dean with twelve canons. The completion of the church went on slowly, and in the meantime the stone of the exterior had become so much decayed, that Sir Christopher Wren was called upon to replace it. This he did, but having no liking for "carving full of fret and lamentable imagery," as John Evelyn


WESTMINSTER HALL
OLD PALACE YARD
St MARGARET STREET
ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH
HENRY VII CHAPEL
ST. PAUL
ST. NICH.
STEMS
EDWARD THE CONF. CHAPEL
POETS CORNER
CHAPTER HOUSE
ST BAR
ST ST ST JOHN MATT AND
POETS CORNER
NORTH TRANSEPT
SOUTH TRANSEPT
CHOIR
NORTH AISLE
NAVE
SOUTH AISLE
CLOISTER COURT
DEANS RESIDENCE & GARDEN
COURT
COLL. DINING HALL
JERUSALEM CHAMBER
WESTERN ENTRANCE
BROAD SANCTUARY
WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL
MONUMENT
GREAT DEANS YARD
N
S
E
W

expressed it, he ruthlessly altered the details, and his successors were just as merciless. It is asserted that scarcely a trace of any original detail of the eastern portion of the exterior is left. In 1714 Wren removed the unfinished western towers, and put up what we now see, in a style wholly disagreeing with the rest of the building.

This church has been the place where our sovereigns, from Harold down to Queen Victoria, have been crowned. The ceremony was usually followed by a banquet in the great hall of the palace, known to us as Westminster Hall. The last occasion when this banquet was given was at the coronation of George IV., on which £268,000 of public money were wasted to gratify that sovereign's taste for extravagant display. The actual imposition of the crown has taken place of late years within the Sacrarium in front of the altar, before St. Edward's Chapel. When Queen Victoria was crowned, the nave, choir, and transept were fitted up with seats for spectators, and at the intersection of the choir and transept a temporary erection, covered with cloth of gold, was placed, enclosing the chair in which her Majesty was seated when she received the homage of her officers and the nobility after being crowned—enclosing also the pulpit where the coronation sermon was preached. The crown and coronation jewels are kept at the Tower, and are described elsewhere in this volume ; the ancient coronation chair in which the act of crowning is performed is in the Abbey.

In ancient times a character of sacredness was attached to all persons within the precincts of the Abbey, and hither many have fled from the persecutions of their enemies. Edward IV.'s queen fled to this sanctuary when her husband was imprisoned by the king-maker Warwick in 1470, and here she gave birth, "in great penury, forsaken of all her friends," to Edward V. On her husband's death, in 1483, she took shelter here again with the young Duke of York and her five daughters, when the Duke of Gloucester was laying his plans for seizing the crown. "She sate low on the rushes, desolate and dismayed," wrote Sir Thomas More.

The precincts of the "Collegiate Church of St. Peter's, Westminster," as this edifice is formally styled, was constituted a parish, called the Close of St. Peter's, under a recent Act of Par-

liament. It has been licensed for the celebration of marriages, and this ceremony is occasionally performed in it.

Exterior.—Of the existing church, Mr. G. G. Scott, an architect well known for his acquaintance with the Gothic styles, has said that it claims attention for its merit as "a work of art of the highest and noblest order; for though it is by no means pre-eminent in general scale, in height, or in richness of sculpture, there are few churches in this or in any other country having the same exquisite charms of proportion and artistic beauty which this church possesses—a beauty which never tires, and which impresses itself afresh upon the eye and the mind, however frequently you view it."* The plan of the Abbey is that of a Latin cross—nave, transept, and chancel—which is apsidal, and has around it radiating chapels, which recall the *chevets* of the great French churches. Henry VII.'s Chapel, which has taken the place of the Lady Chapel, prolongs the edifice eastward from the transept almost as much as the nave extends westward. The cloisters are in the angle between the south side of the nave and the transept, part of which has been abstracted by them, so that the floor of the south arm is less wide than the northern. Examination shews that the eastern wall of the cloister is beneath the triforium of the west side of the south arm of the transept. Wren's western towers are 225 feet high. The great west window below was built in 1498. It was probably intended to erect a light tower where the transept and nave intersect, but this was never carried out; and even the intention to build one has been doubted, though Wren distinctly stated that the base of it existed in his day. The extreme length of the building, including Henry VII.'s Chapel, is 530 feet; exclusive of that chapel, 416 feet. The best view of the exterior is from the end of King Street. From this station we look upon the north side of the edifice, with its transept, containing a great rose window, 30 feet across, and a fine portico below, the beautiful gate of the temple.

Interior.—The usual entrance is in the south arm of the transept, between the chapter-house and the chancel. This leads into what is called Poet's Corner, from the number of tombs of

* Gleanings from Westminster Abbey, by George Gilbert Scott, R.A., with appendices supplying farther particulars, and completing the History of the Abbey Buildings. 1861.

the poets it contains. Here vergers are in waiting, one of whom will take a party round the chapel as soon as a sufficient number of persons has collected. Visitors may walk round the transept and the nave unattended. The following are the principal admeasurements of the building :—Nave, exclusive of part used as a choir, 166 feet; width, including aisles, 71 feet 9 inches; height, 101 feet 8 inches; width of each aisle, 16 feet 7 inches. Choir, length from iron gate to altar screen, 155½ feet. Transept, 203 feet; width, including aisles, 84 feet 8 inches; height of south arm of transept, 165 feet 5 inches. Extreme length of church from west end to Henry VII.'s Chapel, 383 feet; including that chapel, 511 feet 6 inches.

On entering the church, the great height of the roof will strike the eye as remarkable. Most persons of taste will regret that the glorious architecture should have been so marred by monuments, many of which are in the worst taste, and the best out of place.

It will be seen that the choir has been constructed out of part of the nave, and that it extends across the transept. The wood work of the choir was designed by Mr. Blore, and executed in 1848. The ornamentation of the dean's stall is very elaborate. The canons' stalls have groined canopies, with pediments. There is much carving and tracery, representing foliage, etc., which were executed by hand. The organ formerly occupied a position that entirely obstructed a general view of the interior, but in 1848 it was rebuilt, and placed on the north, south, and east sides of the screen. It has thirty-seven stops and three cases, of which those under the north and south arches contain the "grand" and "swell" organs; whilst that on the east side of the screen contains the "choir" organ. The altar is modern, having been erected from B. Wyatt's designs at the coronation of George IV. The Mosaic pavement is very curious. It was laid down by Richard de Ware, abbot of Westminster, in 1260, in the form of a square, the stones and workmen being brought from Rome. All the brass letters of the inscriptions, and many of its marble tesseræ are gone. The circles contained some Latin verses, the meaning of which was thought to refer to the Ptolemaic system. Only one line can now be made out.

A good deal of stained glass has been placed in the windows within the last few years, and this adds considerably to the effect

of the interior views. Memorials in the shape of stained glass have been inserted in the seven lancet windows of the north transept, and its west aisle, to the memory of officers who fell in the Indian mutiny. The rose window in the south transept contains the word "Jehovah" in the centre, which is surrounded by thirty-two subjects taken from the life of Christ, and exterior to these are various symbols interspersed amongst Mosaic ornaments.

Before setting out on our perambulation of inspection, let us quote Addison's words, always impressive, but never more so than when in presence of the objects on which he comments :— "When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies within me ; when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate desire goes out ; when I meet with the grief of parents on a tombstone, my heart melts with compassion ; when I see the tombs of the parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those we must quickly follow. When I see kings lying by those who deposed them ; when I consider rival wits placed side by side, or the holy men that divided the world with their contests and disputes, I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions, and debates of mankind. And when I read the several dates on the tombs, of some that died yesterday, and some six hundred years ago, I consider that great day when we shall all of us be contemporaries and make our appearance together." To this we will add some lines of the poet Wordsworth, taken from one of his sonnets :—

> "Be mine in hours of fear
> Or grovelling thought, to find a refuge here,
> Or through the aisles of Westminster to roam ;
> Where bubbles burst, and folly's dancing foam
> Melts if it cross the threshold ; where the wreath
> Of awe-struck wisdom droops."

The Chapels—The first chapel we are taken to is that of *St. Benedict*, a square compartment next Poet's Corner, where may be seen some fragments of the decoration which originally extended round the church. In the middle is the tomb of Lord Treasurer Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex (temp. James I.) and his countess. On an ancient Gothic tomb lies the effigy of Archbishop Langham, 1376, who was monk, prior, and abbot of the Abbey. Marble tomb to Frances, Countess of Hertford, d.

1598. Mural recess, with kneeling figure of Dean Goodman, d. 1601; another dean's tomb, Dr. Bill, with engraved brass, 1561.

Left of the entrance-gate to the chapels is an ancient monument, date unknown, to the Saxon King Sebert and Athelgoda his queen. Over it is a curious piece of work inclosed in a glass case. It has apparently formed part of an altar decoration of the fourteenth century. Between St. Benedict's and the next chapel is a monument of Mosaic work, much defaced, to the children of Henry III. and Edward I.

Chapel of St. Edmund.—This is of polygonal shape, like the three next chapels, and contains an alabaster statue of John of Eltham, second son of Edward II., d. 1334, at the age of nineteen; a small table monument to William and Blanch, son and daughter of Edward III.; monument to the Earl of Stafford, d. 1762; statue by N. Stone of Francis Holles, son of Lord Clare, d. 1622, in Grecian armour, with an epitaph in English verse; the sleeping figure, in alabaster, of Lady Elizabeth Russell, who died from pricking her finger with a needle; a recumbent statue of John Lord Russell, d. 1584, erected by his wife, a learned lady, who wrote the epitaphs inscribed on the tomb, one in Greek, three in Latin, and some English verses, which do not give a high idea of her ladyship's poetical talent; a canopied tomb and recumbent effigy to Sir Bernard Brocas, chamberlain to Richard II.'s first queen; he was beheaded on Tower Hill, 1399; low altar tomb (the engraved brass is gone) to Humphrey Bourgchier, a knight slain on Barnet Field fighting for Edward IV., 1471; on the pavement two engraved brasses, one to Archbishop Waldeby, 1397; the other, thought the finest in London, to the Duchess of Gloucester, 1399; an elaborate tomb to the eighth Earl of Shrewsbury, d. 1617, and his countess; their effigies on a table of black marble; ancient monument, one of the oldest in the building, to William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, slain at Bayonne, 1296; the wooden effigy was originally covered with copper, and was surrounded by thirty-three figures of the Earl's relations. This monument is supposed to be a French work, probably executed by an enameller from Limoges.

Chapel of St. Nicholas.—The screen is of the time of Henry IV. Here is the immense tomb of Ann, Duchess of Somerset, d. 1587, wife of the Lord Protector, who was beheaded on Tower Hill, 1551; another one as large (according to the guide book

" one of the most magnificent in the Abbey") to the wife and daughter of Queen Elizabeth's Lord Burghley. Her epitaph states that Lady Burghley was well versed in the Greek sacred writers ; a large monument in the middle, by Stone, to Sir George Villiers and his wife, the father and mother of James I.'s favourite, the first Duke of Buckingham ; monument, with a long inscription, to the Lady Elizabeth Percy, sole heiress of Algernon, Duke of Somerset, who brought the Percy estates to the Smithsons by her marriage with Sir Hugh Smithson, afterwards Duke of Northumberland. Amongst the old monuments are—against the screen a recumbent figure of Philippa, Duchess of York, d. 1431 ; under the middle window the tomb of Bishop Sutton (d. 1483) ; the brass figure has disappeared ; in the floor a brass of Sir Humphrey Stanley, knighted on Bosworth field, d. 1505. Sir Henry Spelman, the learned antiquary, was interred at the door of this chapel. The remains of Katharine Valois, Henry V.'s queen, d. 1437, originally interred in the Lady Chapel, were brought here and deposited under Sir George Villiers' tomb in 1776.

Henry VII.'s Chapel.—We have now arrived at the foot of the marble steps that lead up to this splendid piece of Gothic architecture. Notice the curiously wrought brass gates, exhibiting numerous devices of the founder. It is usual to conduct visitors first into the *South Aisle* (for the chapel consists of a nave and two aisles) where will be seen a number of monuments that greatly injure the effect of the architecture. Monument to Lady Mary Douglas (d. 1577), whose relationship to fourteen kings and queens is fully chronicled thereon ; the sumptuous monument to Mary, Queen of Scots (d. 1587), erected by her son, James I., after her execution at Fotheringay ; her body was brought privately hither and interred in a vault under the monument ; monument by Torrigiano to Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. ; monument to the first wife of Sir Robert Walpole the minister ; monument to George Monck, first Duke of Albemarle, the chief instrument in the restoration of Charles II. (d. 1670), and his son and his wife. The royal vault is below, and contains the remains of Charles II., William III. and his Queen, Queen Anne and her husband, Prince George of Denmark.

We now quit the aisle for the Nave. " Entering the middle aisle of this wonderful mausoleum the visitor knows not what to

admire first or most. The fretted vault work overhead 'pendent by subtle magic ;' the close array of saints ranged beneath the upper windows, now nearly concealed by the banners of the Knights of the Bath ;* the elaborate wood-work of the canopies and stalls, wrought, as for more than mortal eye, alike in what is seen and what is unseen, carved even to the very undersides of the *misereres* or turning seats, whose unstable support, when turned up, was to ensure the wakefulness of the religious in their long night services ; how noble and real is all here !" The dimensions of this chapel within are—Nave, length, 103 feet 9 inches ; width, 35 feet 9 inches ; height, 60 feet 7 inches. The aisles are each 62 feet 5 inches long, and 17 feet wide. The entire breadth of the chapel is 70 feet. The ceiling is of stone, and persons have room to walk between it and the roof. "The plan of the chapel is neither complex nor unusual, a simple central avenue, terminating eastward in five sides of an octagon, and flanked by lower aisles, which would continue round this octagon apses did not six solid wedge-shaped masses divide this curved portion of the aisle into five square recesses or chapels as they are called, open to the central apses, but not to each other or the side aisles." At the east end is the black marble tomb of Henry VII. and his queen, executed by Torrigiano, an Italian sculptor. It is enclosed by a chantry of brass. Edward VI., the boy king, was interred at the head of the tomb. In a vault under the chapel lie the remains of George II. and his queen, his son the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden. In the recesses surrounding Henry VII.'s tomb are some modern monuments, which all must consider an intrusion ; one of brass to the Duke (d. 1623) and Duchess of Richmond ; a recumbent statue of white marble (by Westmacott) of the Duke of Montpensier (d. 1807), erected by his brother Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, the late King of the French ; the effigy (by Scheemakers) of Sheffield Duke of Buckingham (d. 1720), who, according to his epitaph, lived doubtful, and died unresolved. On the north side of the King's tomb is that of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who was assassinated by Felton in 1628. The effigies of the Duke and his Duchess are recumbent on a table supported by eight emblematical figures in gilt brass. The great west window of the chapel is 45 feet high by 31 feet wide.

* These are the banners of the Knights in 1812 ; none have been hung here since that date.

Leaving the nave for the *North Aisle*, the monuments of two Lords Halifax, of different families, are conspicuous. Near one of them was interred Joseph Addison (d. 1719), an honoured name in our literature. The late Earl of Ellesmere caused the spot to be marked by a white marble slab, which bears the lines written by Addison's friend Tickell—

> "Ne'er to these chambers, where the mighty rest,
> Since their foundation came a nobler guest;
> Nor e'er was to the bowers of bliss conveyed,
> A fairer spirit or more welcome shade:
> Oh, gone for ever! take this long adieu,
> And sleep in peace, next thy loved Mountague."

Close by is the sumptuous monument erected by James I. to his predecessor Elizabeth. When some bones, believed to be those of the princes Edward and Richard were found in the tower, they were brought here by command of Charles II., as an inscription on the tomb records. Underneath this aisle is a vault in which the remains of James I. and his queen, Anne, were deposited.

At the beginning of this century, £42,000 were laid out in restoring the exquisite workmanship of this chapel, but we are sorry to say that the stone employed, being soft, is already decaying.

On leaving King Henry's Chapel, we arrive at St. Paul's Chapel. The two oldest monuments here are those to Robsart, Lord Bourchier, Henry V.'s standard-bearer at Agincourt; and Sir Giles Daubeney, d. 1507. There is a curious monument of black marble to Lord Cottington (d. 1652), at the top of which is a circular frame of gilt brass, with the bust of that nobleman's wife. The epitaph of Sir James Fullerton has a sentence full of puns. The most interesting object here is the white marble statue of James Watt, executed by Chantrey. The pedestal bears this inscription, from the pen of Lord Brougham:—"Not to perpetuate a name which must endure while the peaceful arts flourish, but to shew that mankind have learned to honour those who best deserve their gratitude, the king, his ministers, and many of the nobles and commoners of the realm, raised this monument to James Watt, who, directing the force of an original genius, early exercised in philosophical research, to the improvement of the steam-engine, enlarged the resources of his country, increased the power of man, and rose to an eminent place among the most

illustrious followers of science, and the real benefactors of the world."

Outside the Chapel, near the monument of Admiral Holmes, John Pym the Parliamentarian, was interred. Ascending a short narrow flight of steps, we find ourselves in

The Chapel of St. Edward, which has a raised floor inside the columns of the apse, and is separated by a screen from the transept. Against this screen is placed the Coronation Chair, in which all our sovereigns have been crowned since Edward I., who brought from Scotland the black stone of Scone, which will be seen under the seat, as to which the superstition ran that it was part of Jacob's pillow. It had been previously preserved as a sacred object by the Scottish Kings. The second chair was made for William III.'s queen, and is used when a queen consort is crowned. Above the chairs on the screen, are some legendary sculptures relating to Edward the Confessor (d. 1065), whose shrine, erected by Henry III. in 1269, is in the middle of the floor. It was richly decorated with gold and jewels, but is now a sad wreck. Editha, his queen, lies interred on the south side, and somewhere near, Matilda, queen of Henry I., but there is no record of the exact place. On the north side is the tomb of Henry III. (d. 1272), composed of porphyry and mosaic, and supporting an effigy in gilt brass. At his feet is the tomb of Eleanor, Edward I.'s queen, d. 1290. At the east end of this chapel is the chantry of Henry III., and beneath is the tomb of Henry V., where lies an oaken effigy without the head, which, being made of silver, was stolen many years ago. The saddle, helmet, and shield, in the chantry, are said to have been used by the king at Agincourt. The next tomb is that of Philippa, queen of Edward III.,* adjoining which is the tomb of Edward himself, his effigy reposing on a slab of grey marble. Only six out of many statues remain around the tomb, and these represent six of his children. Observe the shield and sword, seven feet long, carried before the king in France. Next to the stone covering Thomas of Woodstock, brother of the Black Prince, is the tomb of Richard II. and his queen, covered by a canopy of wood, on which are the remains of an ancient painting of the

* We are sorry to say that some unprincipled person lately stole from Queen Philippa's tomb two ancient statuettes, which the conservating architect of the church had only recently replaced there. It is believed that the thief knew the artistic value of his spoil.

Virgin. The body of Edward I. (d. 1307), lies under a large rude tomb composed of five marble slabs. The inscription calls him "Scotorum malleus," and on the north side, facing Scotland, is the command "pactum serva" (observe the treaty). When this tomb was opened in 1774, the king's body, measuring six feet two inches, was found well preserved, wrapped in two robes, with a crown on the head, and a sceptre in each hand.

Descending from this chapel of the kings, we next enter the CHAPEL OF ST. ERASMUS where, besides some older tombs, is an Elizabethan monument to Lord Hunsdon, d. 1596; and the tomb of Cecil, Earl of Exeter, d. 1622; the marble effigy of his first wife lies beside his, and a space was reserved on the left side for his second wife, but she refused to occupy an inferior position. Nevertheless, she was buried in the vault below. ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST'S CHAPEL.—A square compartment formerly contained the tomb of Abbot Islip, who was employed by Henry VII. in decorating his new chapel. In various places will be seen the abbot's punning device—an eye, and the branch or *slip* of a tree, making together Islip. Tomb of Sir Christopher Hatton (d. 1619) and his wife, with their recumbent effigies. Near this chapel are two monuments of Knights Templar, one of Edmund Crouchback, son of Henry III., and the other of Aymer de Valence, "Proud Pembroke's earl was he," son of the William de Valence whose tomb is in St. Edmund's Chapel. The tomb of Aveline, Countess of Lancaster, wife of Crouchback, is the oldest in the Gothic style here. Close by is the monument of General Wolfe, killed at Quebec in 1759. There is a monument to him in St. Paul's also.

THE CHAPELS OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, ST. ANDREW, AND ST. MICHAEL, once separate, but now thrown together, occupy the east aisle of the north transept, and are almost filled up with monuments.—Sir Francis Vere (d. 1608), four kneeling knights, of excellent sculpture, support a slab on which loose armour is laid.—Admiral Kempenfeldt who went down in the *Royal George* at Spithead, 1782. Cowper's lines on the occurrence are well known.—Telford, the engineer, has a white marble statue of colossal size by Baily. As his epitaph declares, "his noblest monuments are to be found amongst the great public works of this country."—Quite at the end is a simple tablet to Dr. Thomas Young, the first promulgator of the undulatory theory of light, a man of eminent and very various ability, d. 1829.—White

marble statue of Mrs. Siddons as Lady Macbeth in the night scene, by Thomas Campbell.—Sarah, Duchess of Somerset, d. 1692, a monument with weeping charity boys.—Next to this is a monument by Roubiliac to husband and wife named Nightingale, which has been much admired for the vivid reality of the sculpture. It represents the young lady supported by her husband, who is endeavouring to ward off the dart aimed at her by the figure of death issuing from a tomb below.—Near the entrance to the chapel is a tablet to Sir Humphrey Davy, the eminent chemist, d. 1829.—On leaving the chapel, Lord Ligonier's monument is seen, bearing his likeness in profile. He was one of Marlborough's lieutenants.

We are now in the north transept, where the guide takes his leave of visitors. Notice from this point the rose window on the south transept. The tracery and stained glass are modern.

North Transept.—Statue, by Gibson of Rome, of Sir Robert Peel (d. 1850), represented as addressing the House of Commons in *Roman costume*.—Roubiliac's monument to Admiral Warren (d. 1752), with Hercules, the figure of Navigation, etc.—Tablet to Mrs. Grace Scott (d. 1645), with a punning verse.—Chantrey's monument to Sir John Malcolm (d. 1833), who served in India —the figure is in uniform.—Large monument to William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle (d. 1676), and Margaret, his Duchess, "a wise, witty, and learned lady, which her many books do well testify." "Of all the riders of Pegasus," says Horace Walpole, "there have not been a more fantastic couple than his Grace and his faithful Duchess, who was never off her pillion." Large monument to another Duke of Newcastle, John Holles, who married the grand-daughter of the preceding (d. 1711). His only child, a daughter, married the eldest son of Queen Anne's minister, Harley; to effect which marriage was said to be the sole object of Harley's tenure of office.—Statue, by Chantrey, of the statesman Canning.—Rysbrack's monument to Admiral Vernon.—Scheemakers' monument to Admiral Sir Charles Wager.—Bacon's statue of the first Earl of Chatham (d. 1778) in Parliamentary robes, "erected by the King and Parliament" at a cost of £6000 —"gives Chatham's eloquence to marble lips" (*Cowper*).—Nollekens' monument to three captains who were killed under Admiral Rodney in April 1782.—Statue of the Marquis of Londonderry, better known as the minister Lord Castlereagh.—Hereabouts are interred—William Pitt, Lord Castlereagh, George Canning, C. J.

Fox, Grattan, and Wilberforce. Flaxman's fine monument to the great judge Lord Mansfield (d. 1793), the friend of Pope, who has dedicated one of his poems to him.

> "Here Murray, long enough his country's pride,
> Is now no more than Tully or than Hyde."

This was erected at the expense of a private gentleman.—Flaxman's statue of John Kemble in the character of Cato ; Behne's statue of Sir W. W. Follett, Attorney-General, d. 1845 ; Sir R. Westmacott's monument to Mrs. Warren, with the beautiful sculpture of a woman and child ; Bacon's bust of Warren Hastings, the Indian governor, d. 1818 ; Chantrey's statue of Francis Horner, d. 1817 ; with busts of Sir George Cornewall Lewis on his left, and Charles Buller and Richard Cobden on his right ; monument to Jonas Hanway, the philanthropist, d. 1786 ; large monument, by Scheemakers, to Admiral Watson, d. 1757 ; Scheemaker's monument to Admiral Balchen (d. 1774), who was lost in the "Victory," with nearly a thousand other persons, the vessel being overtaken by a violent storm in the English Channel ; "from which sad circumstance we may learn that neither the greatest skill, judgment, or experience, joined to the most firm, unshaken resolution, can resist the fury of the winds and waves ;" Scheemaker's monument to Lord Aubrey Beauclerk, killed in action at Carthagena, 1740.

North Aisle.—Pursuing our way down this aisle towards the west entrance, we shall first see the monument by Thrupp to Sir T. F. Buxton (d. 1845), well known for his labours against slavery and the slave trade ; an old monument to Sir Thomas Heskett (d. 1605), with his recumbent effigy on a tufted gown ; a tablet to Dr. Charles Burney (d. 1814), the epitaph written by his daughter, the authoress of Evelina ; tablets to three other older musicians, Dr. Blow, Dr. Croft, and Purcell (d. 1695), the composer of some delightful melodies. The inscription says, he "is gone to that blessed place where only his harmony can be exceeded." Brass to Bishop Monk, the Greek scholar, d. 1859 ; Chantrey's seated figure of Sir T. S. Raffles, Governor of Java, d. 1826 ; monument to Lord Kinsale (d. 1719), descended from that de Courcy, who, by reason of his great valour, obtained for himself and his heirs the extraordinary privilege of standing covered in the presence of the sovereign ! a privilege claimed by the present Lord Kinsale ; Joseph's statue of William Wilberforce (died 1833), who was honoured by a public funeral ; Chan-

trey's monuments to the Rev. E. L. Sutton and Sir G. L. Staunton ; Bacon's monument to Archbishop Agar, who, during the tenure of his archiepiscopal office, was made an earl.

On arriving at Admiral Baker's monument, turn to the left and inspect the new screen behind the organ. Figures of Edward the Confessor, Edward III. and his queen Eleanor, and Eleanor, queen of Edward I., will be seen on pedestals.—Notice Rysbrach's monuments to Sir Isaac Newton (d. 1726), and the Earl of Stanhope, d. 1720. Returning to the aisle, Scheemakers' monument to Dr. Mead, d. 1754 ; Westmacott's monument, in the window, to Spencer Percival, the minister assassinated, 1812, by Bellingham, who took him for another person ; erected at the public expense.—Opposite Mrs. Beaufoy's monument lie the remains of Telford, the engineer, Robert Stephenson, and Sir Charles Barry. —In front of General Killigrew's monument, Ben Jonson was interred in a standing position ; near whom are the remains of John Hunter, lately removed from the vaults of St. Martin's-in-the-Field. The College of Surgeons, who now possess Hunter's museum, have placed over him an inscribed brass, let into red granite in the pavement. Near this is another brass, to the memory of General Sir Robert Wilson and his wife.—Scheemakers' monument to Dr. Woodward, d. 1728 ; the head and lady's figure have been much admired.

At the *West end of the Nave*, Sir R. Westmacott's monument to C. J. Fox, d. 1806 ; Theed's bust of Sir James Mackintosh, d. 1832 ; the younger Westmacott's bust of Tierney the statesman ; Baily's monument to Lord Holland (d. 1840), the host of the literary and political celebrities whom he assembled at Holland House ; Weekes' bust of Zachary Macaulay, father of the historian. Over the west door, Sir R. Westmacott's monument to William Pitt, d. 1806, erected by Parliament. An immense monument, 36 feet high, to Captain James Cornewall, killed at the sea-fight off Toulon, 1743, erected by Parliament.

Do not omit to notice the grand view to be had from the western doorway. Looking up the nave, the eye sweeps the whole body of the church up to the semicircular termination enclosing the chapel of Edward the Confessor. Notice also the gallery above the aisles, or, as it is usually called, the triforium, which is very spacious, and capable of containing thousands of persons. It was no doubt intended by the architect for spectators of ceremonials and processions. The arcade, towards

the nave below the clerestory, is very beautiful, perhaps the most beautiful example in existence. It is conjectured that Caxton, our first printer, first set up his printing press somewhere in this gallery.

South Aisle.—Monument to Secretary Craggs, d. 1720, the friend of Pope, who wrote his epitaph.—Thrupp's statue of Wordsworth the poet (d. 1850), placed in the baptistry. The inscribed lines, one of his own sonnets, refer to the *place*, and to the *man*. Half-length marble portrait of William Congreve the dramatist (d. 1728), erected by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, to whom he bequeathed his money. Opposite Bishop Sprat's monument, Atterbury, the intriguing bishop, was interred, in a vault of his own construction when Dean of this church; monument to Dean Buckland the geologist, d. 1856; Roubiliac's monument to Field-Marshal Wade (d. 1748), over the door into the cloisters (his services to the roads in Scotland, where he was governor of Fort-William, are commemorated in a popular rhyme); monument to Carola Harsnet, with inscriptions in Hebrew and Greek; another to Ann Filding, the inscriptions in Hebrew and Ethiopic; these ladies were the wives of Sir Samuel Morland, and the epitaphs are alluded to in the Spectator as being so modest, that they conceal their praises in language understood by few; monument to Sir William Temple and his family, Sir William was Swift's early patron; Roubiliac's monuments to General Fleming and General Hargrave; Bird's bust of Earl Godolphin, Lord Treasurer in Queen Anne's reign; monument to Sir John Chardin the traveller; monument to Sir Palmer Fairholme, killed 1680, when Tangier, of which place he was governor, was besieged by the Moors, the epitaph was written by Dryden; Van Gelder's monument to Major André, executed as a spy by Washington during the American war, the figures of the bas-relief have been repeatedly stolen and repeatedly renewed; monument to Thomas Thynne, Esq., who was murdered in his coach, 1682, by assassins hired by Count Konigsmarck (who himself afterwards came to a violent end), to prevent him marrying the heiress of the Northumberland Percies, the Count wishing to gain her for himself; she, however, married the Duke of Somerset; notice the bas-relief representing the murder: Flaxman's bust of General Paoli, the Corsican patriot, d. 1807; Banks' monument to Dr. Isaac Watts, d. 1748; Bird's monument to Sir Cloudesly Shovell, who perished by shipwreck on the rocks of Scilly;

monument to Sir Godfrey Kneller the painter (d. 1723), designed by Kneller himself, the bust by Rysbrach, the epitaph by Pope.

South Transept and Poets' Corner.—(Dickens, Thackeray, etc.) This transept contains monuments to Garrick (d. 1779); Camden the historian (d. 1623); Dr. Isaac Barrow. In front of the east, Sir William Davenant, successor to Ben Jonson as poet-laureate (d. 1668). Statue of Joseph Addison (d. 1720), and flanked by busts of the two great authors Thackeray and Lord Macaulay. Roubiliac's monument to Handel (d. 1759), at the foot of which is the tomb of England's greatest novelist—Charles Dickens, who died 9th June 1870.

Roubiliac's admired monument to the second Duke of Argyle (d. 1743); over a doorway, the monument by Nollekens of Oliver Goldsmith (d. 1774); monument to Gay the poet (d. 1732), the epitaph by Pope, except the two lines, "Life is a jest," etc., which were his own composition; Rysbrach's monument to Nicholas Rowe, poet-laureate; monument to James Thomson, "the sweet-souled poet of the seasons;" monument to William Shakspere, the glory and boast of our nation, designed by Kent, executed by Scheemakers in 1742. The heads on the pedestal represent Henry V., Richard III., and Queen Elizabeth, three personages who appear in his plays. Dr. Johnson, Garrick, R. B. Sheridan, and Thomas Campbell, the poet, lie buried in front of Shakspere's monument; statue of Campbell, and between Shakspere and Campbell, a bust of Southey; tablet to Anstey (d. 1805), author of the "Bath Guide;" Chantrey's medallion of Dr. Granville Sharp (d. 1813); bust of the French wit, St. Evremond (d. 1703); Rysbrach's monument to Matthew Prior (d. 1721); executed by order of Louis XIV.; Bacon's medallion of William Mason, the friend of Gray (d. 1797); monument to Thomas Shadwell, poet-laureate (d. 1692), bitterly satirised by Dryden, and not forgotten by Pope; Rysbrach's monument to John Milton (d. 1674); Bacon's monument to Gray the poet (d. 1771), a medallion held by the lyric muse, who points up to Milton's bust; monument with bust of Samuel Butler, author of Hudibras (d. 1680), erected by Barber, Lord Mayor of London, "that he who was destitute of all things when alive, might not want a monument when dead;" monument to Edmund Spencer, the prince of poets in his time (d. 1598), of marble—replacing an older one of Purbeck

stone which had become decayed ; medallion with the inscription "O Rare Ben Jonson" (d. 1637) ; the emblematical figures are supposed to refer to the alleged envy and malice of his contemporaries ; monument to Michael Drayton, author of the Poly-olbion and other poems, d. 1631 ; the inscribed lines have been variously ascribed to Ben Jonson and Quarles. It is more in Jonson's manner, says Southey. Anne Clifford, Countess of Dorset, is said to have erected the monuments of Spencer and Drayton ; bust of John Phillips, d. 1708 ; the Latin motto from Virgil was that prefixed to his poem "Cider." This monument was erected by Lord Chancellor Harcourt, the epitaph was written by Atterbury ; monument, much defaced, to Geoffrey Chaucer (d. 1400), erected 1556 ; monument to Cowley, d. 1667, a clever poet, but not exactly the Pindar, Horace, and Virgil of England, as his epitaph asserts ; erected by George, first Duke of Buckingham of the Grenvilles ; Scheemaker's monument to Dryden (d. 1700), erected by John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham. Near this monument the remains of Francis Beaumont the dramatist were buried. Against the screen of the choir is a monument to Dr. Robert South, the able and virulent royalist divine, d. 1716. Between this monument and Dr. Busby's, a fragment of that of Anne of Cleves, the fourth wife of Henry VIII., may be seen ; and near her lies, without any record, Anne, the poisoned queen of Richard III. Monument to Dr. Busby, master of Westminster College, d. 1695. In the middle of the transept, a white stone covers the remains of "Old Parr" (d. 1635), who is reputed to have reached the age of 152 years, and to have lived in the reigns of ten sovereigns.

From this sketch of the monuments, it will be seen that the abbey serves the purpose of a Valhalla or a Pantheon, and that it is—

> "Filled with mementos, satiate with its part
> Of grateful England's overflowing dead."

Behind the wall at the back of Milton's monument, in the south transept, is the CHAPEL OF ST. BLAISE, or the old Revestry, occupying the space between this transept and the vestibule leading from the cloister to the chapter-house. Few visitors to the abbey are aware of the existence of this interesting apartment.

CLOISTERS.—To reach the beautiful *Cloisters,* when the door out of the abbey is not open, go through Great Dean's Yard, pass-

ing the Jerusalem chamber in which Henry IV. expired. Recall the passage in Shakspere's play—

> "It hath been prophesied to me many years
> I should not die but in Jerusalem,
> Which vainly I supposed the Holy Land;—
> But bear me to that chamber; there I'll lie;
> In that Jerusalem shall Harry die."

The Dean's residence is on the left after passing through the arch, but before arriving at the cloisters. Other dignitaries have residences close by, with entrances from the cloisters. The north and east arcades are of the reign of Edward I.; the south and west are of later date, and have vaultings of a highly-finished geometrical character. It will be seen by an observer standing in the south walk, that the northern arcade has been brought so closely up to the wall of the nave, that it was necessary to throw the arched buttresses over the arcade, a curious and perhaps unparalleled feature. As to the east arcade, it will be seen from the plan that it actually enters the church, half its length being enclosed in the south transept. As to the monuments, the oldest ones are in the south walk, where the foot-worn effigies of some early abbots will be seen. One slab of black marble, covering the remains of a natural son of King Stephen, is known as Long Meg, from its great size. In the east walk is a monument to General Withers, with lines by Pope; near the first pillar, under a piece of blue marble, lies Mrs. Aphra Behn, the writer of some unreadable plays. In this ambulatory lie also the actors Betterton, Foote, and Mrs. Bracegirdle. Tom Brown, the wit, and Milton's friend, Henry Lawes, the composer of airs which have been praised in verse by the poet. In the north walk is a monument to one John Lawrence, inscribed with some curious lines—

> "Short-hand he wrote, his flower in prime did fade,
> And hasty death short-hand of him hath made."

Also a monument to Ephraim Chambers, "nec eruditus, nec Idiota," the compiler of the first encyclopædia in the English language. In the west arcade is a tablet to Dr. Buchan, the author of a well-known work on Domestic Medicine; and a monument to Woollett the engraver. Scattered about are monuments to various historical names, Pulteneys, Montagues, and Godolphins, usually inscribed with long pompous epitaphs.

Chapter House.—A rich doorway in the east arcade leads to the *Chapter House* of Henry III.'s time. The Commons sat here before they met at St. Stephen's Chapel. At the Reformation, when taken possession of by the Crown, it was made a repository for records, which have been lately removed to the new Record Office, Chancery Lane. On the east side there is a mural decoration, dating, it is supposed, from the fourteenth century, and representing Christ surrounded by the Christian virtues. The building is octagonal in plan, has a Norman crypt, and is supported by massive buttresses. There are eight large windows, and the vaulting of the roof springs from a central clustered pillar. Much money has lately been expended in renovating this beautiful edifice, and the restoration may now be said to be completed.

A little to the south-east of the chapter-house are the remains of the *Jewel House*, built by Richard II. The walls, parapets, and original doorways are said to be perfect ; but the interior has been changed to make it a place of deposit of the records of the House of Lords. In the basement are the original groined vaults, with their moulded ribs and carved bosses.

In the *Chapel of the Pyx*, not easily accessible, are two massive early Norman piers of Edward the Confessor's time. This chapel was used as a royal treasury. In the reign of Edward I. it was the scene of a singular robbery, when the sum of £100,000, nearly equal to two millions of our money, was abstracted. The money was intended by Edward to defray the expense of his wars against Scotland. Under the hinges of a door in this building was found not long ago some pieces of white leather, which a skilful microscopist declared to be human skin. There could be little doubt that some thief had been flayed, and that his skin had been attached to the portal as a warning to future depredators, as a farmer nails a kite to his barn-door.

CHURCHES.

The noble Cathedral of London and the ancient Abbey of Westminster having been described at length, there still remain for notice the parish and district churches, of which upwards of 460 exist in connection with the establishment. Of these it will not be expected that we can do more than select a

few of the more important for mention. It is to be regretted that the remains of Gothic edifices are so scanty, there being left only a few fragments here and there to tell of structures which were doubtless glorious in their day. There is the Norman chapel in the White Tower, which the public are not admitted to see ; the Norman choir, and some arches of later date in St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield ; the transition Norman of the round church in the Temple ; the early English choir and transept of St. Saviour's ; the cloisters of St. Stephen's, Westminster, and these are absolutely all. The Gothic style is now generally thought to be the most suitable for ecclesiastical purposes. But Wren was of another opinion ; his predilections were for the Italian style, and when he was called upon to add the towers to Westminster Abbey, he abjured all "cut work and crinkle-crankle," and made the things we see. The architects who followed Wren adopted his views for several generations. The time however came again when the Gothic style was once more in fashion ; but so difficult is it to shake off the trammels of authority, that it is only quite of late years that our architects have displayed any real feeling for its beauties.

Some of the city churches bear very strange names, and we cite a few without attempting to explain them : St. Bennet-Sherehog, St. Peter-le-poor, St. Margaret-Pattens, St. Michael-le-quern, St. Mary's-Matfelon, St. Mary's Woolnoth, St. Dionis-Back-church, St. Catherine-Cree. And some of the names of the saints to which they are dedicated are not of every-day occurrence, for example, St. Vedast, St. Alphage, St. Sepulchre, St. Pancras, St. Magnus.

All Hallows Barking, east end of Tower Street, contains an ancient communion-table, font-cover, and screen, with some early funeral brasses. In the churchyard the Earl of Surrey, Bishop Fisher, and Archbishop Laud were interred after their execution on Tower Hill, but their headless bodies were afterwards removed.

St. Andrew's Undershaft, Leadenhall Street, built 1520-32, on the site of an older church, contains much stained glass, and many brasses, tablets, and monuments, including the terra cotta monument to John Stow, the chronicler (d. 1605), representing him seated at a table with his pen and a book. Stow was by trade a tailor, who neglected his business for literary pursuits

From James I. he received—a license to beg. His industry was great, and deserved something better than this from a literary king. In the British museum there are sixty quarto volumes of old Stow's manuscript.

All Saints' Church, Margaret Street, Regent Street, was consecrated in 1859, having been nine years in building. It has cost, with organ, bells, and furniture, about £65,000, of which £30,000 were contributed by a wealthy banker, and £10,000 by another individual. Mr. Butterfield was the architect. It is of variegated brick externally, the interior being resplendent with marbles, alabaster, gilding, and stained glass. Dyce painted the frescoes, including forty-eight figures on the east end wall. The Marquis of Sligo presented the marble font and baptistery. The pulpit is of marble, ornamented with inlaid patterns, and supported by polished pillars of red granite. The nave is 63½ feet long, the chancel 33½ feet, the banded spire 220 feet high. The service is intoned and chanted daily in this, one of the leading show churches of the metropolis.

St. Barnabas, Pimlico.—A church and college built from the designs of T. Cundy in 1846-1849 at a cost of £20,000. The Rev. W. J. E. Bennet was the officiating minister here for some years. All the seats are free. This is one of the principal places of worship of the High Church party.

St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, is a fragment of the Priory Church of St. Bartholomew, founded in the time of Henry I., and the interior well deserves a visit from the archæologist. Specially notice the Norman choir, with its immensely strong columns, the lofty triforium with its slender pillars, and the four noble arches that once upheld the central lantern of the cruciform building. Two of these present very early examples of the pointed arch. The north and south arms of the transept have disappeared, and only part of the first bay of the nave remains. A straight wall has replaced the apsis with which the choir terminated. The surrounding ambulatory should be inspected, the style being similar to that of the Norman chapel in the White Tower. An oriel contains the rebus, a cross-bow, arrow, or *bolt*, and a *tun* of Bolton, prior from 1506 to 1532.

The brick tower is dated 1628. The roof is of timber with compartments. The entrance archway, now some distance from the church, is early English, with dog-tooth ornament. Notice amongst the monuments in the church that of Rahere, the founder and first prior, but much later than his time. It is a canopied tomb, with the prior's effigy on the north of the altar. On the opposite side is Sir Walter Mildmay's monument. He was founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and died 1589. Hogarth the painter was baptised in this church. Under what was the refectory of the priory there is a crypt of considerable length, with a double row of aisles, having early pointed arches.

St. Bride's, Fleet Street, one of Wren's churches, on the site of one destroyed by the great fire. This church cost £11,430. It is remarkable for its beautiful steeple, which Wren made 234 feet high, but having been struck by lightning in 1764, much of it was rebuilt, and the height was lowered by 8 feet. In 1843 it was again struck by lightning, and much damaged. The interior of the church deserves examination. The east window contains a copy on stained glass of Rubens' Descent from the Cross. In the old church were interred Wynkin de Worde, one of our early printers; Sackville, the poetical Earl of Dorset; and Lovelace, the cavalier poet; in the present church, Richardson the novelist. The opening of a short avenue from Fleet Street, after a destructive fire, cost £10,000.

St. Etheldreda's Chapel, Ely Place, Holborn, is the only part remaining of the palace of the bishops of Ely for some centuries. In Ely House John o' Gaunt died (1399). Shakspere has made the Duke of Gloucester thus address the Bishop—

> "My lord of Ely, when I was last in Holborn
> I saw good strawberries in your garden there."

Queen Elizabeth compelled the then Bishop to dispose of the property to Sir Christopher Hatton, who lived at the mansion in great state. During the time of the Parliamentary war the property went to ruin, and streets were built upon the garden. Ely Place was not erected until 1775. The chapel is now used for services in the Welsh language.

St. Giles', Cripplegate, is remarkable for its noble tower and musical chimes. It was built soon after 1545, when an older church was destroyed by fire, the tower being raised to the present height in 1682. John Fox, the martyrologist, described in

the register as "householder and preacher," was interred here in 1587 ; as also Sir Martin Frobisher, an early arctic voyager ; and in 1615, the famous author of Paradise Lost. The bust of this glory of our literature, and the commemorative tablet, were set up by Samuel Whitbread in 1793. Oliver Cromwell was married in this church to Elizabeth Bowchier, on the 20th August 1620. In the churchyard is a bastion of old London Wall.

St. Giles'-in-the-Fields, High Street, Holborn, is the third church erected on this site, and was completed in 1734. This church gives a name to a parish of poor people, which comes to be often contrasted with St. James'. Over the entrance gateway is a bas-relief of the Last Judgment, preserved from the Lich gate (*i.e.*, the gate under which the corpse rested for a while at a funeral) of the old church. Chapman, the translator of Homer, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Shirley, the dramatist, Sir Roger l'Estrange, the political writer, and Andrew Marvell, the incorruptible patriot, were buried here. Chapman's monument, erected at the expense of Inigo Jones, is placed against the exterior south wall of the church. In the cemetery in the Lower St. Pancras Road are the remains of Flaxman, the sculptor, and Sir John Soane, the architect. Not far distant from the church, to the south-west, was a place of public execution, where, in the reign of Henry V., Lord Cobham was roasted in chains.

St. George's, Hanover Square, the most fashionable church for marriages in London, was opened in 1724, having been erected from the designs of John Jones. It has an ambitious portico ; the altar picture of the Last Supper is attributed to Sir James Thornhill, Hogarth's father-in-law. Three painted windows are of Belgian work, dating from the early part of the sixteenth century. Emma Harte, who fascinated Nelson, and whom Romney painted so often, was married in this church to Sir William Hamilton.

St. George's, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, designed by Hawksmoor, consecrated 1731, is remarkable for a fine portico of eight Corinthian columns, but still more for having a statue, in Roman costume, of George I., on the top of the steeple, which is composed of a series of steps—a masterpiece of absurdity said Walpole.

> "When Harry the Eighth left the Pope in the lurch,
> The people of England made him head of the church ;
> But George's good subjects, the Bloomsbury people,
> Instead of the church. made him head of the steeple."

St. Helen's, Bishopgate, City, was the church of the priory of St. Helen, founded 1216, by Basing, Dean of St. Paul's. A series of the nun's seats is to be seen against the north wall. The interior is rich with old brasses and monuments. Amongst the latter observe the freestone altar-tomb, with effigies, of Sir John Crosby of Crosby Hall and his wife; the knight has an alderman's gown over plate armour. Sir William Pickering, in dress-armour, reclining under a canopy; Sir Andrew Judd, founder of Tunbridge School, in armour, with several kneeling figures, painted and gilt; Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange, a large altar tomb; Martin Bond, a captain of train bands at the time of the Spanish Armada, represented as seated in a tent with sentinels; Francis Baneroft, the founder of almsnouses at Mile End—it was built in his lifetime; Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls in the time of James I.; a deed with a pendant seal is represented, and the Latin words purport that he had given his bond to Heaven to yield up his life willingly when God should appoint—this was carved by N. Stone; Sir John Spencer, ancestor of the marqueses of Northampton, and Lord Mayor in 1594.

St. James', Piccadilly, was designed by Wren for Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, and was consecrated in 1684. The exterior is very plain; the interior is thought a masterpiece of the architect. The stained glass in the east window was inserted in 1846. The organ was built for James II.'s oratory at Whitehall, and was given by his daughter to this parish in 1691. The white marble font is the work of Gibbons. The cover was stolen about sixty years ago. The flowers and garlands in wood over the altar was also by Gibbons. The list of the celebrated dead interred here includes Tom d'Urfey, the play writer; Charles Cotton, Walton's friend; Dr. Sydenham; the two marine painters, the Vanderveldes; Dr. Arbuthnot, Pope's friend; Dr. Akenside; Gillray, the caricaturist; and Sir John Malcolm. Lord Chesterfield, the letter writer, and the first Lord Chatham, were baptised here. In the vestry is a collection of the portraits of the rectors, three of whom became Archbishops of Canterbury—Tenison, Wake, and Secker.

St. Margaret's, Westminster, on the east side of the Abbey, the church of the House of Commons, stands on the site of a church built by Edward the Confessor, about 1064. The crucifixion is represented on the painted glass of the great east window. This was executed at Gonda, in Holland, for the purpose of being

presented, it is said, by the magistrates of Dort to Henry VII. It was given by the king to Waltham Abbey. At the Dissolution it was sent for safety to the abbot's private chapel at New Hall, which came into the possession of General Monk, who, to preserve the window from the Puritans, caused it to be buried in the earth ; but it was replaced at the Restoration. When the chapel was pulled down, the window was preserved in a case. In 1758 it was purchased by the churchwardens of St. Margaret's for 400 guineas, and placed in its present position. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster, however, were not willing that it should remain there, for they commenced a suit in the ecclesiastical courts against the parishioners for setting up "a superstitious image or picture." The suit lasted seven years, and was then decided in favour of the parishioners. Notice the richly-carved pulpit and recording-desk put up in 1802 ; the Speaker's chair of state in front of the west gallery ; and the painted glass of the north-east window. On certain occasions the chaplain of the House of Commons preaches here, and the Speaker with his officers, and a few members, represent the House. The walls have echoed the voices of some eminent Puritan divines, such as Calamy, Baxter, and Lightfoot. Case had the boldness to censure Cromwell, one of his auditors ; and the same preacher, when General Monk was present, said, "There are some who will betray three kingdoms for filthy lucre's sake," and then, that there might be no mistake, he cast his handkerchief into the pew where Monk sat. Amongst the persons buried here, were Skelton, Henry VIII.'s poet laureate ; Sir Walter Raleigh ; Sir William Waller, the general of the Parliament ; Hollar, the engraver ; and Blood, who stole the regalia. After Charles II. had returned, several bodies which had been previously buried in Westminster Abbey, were dug up and thrown into a pit in St. Margaret's churchyard. Amongst them were the bodies of Cromwell's mother, Sir W. Constable, one of the judges of Charles I., Admiral Blake, Pym, and May the poet. One ancient brass alone remains in the church, the others having been sold in 1644, at fourpence a pound. Amongst the monuments, notice—the Roxburgh Club's tablet to Caxton put up in 1820 ; the alabaster figures at the tomb of Marie Lady Dudley (d. 1600) ; a brass to the memory of Sir W. Raleigh, who was interred in the chancel the day he was beheaded in Old Palace yard ; Mrs. Corbet's monument, the epitaph written by Pope ; Sir Peter Parker's monument with Byron's

lines ; Cornelius Van Dun's bust, in the uniform of a yeoman of the guard (d. 1577). The removal of this church has often been proposed on account of its interfering with the view, and not harmonising with the surrounding buildings.

St. Martins-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, was erected by Gibbs, 1721-26, at a cost of nearly £37,000. Its length is 161 feet, and the width 80½ feet. The portico is much admired, but the position of the steeple does much to spoil its effect. This is the church of the parish in which Buckingham Palace stands, and the births of some of the Queen's children are entered in its register books. The register of 1561 records the baptism of Lord Bacon. Amongst the persons interred here may be mentioned Nell Gwynn ; the painters Vansomer, Laguerre, and Dobson ; the sculptors Stone and Roubiliac ; Robert Boyle, the chemist ; Farquhar, the play writer ; Jack Shepherd, and John Hunter. In the vaults is the tomb of Sir Theodore Mayerne, physician to James I. and Charles I., and the coffins of Miss Reay, and her murderer Hackman, connected by a chain.

St. Mary-le-bone New Church, Marylebone Road, was completed in 1817, from the designs of Thomas Hardwicke, at a cost of £60,000. The name of the district signifies St. Mary on the bourne or brook, viz., Tyburn stream.

St. Mary-le-Bow (Bow Church), Cheapside, City, is one of the most admired of Wren's churches, especially the steeple, 225 feet high, which, however, wants the grace of St. Bride's. The dragon upon it is nearly nine feet long. To have been born within the sound of Bow bell is the criterion of a cockney. A church stood on this site in very early times. It is said to derive its name, *de arcubus*, from having been built upon arches. The Ecclesiastical Court of Arches, the Supreme Court of Appeal in the Archbishopric of Canterbury, derives its name from having formerly been held in this church. There is an ancient Norman crypt here, consisting of columns and simple groinings, used by Wren to support his church. The crypt is full of coffins.

St. Mary-le-Savoy, a church standing south of the Strand, near Waterloo Bridge, which derives its name from having been built on the site of the chapel of the hospital of St. John the Baptist in a palace called the Savoy, erected by Peter, Earl of Savoy, uncle of Eleanor, queen of Henry III. The present church was built in 1505. Henry VII. endowed the chapel, and

the incumbent still receives a stipend from the Crown. The ceiling, a curious relic of the old palace, was much damaged by fire in 1860, but has been restored at the expense of Her Majesty. Notice the altar screen, which has been restored of late years; also the remaining niche of tabernacle work. George Wither, the poet, was interred here (1667). Here is a recumbent figure, doubtfully called the monument of the dowager Countess of Nottingham, who died 1681; a tablet to Mrs. Anne Killigrew, celebrated by the poets; a brass on the floor near the stove, indicating the resting-place of Gawin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, known in literature as the translator of Virgil (d. 1522); a tablet to Richard Lander, the African traveller. It was here that the "Savoy Conference" between the bishops and Presbyterian clergymen took place in the reign of Charles II., with a view to a compromise. Here the Book of Common Prayer was settled. Fuller, the quaint author of "The Worthies of England," was lecturer here. A German Lutheran church is in the Savoy, as the neighbourhood is called.

St. Michael's, Cornhill, one of Wren's churches, is remarkable for having a Gothic tower (130 feet high), whilst the body is Italian. A Gothic porch has been recently added by Mr. G. C. Scott, under whose superintendence the interior has been renovated in good taste, and at great expense.

St. Pancras, Euston Square, one of the handsomest of the modern churches, was commenced in 1819 from Messrs. Jerwood's designs, and cost £76,679. The body was designed from the Erectheum at Athens; the steeple, 168 feet high, from the Tower of the Winds, also at Athens. The grand portico is supported by six columns with ornate capitals; and the three doorways are copied from the Erectheum. The lateral porticoes at the east end are apparently supported by caryatides in *terra cotta*, but really by iron pillars inside the figures. The wood for the pulpit and reading-desk was furnished by the once celebrated Fairlop oak in Hainhault Forest. Beneath the church are catacombs sufficient for the reception of 2000 coffins.

St. Paul's, Covent Garden, was built 1631-38, from the designs of Inigo Jones, at a cost of £4500, defrayed by the Earl of Bedford. In 1795 a fire destroyed everything but the walls, but the church was restored soon afterwards. Butler, the author of "Hudibras"; Sir Peter Lely, who expressed a wish not to be laid in Westminster Abbey; Wycherley, the dramatist, and many actors of celebrity; Mrs. Centlivre; Grinling Gibbons;

Dr. Arne, the composer; and Dr. Armstrong, the author of a poem on the "Art of Preserving Health," now almost forgotten, were interred here: Strange, the engraver, also, in the churchyard.

St. Saviour's, Southwark, near London Bridge, one of the most interesting of the metropolitan churches, was originally the church of an Augustine priory dedicated to St. Mary Overie. It was cruciform in plan, but many alterations and restorations have been made, so that at present we have but the noble choir, Lady Chapel, and transept of the ancient church, which dated from the reign of Henry III. The nave was removed in 1840, and a paltry substitute put up in its stead. The altar-screen is attributed to Fox, Bishop of Winchester about the beginning of the sixteenth century. The pelican, Fox's device, is seen upon it. The Lady Chapel, restored in 1832, is remarkable from the fact of its lying north and south with three aisles of equal height. The arches supporting the central tower, and the view along the transept, are striking. In this church a commission sat in 1555 for the trial of heretics, and Bishop Hooper was one of the first condemned. The ancient monuments are numerous. Notice that to the poet Gower, who died in 1402, a recumbent effigy under a canopy. It was restored in 1832 by the first Duke of Sutherland, whose family name is the same as the poet's; John Bingham, saddler to Queen Elizabeth and her successor; Dr. Lockyer, a quack in the reign of Charles II.; John Trehearne, James I.'s gentleman porter, with busts of the man and his wife; Alderman Humble and his two wives, with figures of their children, time of James I.; cross-legged effigy, in oak, of a knight; an emaciated figure wrapped in a shroud. In the Lady Chapel a marble monument to Andrews, Bishop of Winchester (died 1626), with a recumbent effigy. In the churchyard were interred, the places unmarked, Shakspere's brother, Edmond; John Fletcher, the dramatist; his brother-dramatist Philip Massinger, called on the register "a stranger."

St. Stephen's, Walbrook, near the Mansion House, City, is concealed by houses, but the interior is a celebrated work of Wren, the chief feature being a dome supported on Corinthian columns. The Grocers' Company is patron of the living, and was at the cost of the wainscoting and the stained glass of the east window. Notice the rich pulpit; and West's painting of the Martyrdom of St. Stephen. Pendleton, the vicar of Bray,

whose happy facility of agreeing with the dominant party has passed into a proverb, was rector here. Dr. Croly, the author of several poems and romances, was the last rector. Sir John Vanbrugh, the play-writer, and architect of Blenheim (the subject of the epigram

> "Lie heavy on him, earth, for he
> Laid many a heavy load on thee.")

was interred in the family vault under this church.

St. Stephen's, Westminster, stands in Rochester Row, Tothill Fields. It was built in 1847 by Miss Burdett Coutts, from the designs of B. Ferrey, and is a good example of modern Gothic. The late Duke of Wellington gave the altar-cloth.

Chapels.

As to the places of meeting of religious bodies not connected with the Established Church, we have only space to give a very summary account. The Independents possess about 120 chapels, the Baptists 100, the Wesleyans 80, the Roman Catholics 60, the Calvinists 10, the English Presbyterians 10, the Quakers 7, the Jews 10, and other sects have from 1 to 5 each.

Independents' Churches.

The principal Independent chapels are Weigh House Chapel, King William Street, City (Rev. Dr. Binney's); James Street, Westminster (Rev. Samuel Martin's); Surrey Chapel (Rev. Newman Hall); the City Temple, Holborn Viaduct.

Scottish Churches.

National Scotch Church, Crown Court, Covent Garden (Rev. Dr. Cumming's).

Cross Street, Hatton Garden.

Swallow Street, Piccadilly.

Scottish Free Church, Regent Square, where (before it became the property of the present congregation) Irving preached and the unknown tongues were heard.

Wesleyan Chapels.

The Chapel in the City Road, opposite the Bunhill Fields burial-ground. The first stone was laid by Wesley in 1777. On his death in 1791, his body "lay in a kind of state becom-

ing the person" in this chapel, and he was interred in a vault which he had prepared for himself.

Wesleyan Model Chapel, East India Road, Poplar, built in 1848 on an improved plan ; style decorated, with traceried windows. The Wesleyans have many other chapels in London. In 1839 this body erected a centenary hall and mission-house in Bishopsgate Street, to celebrate the 100th anniversary of its foundation.

Calvinistic Methodists.

Whitfield's Tabernacle, Tottenham Court Road, was begun in 1756 from the designs of George Whitfield, the founder of Methodism. He preached the opening sermon, and when he died in New England, Wesley preached his funeral sermon here. The chapel is 126 feet long by 76 feet, and it will hold 7000 persons. It contains monuments to Whitfield, Toplady, and Bacon the sculptor. The Tabernacle, Finsbury, and the Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars' Road, where Rowland Hill preached for fifty years, are also places of meeting for members of this persuasion.

Baptists.

Metropolitan Tabernacle (Spurgeon's), Newington Butts, near the Elephant and Castle, a large building erected for the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, and chiefly by his exertions. It is built of Kentish rag stone, with a handsome portico, and cost upwards of £31,000, which sum was subscribed by the Baptists, one individual contributing £5000. The total external length is 208 feet, and its width is 106 feet. The internal height from the basement floor to the lantern light of the roof is 89 feet. There are two tiers of galleries within the chapel, which will hold about 7000 persons. Such is the preacher's popularity that it is always filled. Admission to the seats is obtained by tickets, which are sold at the booksellers, or at the vestry, the charge being 5s. a quarter each sitting.

Bloomsbury Chapel, Bloomsbury Street, New Oxford Street (Rev. Mr. Brock's), opened in 1848. The principal front has a gable pediment, and large wheel window flanked by two tall spires.

Friends' Meeting Houses.

The Friends or Quakers have several places of meeting in

London. The principal one is Devonshire House, Houndsditch, in the City, where the yearly meeting takes place in May.

Irvingite.

The followers of Edward Irving, the preacher in unknown tongues, have erected a handsome church, which they call the Catholic Apostolic Church, in Gordon Square. Brandon designed it in the early Gothic style. It is 180 feet long, and the plan is cruciform.

Unitarian.

The chief place of meeting for the Unitarians is at Essex Street Chapel, Strand, which was built on part of the site of Essex House. There are other chapels in Stamford Street, Blackfriars ; and Carter Lane, Doctors Commons.

Swedenborgian.

The followers of Emmanuel Swedenborg have a church in Argyle Square, King's Cross, opened in 1844. It is a neat edifice, in the Anglo-Norman style, with towers and spires 70 feet high.

Foreign Protestant Churches.

French.—Bloomsbury Street, New Oxford Street, a Gothic edifice built in 1845.

French.—St. Martin's-le-Grand, opposite the General Post-Office, opened in 1842. It was founded by King Edward VI.

French.—Dutch Church, Austin Friars', City, founded by Edward VI.

German Lutheran.—St. James' Palace.

German Lutheran.—Savoy, Strand, near the church of St. Mary-le-Savoy belonging to the establishment.

Swedish.—Prince's Square, Ratcliffe Highway. Emmanuel Swedenborg was interred here in 1772.

Swiss.—Endell Street, Long Acre.

Roman Catholic Churches and Chapels.

The Roman Catholic population of London is very large. It probably amounts to 250,000, for whom there are about sixty churches and chapels, as well as several religious houses. In the principal churches the service is performed with the music of the great masters, in the execution of which the first singers in

London are engaged. High mass usually takes place at eleven on Sundays. Dr. Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, is the Pope's representative in this country. His residence is 8 York Place, Portman Square, where he is "at home" on certain days each week.

St. George's Cathedral, St. George's Road, Southwark, is the largest building for Roman Catholic worship erected in this country since the Reformation. It is of yellow brick and Caen stone, in the Decorated Style of the time of Edward III., and was designed by the late celebrated architect Augustus Welby Pugin to hold about 3000 persons. The cost so far has been about £38,000, and it is still unfinished, though opened for service in July 1848. It is 235 feet long, and the spire, when completed, is intended to be 320 feet high. The stained glass of the chancel window was given by John, Earl of Shrewsbury. Notice the high altar with its bas-reliefs and superb furniture, the elaborately carved stone reredos behind the altar, the pulpit, the Bishop's throne, the font in the baptistery, and the Perpendicular chantry outside the church, erected to the memory of the late Hon. E. Petre, where mass is daily performed for the repose of his soul. Adjoining the cathedral are a convent, priests' houses, and schools.

St. Mary's Chapel, Bloomfield Street, Finsbury Circus.—Pope Pius VII. presented the sacramental plate. Here lay the remains of Weber the composer until they were removed to Dresden.

Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, Berkeley Square, was designed by Scoles, and opened in 1849. It was built by the Jesuits, and was the first church possessed by the order in London. The high altar was designed by Pugin for the donor, Miss Monicia Preston, and the cost was nearly £1000.

Bavarian Chapel, Warwick Street, Golden Square, stands on the site of a chapel destroyed in Lord George Gordon's riots of 1780.

French Chapel, Little George Street, King Street, Portman Square. French preachers of celebrity are sometimes heard here.

Sardinian Chapel, Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, the oldest of the existing Roman Catholic places of worship. It was built in 1648, and for many years the only entrance to it was through the Sardinian ambassador's house. It was partly demolished in the riots of 1780, but was afterwards restored and

enlarged. The late King of Sardinia presented the altar furniture, which cost 1000 guineas. Victor Emmanuel attended service here when visiting this country.

Spanish Chapel, Spanish Place, Manchester Square, is attended by the Spanish embassy.

Greek Church.

A striking edifice, the first in London appropriated to the Greek form of worship, was opened in 1850 in London Wall, City. The style is Byzantine, the plan a Greek cross, and the cost is said to have been nearly £10,000. The service partakes of the magnificence of the Roman Catholic ritual, but no instruments are employed to assist the singing. Mass is celebrated at the richly-adorned altar with lights, etc. The priest preaches with his hat on. During the performance of service the whole congregation is standing. The Greeks in London probably do not much exceed 300.

Jewish Synagogues.

There are several Synagogues in London. One is in Great St. Helen's, Bishopgate, City, and the West London Synagogue in Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, was completed in 1850. Other Synagogues are at Upper Bryanston Street, off the Edgeware Road, South End, near Marble Arch. The Jewish Sabbath commences at sunset on Friday, and terminates at sunset on Saturday, during which time all the shops kept by members of the Hebrew persuasion are closed. The service with its peculiar style of singing, is highly interesting. The men worship with their hats on, and the women sit apart. A new Synagogue has been erected in Upper Berkeley Street (off Edgeware Road, in the vicinity of the one previously mentioned), which exceeds the others in size and elegance.

For a notice of the Temple Church, see page 245. A list of the preachers in the various churches will be found in most of the newspapers published on Saturdays.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

General Post Office—Mint—Somerset House—Treasury Buildings—Horse Guards—Admiralty—Burlington House—Trinity House—Herald's College.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE, St. Martin's-le-Grand, City, was erected in 1825-9, from the designs of Sir R. Smirke. The locality derives its name from a church and collegiate buildings, dedicated to St. Martin, and founded so far back as the year 700 by Withred, king of Kent. Receiving large privileges from subsequent kings, who now and then came to reside here, it had the addition of le-grand made to its name. William of Wykeham was one of the deans and rebuilt the church. On clearing the site for the erection of the post-office, very numerous remains of the Romans were discovered. The west façade of the present post-office is 400 feet long, in a plain Grecian style, with three porticoes, the central one of which has six columns, and leads to a great hall, 80 feet long and 60 wide. This hall extends to the entire width and height of the building. The receiving-offices are on the north side of this hall, and here, at the evening post-time, there was formerly witnessed a lively scene, men and boys rushing in from all directions with bags of letters and newspapers. Since the thoroughfare through the post-office has been utilised, the evening letters are received in boxes under the portico. The post-office is a government office, whose nominal chief, styled the Postmaster-General, is always a member of the ministry, and generally a peer. Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., in the face of strenuous opposition, succeeded in establishing a useful penny rate in January 1840, a system which has had the most beneficial result for the entire community. The Government derives a large income from this institution, which is admirably managed throughout, and continually receiving improvement. Sir Rowland Hill, after having held the post of Secretary for twenty years, retired in 1864 on his full official salary, when Parliament voted him a grant of £20,000.

The number of letters delivered through the post-office in England in 1874 was 673 millions, which is at the rate of 33 letters for every unit of the population. Then nearly 82 millions of newspapers, book-packets, and pattern-packets, were delivered in England that year. To convey this immense mass of correspondence the mails travelled daily over 150,000 miles, and the persons employed throughout the British isles were 27,140. The gross revenue for 1874 was £7,296,354 from postages, and £1,216,195 for telegraphic messages. The amount disbursed in salaries, pensions, etc., was £2,732,341 ; for telegraph service £1,062,955 ; and for packet service £1,139,471, with other charges amounting to some £900,000.

In 1871 the Government purchased and took over the entire telegraphic system hitherto in the hands of the railways and other companies. It was then determined to erect a new building in connection with the post-office, in which to conduct the telegraph business and the savings-bank department of the establishment. The handsome building facing the old post-office and Newgate Street, commenced and completed under the direction of Mr. Ayrton, the then First Commissioner of Works, was erected from the designs of Mr. James Williams, government architect, and is admitted to be in every way adapted for its purposes. It consists of four floors, and contains altogether—excluding the basement—about two hundred separate rooms. On the ground floor are the reception and other rooms of the Postmaster-General, the offices of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Telegraph Department, and of the Receiver and Accountant-General. Below, on the basement, are the telegraph batteries, the steam-engine for working a pneumatic tube, and other mechanical appliances connected with telegraphy ; the steam boilers and furnaces, etc., from which rises a gigantic chimney-stalk, for carrying off the smoke and gas. On the first floor are the principal offices of the Secretary and Director of telegraphs, who is officially known as second secretary, together with the rooms devoted to what may be called the public business of telegraphy ; the solicitor's department, and the assurance and annuity department. The second floor is mainly devoted to telegraph purposes, including the offices of the Surveyor of private wires, the Controller of special arrangements, the intelligence or news department, the correspondence and appointment branches, etc. In connection with this subject it may be stated

that the *Scotsman*, the *Glasgow News*, the *Irish Times*, the *Manchester Guardian*, the *Liverpool Daily Post*, and most of the leading provincial newspapers have private telegraph wires, while the general transmission of telegraphic news to the country press is carried on through the agency of the Press Association, Wine-office Court, Fleet Street. The third floor of this new building is the most important of all. As on the basement we find the motive power, so in these rooms on the third floor we see the means by which a girdle is thrown round about the earth in far less than the forty minutes promised by Shakespeare's Puck. In these third floor rooms are more than five hundred telegraph instruments, each with its attendant, educated in all the mysteries of the Morse, the Needle, the Printing, the Bell, and other systems of telegraphic communication. The privilege of admission to the post-office, and especially to this department, is much sought by visitors, and but grudgingly accorded, but the sight is in many respects one of the most characteristic in London. In the new building are employed, either by night or day, no fewer than 1500 persons of both sexes. A sight of the Central Hall, to which access is easily obtained, will, however, give the visitor some notion of the vastness of the post-office operations.

Small sums of money can be remitted from one place to another by means of *money-orders*, which are obtained and paid at money-order offices. A money order can be obtained for any sum up to £10 ; and the charges are as follows :—

For sums under 10s . .	1d.	For sums of £5 and under £6	7d.
,, of 10s. and under £1	2d.	,, ,, 6 ,, 7	8d.
,, ,, £1 ,, 2	3d.	,, ,, 7 ,, 8	9d.
,, ,, 2 ,, 3	4d.	,, ,, 8 ,, 9	10d.
,, ,, 3 ,, 4	5d.	,, ,, 9 ,, 10	11d.
,, ,, 4 ,, 5	6d.	,, ,, 10 ,,	1s.

The number of misdirected and nondirected letters in the course of twelve months is something quite extraordinary. The property in such letters amounts to £200,000 a-year.

The post-offices in London are now very numerous. To facilitate the posting of letters, iron pillar boxes have been erected at the corners of the streets, from which the letters are collected several times a-day.

When letters are addressed, "Post-Office, London," or "Poste Restante," they can only be obtained between 9 A.M. and 5 P.M.

at the General Post-Office (St. Martin's-le-Grand), and foreigners must produce their passports.

London and the neighbourhood are for convenience divided into eight postal districts, and there is a list of streets (*British Postal Guide*) published by the post-office, indicating the district of each. By placing the initials of these districts on the fronts of letters, immediately after the address, their early delivery is facilitated. The districts are—East Central (E.C.), West Central (W.C.), North (N.), East (E.), South-East (S.E.), South-West (S.W.), West (W.), and North-West (N.W.)—Post-cards are also extensively used ; some, lately issued, of superior make.

THE ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill.

This is the place where the current coins of the United Kingdom, and of several of the colonies, are struck. The mint was originally within the walls of the Tower. The present buildings were commenced in 1805, and upon them and the machinery £250,000 have been expended. The head of the establishment, till recently a master, was formerly a man of mark in political affairs ; but of late years the office was the award of high scientific attainments. Sir Isaac Newton held the appointment, so did Sir John Herschel. The last master was Thos. Graham, Esq., the eminent chemist, and on his death the office was abolished. The machines employed are of highly ingenious construction ; and it is said that such is its efficiency, that if £50,000 worth of gold bullion be sent to the mint one day, the coins will be ready for delivery the next day. Of late years such has been the influx of gold from Australia and elsewhere, and such the extension of our commerce, that the work executed here has been astonishingly great, as will be perceived from the following statement of the numbers of gold and silver coins that have been struck at the mint during the ten years ending with 1874 :—

Sovereigns . .	44,179,233	Florins	14,193,254
Half sovereigns .	15,724,945	Shillings . . .	43,275,160
Crowns. . . .	*Nil.*	Sixpences . . .	25,765,275
Half crowns (1857) about	80,000	Fourpences . .	72,000
		Threepences . .	21,732,940

The copper or bronze coinage is principally carried on in Birmingham, under contract with the Government. During the last ten years the number of bronze pieces, including twopences,

pence, halfpence, farthings, and half-farthings—the latter principally for exportation to the colonies—issued to the public, amount in all to upwards of five hundred millions. As a fact it may be mentioned that the copper coins of William IV., the Irish coppers, with the harp, and the Isle of Man coppers, with the three legs, are getting so scarce as to be worth collecting by the curious in numismatics. Of the approximate numbers of coin in circulation no correct estimate can be formed, in consequence of the gold and silver being largely employed by gold and silver smiths to save trouble in assaying. It has been stated, however, that of gold coins there are more than a hundred and twenty millions; of silver more than three hundred millions; and of copper about six hundred millions, weighing more than seven hundred tons.

The precious metal to be coined is first alloyed, and then cast into small bars, which are passed through rollers in order to be reduced to the exact thickness required. The sheets are then subjected to the action of the punching machines, which cut out circular disks. The blanks, as these are called, are separately tested for weight and soundness. After the rim has been raised they are taken to the coining presses, which nick the edges and stamp both sides at the same stroke, all the time feeding itself with blanks. A single press will coin from 4000 to 5000 pieces in the hour. The dies that impress the figures on the coin are made in this way. A matrix is cut by the mint engraver in soft steel, and after this has been hardened it will strike many dies.

We will now give a short account of the mode of converting bar gold into coins. The gold goes to the mint from the Bank of England in the shape of ingots 8 inches long, 3 inches wide, and 1 thick, each of which is worth £800. On receipt it is assayed, and is then transferred to the melting-house, which is at the back of the edifice upon Tower Hill. Here a certain quantity is placed in a crucible along with the copper, which appears to be necessary from the assayer's report, to reduce the gold to the standard, and the crucible is subjected to the heat of a furnace. When melted, the mass is poured off into cast-iron moulds, from which, when cold, the solid gold is extracted in the shape of bars from 21 to 24 inches long, and 1 inch thick. These bars are assayed in order to make sure that the standard has been obtained, that is, that there are exactly two parts of copper to every 22 parts of gold. This being ascertained, the bars are handed over to the coiners, who transmit

them to the rolling-room, an apartment 70 feet long and about 50 wide, in which there are six pairs of laminating rollers acting in frames that are firmly bolted to the granite pavement, and propelled by steam power. Each bar is passed singly between a pair of rollers, adjusted so as to be kept a certain distance apart. The result of this operation is to compress the bar and make it thinner. The operation is again and again repeated with the rollers nearer together, until the requisite thinness has been obtained. This repeated compression having had the effect of hardening the metal, this is counteracted by subjecting it for a short time to a moderate temperature, in what is called an annealing oven. The slips of gold go next to the adjusting room, which has machinery driven by steam, and where they are finally brought to the precise thickness required. In the cutting-out presses round pieces of gold are punched out of the slips at the rate of 60 a minute. The disks thus made are weighed in automatic machines costing £200 each. The action of each of these delicate machines is such, that if a disk is too light by a quarter of a grain, or too heavy by half a grain, it is separated from those of just weight, which alone are passed on to the next operation. This, technically called "marking," consists of raising a rim round the edge of the disk, and is effected by special machines in a separate room. The gold pieces, or "blanks," then go into the annealing furnace in order to be softened previous to their being stamped. Before they are taken to the coining press they are immersed in dilute sulphuric acid, made boiling hot with a view to render them bright. In the coining room, 70 feet long by 35 broad, there is a series of presses worked by atmospheric pressure, each provided with a pair of dies, one for each face of the coin. A *rouleau* of blanks being placed in a feeding tube, one of them is mechanically placed upon the lower die; upon it descends the upper die, whilst a steel collar milled on its inner side surrounds the piece of gold. The blow is struck, and the gold, now a perfect coin, is ejected to make room for another blank about to be similarly treated. Sixty coins a minute are struck by a single press, and are turned out by it in all respects ready for circulation; made up into collections of 701 pieces, they are then returned to the bank for issue to the public.

Applications to view the mint should be made in writing to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who now acts as master and

worker. The orders are, however, very charily given, except to distinguished foreigners, and to persons of eminence in science, art, or literature. It is stated that the mint will be soon removed from Tower Hill to the Thames Embankment.

SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand, occupies the site of and derives its name from a palace commenced about 1547 by the Protector Somerset, who, however, did not live to see its completion, for he was beheaded in 1552. After having been the residence of several royal personages, it was ordered to be demolished, in order that public offices might be erected on the spot. The present building was begun in 1776 from the designs of Sir William Chambers. It is one of the few really handsome edifices that London has to boast of, and it ought to be handsome, for it cost half a million of money. The Strand front is 155 feet long; its centre is pierced by three arcades, leading into a quadrangle 319 feet by 224. The river front* about 800 feet in length, is very noble. Since Chambers' time the east wing, forming King's College, has been erected by Sir R. Smirke, and the west wing, facing Wellington Street, only recently built by Pennethorne at a cost of £81,000. The river terrace is 50 feet wide and elevated 50 feet above the bed of the stream. The central watergate is surmounted by a colossal mask emblematic of the Thames. It is said that there are 3600 windows in Somerset House. There are about 900 persons employed here, who derive £275,000 a year from the country. On the right hand, in the entrance arcade, are the offices of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for England, the door of which is surmounted by a bust of Michael Angelo. Entering the quadrangle, and turning eastward towards the gateway leading to King's College, we pass the apartments of the *Astronomical* and *Statistical* Societies. Conspicuous in the quadrangle is a bronze group of George III. with a rudder, lion, and a figure of the Thames. This was the work of John Bacon, and cost £2000. A large portion of Somerset House is taken up by offices connected with the affairs of the royal navy for which there is no accommodation at the Admiralty. In this department was a *Naval Museum* or model room, with models and sections of large British ships, and of various foreign craft — Chinese junk, Burmese war-boat, etc. Most of these models are now removed to apartments connected with the International Exhibition Galleries at South Kensington.

* "My other fair and more majestic face."—COWLEY.

The *Audit Office* (where the public accounts of the realm and its colonies are audited) is here; also the *Inland Revenue Office*, occupying the new west wing, where the sums arising from the public taxes, and the stamp, legacy, and excise duties, are dealt with. The chairman of the commissioners of this department receives £2000 a year, the largest salary in Somerset House. In the basement, stamps are impressed on deeds, etc., by machinery; postage-stamps and newspaper-stamps printed, etc. Several other public offices are contained in this huge building besides those we have mentioned.

Treasury Buildings, Whitehall. Here are the offices of the *Privy Council*, the *Treasury*, the *Home Office*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, and the official residence of the first Lord of the Treasury. The façade has a length of 296 feet. The shell is old. The present handsome front was designed by Sir Charles Barry (1846-7), to replace Soane's insipid exterior, and with a view to extensive changes and improvements in the neighbourhood, which were partially abandoned. The front towards the Parade Ground, St. James's Park, was built by Kent in 1733. There has been no Lord High Treasurer for many years. The office is put in commission, and the first lord is usually chief of the cabinet or prime minister. The other commissioners are styled lords, though more generally commoners. Since the accession of George III., the Sovereign has never sat at the Treasury table, but the throne still remains at its head. At the *Privy Council Office* the Judicial Committee sits to hear appeals and other cases in which Acts of Parliament have given its jurisdiction. Here are preserved the minutes of the proceedings of the privy council since 1540. A privy councillor is styled "Right Honourable" although a commoner. The official designation of the *Board of Trade* is the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade, but it has been removed to Whitehall Gardens. The *Home Office* is the place where the Secretary of State for the Home Department transacts business.

The *Colonial Office* is in the world-known Downing Street, and the *Foreign Office* and *India Office* occupy the new buildings adjoining. Each is presided over by a principal secretary of state and cabinet minister. At the first, the business connected with our numerous colonies is transacted; at the second, the business arising out of our relations to foreign powers; and the third manages the affairs of our Indian Empire.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer's Office* is also in Downing Street. He is a cabinet minister, and frequently the leader of the House of Commons. This is the office into which the vast income of Great Britain passes, whilst all payments are made through the medium of the Treasury and other offices. The Chancellor's duties are now purely ministerial, he no longer having judicial functions in the Court of Exchequer. The *Office of the Secretary of State for War* (a post first established during the Crimean war), is in the old Ordnance Office, 86 Pall Mall, with the addition of Buckingham House, and two or three other houses.

The large and handsome pile of buildings, containing the offices of the *Secretaries of State for Foreign affairs and India*, are now so extended as to accommodate the *Colonial Office*, etc.; and many of the houses in Parliament Street have been removed in order to give the Government Buildings a good frontage.

The Horse Guards, Whitehall, in front of which two mounted cavalry soldiers are on guard during the day. The building was erected in 1753, from whose design is not certainly known, though Kent has usually the credit of it. The central turret bears a clock, facing two ways, which has a high character for accuracy, and is consequently the standard public time-keeper for the west end of London. The offices of the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General, and the Quarter-Master-General are at the Horse Guards. In the audience-room, where the Commander-in-Chief and his military secretary hold their levees, are portraits by Gainsborough of George III. and his Queen, and a marble bust of their son, the late Duke of York. Through the centre of the building is a carriage-way into St. James' Park, which only the royal family and certain privileged persons are allowed to use. Foot passengers are permitted to pass through the side arch-ways. At the rear is the parade-ground, where inspections of the troops are made.

The Admiralty, Whitehall, a building which cannot be praised for its architectural beauty, is the place where the business connected with the management of the Royal Navy is transacted. The present front was put up about 1726 by Ripley, satirized by Pope in the Dunciad. The screen, with its characteristic ornaments, was designed by the brothers Adam in 1776.

The remains of Lord Nelson lay in state here in 1806, and hence the procession moved with the body to the place of its interment, St. Paul's. The office of Lord High Admiral has been put in commission for nearly 200 years, with the exception of a few short periods, and many of our naval worthies have been first lords. It is now usual to make a civilian first lord, and the others are chiefly naval men. Adjoining the Admiralty is a house for the first lord, and formerly junior lords had residences in the northern wing. There is here a portrait of Lord Nelson, painted at Palermo in 1799 by Guzzardi, wearing the Sultan's diamond plume, and in the secretary's house are portraits of the persons who have filled that office, from Pepys down to the present. The Admiralty has direct telegraphic communication with Portsmouth, and the other Royal Naval Yards.

Burlington House, 49 Piccadilly, was till lately divided from the street by a high wall. It was built by Boyle, Earl of Burlington, the amateur architect, the friend of the poets. "Who builds like Boyle?" asked Pope; and Gay declared that "Burlington's beloved by every muse." Inside the enclosure was a colonnade, which has been the subject of much exaggerated praise. Kent, the architect, and Handel were patronised by the Earl, and lived in this mansion. The Duke of Portland, George III.'s minister, resided and died here. The Burlington Arcade, which is said to produce a rental of £4000 a year, was built in 1819 on a slip of the ground. A few years ago Government purchased the house and garden, about 8 acres altogether, for £140,000. The Royal Society, Linnæan Society, and Chemical Society, etc., are established here, and the examinations of the University of London are conducted in the mansion. The whole of the National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, being required for the National collection of pictures, the Royal Academy has built a series of fine saloons in the gardens of Burlington House, where their annual exhibitions of pictures now take place.

Trinity House, north side of Tower Hill, built from the designs of Samuel Wyatt, 1793. This is the seat of an ancient guild, founded by Sir Thomas Spert, Captain of the Henri Grace de Dieu, and Comptroller of the navy in the time of Henry VIII. It was incorporated 1529, and now consists of a master, a deputy-master, about thirty elder brethren, who are for the most part either naval men, or persons connected with the civil administration of the navy, and a large number of younger brethren.

Prince Albert, who was master before his death, succeeded the Duke of Wellington. The present master is H.R.H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh. This corporation is intrusted with the charge of lighthouses, sea-marks, the licensing of pilots, etc. Its revenue amounts to about £300,000 a year, of which about one-fourth remains after meeting the expenses, and this surplus is chiefly expended in pensioning disabled seamen, or the widows and orphans of seamen. They have hospitals at Deptford, which are annually visited in a state yacht on Trinity Monday. At the Trinity House are busts of many naval heroes, a picture 20 feet long by Gainsborough, representing the elder brethren of the time. In the museum are models of lighthouses, life-boats, etc., a fine model of the Royal William, made 160 years ago, a flag taken by Drake from the Spaniards in 1588, and other curiosities.

Herald's College (College of Arms), Queen Victoria Street, City, a relic of the feudalism of the Middle Ages, presided over by an Earl Marshal, a post made hereditary in the family of the Duke of Norfolk by Charles II. We are told that the duties of this college (which was first incorporated by Richard III.) consists in marshalling and ordering coronations, marriages, christenings, funerals, interviews, and feasts of kings and princes; also cavalcades, shows, jousts, tournaments, and combats before the constable and marshal; also in taking care of the coats of arms and genealogies of the nobility and gentry. If any one wishes to assume armorial bearings, he must apply to Heralds' College. The usual cost is about seventy-five guineas. The present building was erected by Wren, in 1683, on the site of an older one destroyed by the great fire. The hall in which the court of chivalry was formerly held, with the judicial seat of the earl marshal, is on the north side of the yard. Here is an old library, and a fire-proof record room. In the college are preserved several curiosities; the Warwick roll, with figures of all the Earls of Warwick from the Conquest to Richard III.; a tournament roll of the time of Henry VIII.; a pedigree of Saxon Kings from Adam, with pen and ink illustrations of Henry VIII.'s time; a portrait of Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury from his tomb in old St. Paul's; a sword, dagger, and turquoise ring, said to have been the property of James IV. of Scotland, who was killed at the battle of Flodden Field; a volume in the handwriting of Camden the historian; MS. collections of heralds' visitations, records of grants of armorial bearings, etc. There are also some

old portraits of officers of the college. Since 1622 the college has consisted of thirteen officers, viz., three kings-at-arms, Garter, principal ; Clarencieux ; Norroy—six heralds, Lancaster, Somerset, Richmond, Windsor, York, Chester—and four pursuivants, Rouge Croix, Blue Mantle, Portcullis, and Blue Dragon. In old time these mock kings were crowned with pompous ceremonies in the presence of the sovereign. Amongst the officers of this college, the following have rendered themselves of note as historians or antiquarians ; William Camden, Sir William Dugdale, Elias Ashmole, and Francis Grose. The new Queen Victoria Street, from Blackfriars' Bridge to the Mansion House, has cut away the south side of the quadrangle which formed the College.

Many of the public offices are located in private houses,—the Privy Seal Office, New Street, Spring Gardens ; Duchy of Lancaster Office, Lancaster Place, Strand ; Duchy of Cornwall Office, Buckingham Gate ; Irish Secretary's Office, Great Queen Street, Westminster ; Lord Advocate's Office, New Street, Spring Gardens ; Lord Great Chamberlain's Office, Royal Court, House of Lords ; Works and Public Buildings, Whitehall Place ; Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, Whitehall Place ; National Debt Office, Old Jewry, Cheapside ; Stationery Office, Princes Street, Story's Gate, St. James's Park ; Meteorological Office, Victoria Street, Westminster ; Charity Commission, York Street, St. James's Square ; Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row, Westminster ; Tithe Commission, St. James's Square ; Ecclesiastical Commission, Whitehall Place ; Queen Anne's Bounty, Dean's Yard, Westminster ; Commissioners in Lunacy, Whitehall Place ; Public Works Loan Board, Bank Buildings. None of these are remarkable as buildings, though much of the business of the country is conducted within their walls. It is probable that in time they will most of them be removed to the new piles of palaces in course of erection at Whitehall.

BANKS AND EXCHANGES

AND

Commercial Buildings.

Bank of England—Royal Exchange—Stock Exchange—Custom House—Coal Exchange.

The Bank of England covers a quadrangular space of about four acres, with a street on every side. The buildings are of one storey, and have no windows towards any of the thoroughfares. There is little in the external architecture to attract attention except the north-west corner, which was copied from the temple of the Sybil at Tivoli. The interior, which is well arranged for business, contains nine courts in addition to the offices. Several architects have been successively employed to make the bank what it now is. Sir Robert Taylor from 1766 to 1786, followed by Sir John Soane and C. R. Cockerell. The principal part of the exterior is Soane's work.

This wonderful establishment, which makes itself felt in every money market in the world, and at home occupies such a conspicuous position in commercial and financial affairs, was planned by a Scotchman, named Paterson, in 1691, and three years afterwards received a charter of incorporation under the style of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, from William III. The subscribed capital of £1,200,000 was advanced to the government. Business was carried on at several places before the company removed in 1734 to premises on the site of part of the present bank, the other part being covered by a church, some taverns, and private houses. The first charter was only for fourteen years; it has been renewed eight times since then, for various terms, the longest of which was thirty-three years. During its lengthened existence it has had to pass through some dangerous crises, such as the rebellion of 1745, when its payments were made in sixpences to gain time; the trouble occasioned by the wars with France, at the end of the last century, when cash pay-

ments were suspended under the authority of an Act of Parliament, and not resumed until 1823 ; and during the time of the commercial difficulties in 1825, when its treasure was reduced to a very low ebb, but luckily the tide turned before it was exhausted. The bank has met with some heavy losses through forgeries ; by Astlett it lost £320,000, and by Fauntleroy £360,000.

The management of the affairs of the bank are intrusted to a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors, eight of whom go out of office every year, but are usually re-elected. The proprietors of stock to the value of £500 are entitled to vote for directors. The governor must be a proprietor to the extent of at least £4000, the deputy-governor £3000, and a director £2000. The directors and governors meet in the " Bank Parlour," where the dividends are declared and the rate of discount announced, a point of great importance in the money market. The dividend on £100 stock is 7 per cent, and the market price of that amount is about £228.

The number of persons employed in the bank is about 900. The salary of a clerk entering at seventeen is £70, and that of the head of a department £1200. The sum paid in salaries is about £210,000. Some of the clerks have amassed large fortunes. There was Daniel Race, whose portrait is in the parlour lobby, who was fifty years in the service, and died worth £200,000 ; and Abraham Newland, a cashier, whose name formed the burden of a once popular song, left behind him a very considerable sum. There is a library in the bank for the use of the clerks ; and within its walls a fine, well-kept garden !

The profits of the Bank arise from various sources. It issues notes and carries on the business of an ordinary bank, receiving deposits, discounting bills, making loans, etc. A large cash balance belonging to the nation is always in its hands, and of this a profit is made. The Bank for its services in managing the National Debt (which, funded and unfunded, now amounts to £779,283,245), keeping the books, attending to transfers, receiving the taxes, paying dividends, etc., is paid about £200,000 a year.

A very large amount of bullion is kept in its vaults, usually from 14 to 17 millions, as a reserve to meet any run that may be made upon it. The Bullion Office is a special department with its own staff of clerks. The gold is in bars, each weighing 16 lbs., and being worth £800 ; the silver is in pigs and bars, or else in bags of dollars. Here is some delicate apparatus for weighing

large quantities of gold and silver. In the Weighing Office, in another part of the bank, Mr. W. Cotton's ingenious machine is employed to detect light gold coin. The light pieces are separated in the process of weighing from those of full weight, and so quick is the operation, that 35,000 may be weighed in a day by one machine. When the gold coin has been weighed it is put into bags of £1000, which are deposited in the iron presses of the Treasury, a well-secured apartment.

The operation of printing bank notes is well worth seeing. The paper is of peculiar make, the texture and water marking almost beyond imitation. The printing machinery is of most ingenious construction, the invention of a father and son named Oldham. Each half of a note is numbered alike, and as the printing proceeds, the machine alters the number in readiness for the next note. When a note that has been issued is returned to the bank, it is immediately cancelled, and consequently new notes are continually issuing to replace those that come in. Notes representing from 18 to 19 millions sterling are usually in circulation.

The principal offices are the Pay Hall, 79 feet by 40 ; the Rotunda or Dividend Pay Office, with a dome 57 feet in diameter ; Transfer Offices ; the £5 note Office ; the Private Drawing Office ; and the Post Bill Office. A small military force is stationed in the bank at night to protect it from attack, and some of the clerks remain up through the night keeping watch.

The public may walk through the principal offices during business hours. Admission to the other parts can only be obtained by an order from a director, the governor, or deputy-governor, and a special order is required for the Bullion Office.

The Royal Exchange,

the head-quarters of London commerce, occupies a conspicuous position near the Bank of England, between Cornhill and Threadneedle Street, on the site of the first Exchange, built by Sir Thomas Gresham, and presented by him to his fellow merchants in the reign of Elizabeth. That edifice had shops like the present Exchange, and we read in the old plays of "the gaudy shops of Gresham's burse." This structure was destroyed by the great fire of London in 1666. Three years afterwards the second Exchange was opened. This building was also destroyed by fire, an event which occurred in January 1838.

The present Exchange, which cost £180,000, designed by Sir W. Tite, was opened by Queen Victoria in October 1844. Its total length is 308 feet. The west front has a fine portico, 96 feet wide, supported by 12 columns 41 feet high, and having the pediment ornamented by numerous allegorical figures by Westmacott. On the south side of the building, over the three centre arches, are the arms of Gresham, of the City, and of the Mercers' Company; and these arms are again given on the entablature at the east end. On the north side, over the three central arches, are some mottoes; that in the middle is Sir Thomas Gresham's *Fortun à my;* that on the east side is the City's *Domine dirige nos*; and on the other side is the Mercers' Company's *Honor Deo.* Passing through the great portico we reach an open area, surrounded by a spacious arcade or ambulatory, the roof and walls of which have been painted in fresco by F. Sang. Coats of arms, with arabesque designs are here given in rich and lively colours. In the middle of the area stands a marble statue of the Queen by Lough; and in the eastern corners of the arcade are statues of Elizabeth and Charles II. The chief days on 'Change are Tuesday and Friday, and the busy time is from half-past three to half-past four. A tall tower on the east side carries a clock, and is surmounted by a great gilt grasshopper, the device of Sir Thomas Gresham. Shops and offices occupy the ground floor on three sides, which rather weaken the effect as a piece of architecture. The principal floor is occupied by rooms appropriated to two of the great insurance offices and to the underwriters' establishment of Lloyds. To the latter, access is gained by a flight of steps at the east end of the building. The great room, where the business of underwriting (*i.e.* insuring ships) is transacted, is 98 feet long and 40 feet wide. In the vestibule is a statue of the statesman Huskisson by Gibson, and a mural tablet with an inscription recording the extraordinary exertions of the *Times* newspaper in the exposure of a remarkable fraud on the mercantile public. A subscription was got up to reimburse the *Times* for their outlay in this case—Bogle *v.* Lawson—but the proprietors nobly declined to accept the money for themselves, and with it founded a "*Times scholarship*" in the city of London School. In the various rooms meet merchants, ship-owners, insurance-brokers, and other persons interested in foreign commerce. To this place the agents of the establishment, who are scattered all over the

world, forward the earliest news of the departure, the arrival, the loss, or the damage of ships. The subscribers are about 1900 in number; members pay an entrance fee of 25 guineas, and an annual subscription of four guineas, but if underwriters and insurance-brokers, the annual subscription is 10 guineas. To aid the calculations of insurers, there is here a self-registering anemometer with a set of meteorological instruments. Two other rooms are called the *Merchants' Room* (annual subscription 4 guineas) and the *Captains' Room.* In the latter refreshments can be obtained.

At No. 2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, is a distinct Society called *Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping*, whose affairs are managed by a committee of twenty-four members.

In front of the great portico of the Royal Exchange is a bronze equestrian statue on a granite pedestal, bearing the simple inscription—

WELLINGTON.
Erected June 18, 1844.

Close by is a neat fountain; a female figure in bronze pours water from a vase into a granite basin.

Notice a portrait statue, opposite the east end of the Exchange, of Peabody, the great American merchant-philanthopist, who, in 1871 gave a quarter of a million of money to the poor of London. This immense sum has since been employed in erecting large blocks of houses, divided into suites of rooms, and let cheaply to the working classes.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE,

Capel Court, near the Bank of England, was built in 1801, on the site of a house belonging to Sir William Capel, Lord Mayor in 1504. Here the stock-jobbers and brokers meet, to buy and sell stocks and shares. Jobbers are persons who buy and sell on their own account; brokers, those who act only on account of others. The annual subscription is £10, and none but subscribers are admitted. They are from 800 to 900 in number, and are chosen by ballot by the committee, a body of 30 elected annually by the whole body of members. Every member must be re-elected at the end of the year. The hubbub during business hours is great, from the brokers calling out their terms aloud. The regular commission of a broker, on buying or selling, is 2s. 6d. per cent. Stocks and funds are the barometers of states; they are in

continual fluctuation under the influence of a variety of circumstances, which are looked upon as favourable or adverse to the will or ability of those states to pay their debts. False reports have often been circulated with a view of acting upon the funds, and our criminal courts have been sometimes called upon to investigate charges of conspiracy connected with attempts to raise or lower prices. The late Earl of Dundonald, then Lord Cochrane, was convicted of being implicated in a conspiracy of this nature, although it is now generally believed that he was entirely innocent. The quantity of spare money in the country has also much to do with the prices. Several slang terms are in use here. A *bull* is a person who contracts to buy on speculation, in the hope of a rise, when he will clear a profit. A *bear* is one who contracts to sell without holding stock at the time, in the expectation that a fall will ensue; the contracts being made for a distant date, or "for the account," as it is termed. *Lame duck* is a name given to defaulters.

The Custom House,

Lower Thames Street, presents a conspicuous front to the river, half-way between the Tower and London Bridge. It is the fifth Custom House built on the site. The front, 488 feet long, was designed by Sir Robert Smirke, the architect of the Post Office and the British Museum, when the centre of the building, built by David Laing in 1814-17, was taken down on account of the foundation giving way. The total cost was enormous, viz., £435,000. Between the building and the river is a broad esplanade. Upwards of 2100 persons are employed in the custom house, or are connected with it; for a very large proportion of the total sum raised by the customs duties (not far short of one-half) is collected at the port of London. The management of the business is intrusted to a board of commissioners appointed by Government. There are about 170 rooms in the building, in addition to warehouses and cellars. The Board Room contains portraits of George III. and George IV., the latter by Lawrence. The business is chiefly transacted in the "Long Room," which has a length of 190 feet, and a width of 66, and where about 80 officers and clerks sit. In the queen's warehouse and the fire-proof cellars are kept the articles which have been seized. These are sold at quarterly sales, but the amount realized by them is not more than £5000 a year. Office hours from 10 to 4.

The Coal Exchange,

Lower Thames Street, City, was opened by the late Prince Consort in 1849, having been erected by the corporation from the designs of J. B. Bunning. It is in the Italian style, and has two principal fronts. The tower is 106 feet high. The hall where the merchants meet is a rotunda, 60 feet in diameter, with three tiers of galleries round it, covered by a dome of glass, which is 74 feet above the floor. The floor of this rotunda is beautifully inlaid with wood, of which there are 40,000 pieces, representing a mariner's compass, with the arms of the city in the middle. The blade of the dagger on this shield is a piece of the mulberry tree, planted by Peter the Great, when working as a shipwright at Deptford. The walls of the vestibule and rotunda have been richly decorated by F. Sang, with representations of the plants found in the coal-beds, of coal-mines, and mouths of shafts, of coal-digging implements, and with emblematic figures of rivers. In digging the foundations of this building a Roman bath was discovered, which was preserved, and access to it can still be obtained. The consumption of coal in the metropolis is enormously great, as strangers would be led to guess from its soot-laden atmosphere; and the number of persons engaged in the carriage alone is large. On all sea-borne coal the corporation levies a duty, which realizes about £170,000 a year, but a considerable portion of the quantity introduced between three and four millions of tons) is now brought by railway, and this, too, is liable to the tax.

The Corn Exchange, noticed at page 302; the Auction Mart, behind the Bank, mentioned at page 296; the Open Stock Exchange, Lothbury; the Clothes' Exchange, Cutler Street, Houndsditch—a great place for Hebrew dealers; Petticoat Lane, Whitechapel, also a noted mart for Jews; the horse sales and the street markets are all worth seeing by the curious, who should by no means omit a visit to the New Cut and the Upper Marsh, Lambeth, Whitechapel Road, and the Brill, Somer's Town, on a Saturday night, from their lists of the sights of London.

MUSEUMS.

British Museum—Museum of College of Surgeons—Museum of Practical Geology—United Service Museum—India Museum—Missionary Museum.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury.

The chief collections of this great national establishment are open free to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 10 to 6, and on Saturdays from 12 to 6 during summer, May, June, July, and August; from 10 to 5 during March, April, September, and October. It is closed on Ash-Wednesday, Good-Friday, Christmas-day, and any public fast or thanksgiving-day, also between the 1st and the 7th of January, the 1st and the 7th of May, and the 1st and 7th of September inclusive. Artists are allowed to study in the Sculpture galleries between 9 and 4 every day except Saturday.

Sir Hans Sloane, who had collected a considerable number of curious and valuable objects at an outlay of £50,000, directed by his will that they should be offered to Government for the sum of £20,000, and in 1753 an Act of Parliament was passed to authorise the acceptance of the offer, and to vest that collection, as well as the Cottonian and Harleian collections of MSS., in certain persons, to be styled the Trustees of the British Museum; in this way our great national establishment originated. In the year following the trustees purchased Montague House from Lord Halifax for the reception of these collections, and on the 15th January 1759 the Museum was opened to the public. George III. having presented a collection of Egyptian antiquities, and the Hamilton and Townley antiquities having been purchased, it became necessary to build in order to obtain accommodation for these successive additions. In 1816 the Elgin marbles were acquired, and the utter inadequacy of the existing buildings was manifest. In 1823 George III.'s library was handed over to the

nation, and it was then determined to provide an entirely new edifice to contain the whole of the collections. The eastern side of the present structure was thereupon designed by Sir R. Smirke, and the Royal library placed in it in 1828. The northern, southern, and western sides of the Museum were subsequently added; old Montague House meanwhile disappearing piece-meal, the last portion being removed in 1845. In 1827 the department of Botany was created, in consequence of Sir Joseph Banks having bequeathed his botanical collections to the Museum.

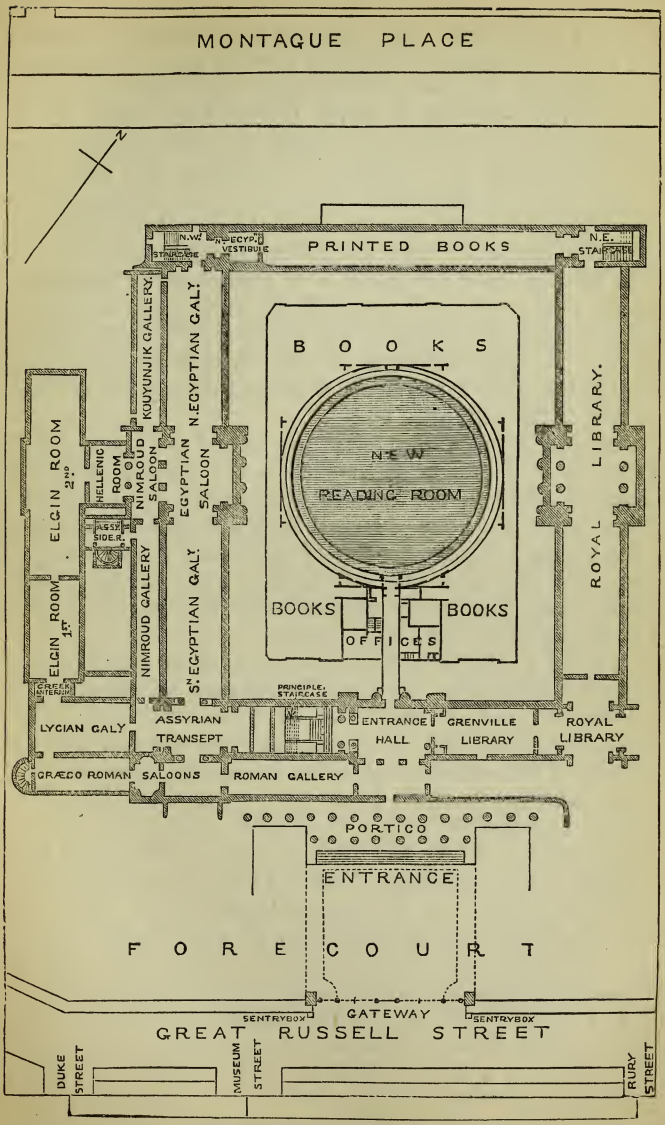
The contents of the Museum are now divided into thirteen departments, viz.—

Printed Books.	Botany.
Maps, Charts, Plans, etc.	Oriental Antiquities.
Manuscripts.	Greek and Roman Antiquities.
Natural History.	Coins and Medals.
Zoology.	British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnography.
Geology.	Prints and Drawings.
Mineralogy.	

Each department is under the immediate care of a keeper, over whom is the principal librarian, an office now held by John Winter Jones, Esq. There is also a superintendent of the Natural History departments, a post now held by Professor Owen, the English Cuvier. The appointment of officers and the management of the affairs are in the hands of the trustees, a rather numerous body, some of whom are appointed by Government and others by certain families, to whose ancestors the nation is indebted for important gifts.

Seven acres of ground are occupied by the Museum buildings and their court-yards. Their cost, including that of the new reading-room, has been nearly a million sterling. Extensive as they are, more room is urgently required, and many plans have been brought forward. The latest arrangement is for the Natural History Collection to be removed to South Kensington, where a building for its reception, on a portion of the site of the International Exhibition of 1862, is in course of erection.

The grand entrance is from Great Russell Street, from which the principal court-yard is separated by a massive iron railing. Entering at the great gates, we pass buildings occupied as residences by the chief officers, and approach a splendid portico, supported by columns 45 feet high, and having at their bases a diameter of five feet. The entire front is 370 feet in length, and is



STREETS LEADING FROM OXFORD STREET.

For Galleries see page 140.

of elegant proportions. The pediment of the portico is enriched with a group of figures in Portland stone by Sir R. Westmacott, representing the progress of civilization. The whole of the exterior of the buildings is in the Grecian-Ionic style. If the visitor will take the trouble to consult the plans, he will more easily understand our directions. Entering the great hall (Grecian-Doric), we may either cross it to the door leading to the new reading-room (not accessible without a special ticket), or turn to the right and enter the Grenville and Royal libraries, or turn to the left and enter the galleries of antiquities, or ascend the staircase to the zoological, botanical, palæontological, and mineralogical collections. To those who desire more detailed information than our space enables us to give, we may recommend the official guide to the departments of Natural History and Antiquities, sold in the hall, price 6d.

Antiquities.—Turning to the left, out of the entrance hall, we enter a long narrow gallery, where a collection of Roman antiquities found in this country is preserved, as well as some ancient statues and busts of several Roman Emperors, and others of that nation. The greater part of the Roman sculpture in this gallery and the succeeding saloons was collected by Charles Townley, Esq., from whose representatives they were purchased by Government for £20,000 in 1805.

In 1824 a valuable addition was acquired by the bequest of R. Payne Knight, Esq. In the Græco-Roman saloons are to be seen works found in Italy, but by artists who were either Greeks, or who imitated Greek sculpture. In the first saloon is a portion of the mythological series, representing gods and goddesses. Amongst these the Townley Venus, in the middle of the room—a half-draped figure with restored extremities, deserves close attention as a very fine work of art; as well as the torso of another Venus, stooping. Here is a head of Apollo, remarkable for its beauty. In the second Græco-Roman saloon is a statue of a Discobolus (quoit-thrower), life size, supposed to be a copy of the celebrated bronze statue by Myron; and busts of personages distinguished in Greek history or literature—Homer (a noble bust), Epicurus, Pericles, Sophocles, and others. In the third Græco-Roman saloon is a female bust with the lower part enclosed in a flower. This is usually called Clytie; it is undoubtedly one of the most exquisite heads of all antiquity. At the end of this saloon a staircase leads down to the Græco-

Roman basement room, where will be seen miscellaneous objects of subordinate rank to those in the saloons, such as vases, candelabra, animals, etc. Ascending again, we may next enter the Lycean Gallery, of which the principal contents are architectural and sculptural remains obtained from ancient cities (chiefly from Xanthus), in Lycia, Asia Minor. They were discovered by Sir C. Fellows, and removed by two expeditions sent out by the Government in 1842-46. They range in date from the subjugation of the country by the Persians, B.C. 545, to the period of the Byzantine empire. Notice the bas-reliefs from the Harpy tomb, executed not later than 500 B.C.

Passing through a small ante-room, we reach the first of the two rooms containing sculptures and inscriptions from Athens and Attica, known as the Elgin marbles, in consequence of their having been obtained by Lord Elgin when ambassador at Constantinople (1801-1803). The earl's collection was purchased from him for £35,000. The most important part of this collection consists of the two groups arranged one on each side, which originally adorned the eastern and western pediments of the Parthenon at Athens. [See a model of the Parthenon in the 2d Elgin room.] These sculptures are world-renowned. They were executed under the superintendence of Phidias, and they are universally acknowledged to be the most valuable examples of Greek art which modern times possess. The group on the western side of the room belonged to the eastern pediment. The central figures have perished, but when entire, the miraculous birth of Minerva from the head of Jupiter was represented. Beginning at the south end, we have the upper part of the figure of Hyperion driving his chariot, of which the heads of two of the horses are seen ; Theseus or Hercules reclining, Ceres and Proserpine seated ; Iris, the messenger of the deities. At the north end is a torso of Victory ; then a group of the three Fates, two seated, one lying down ; head of a horse from the Mon's chariot. The remains of the western pediment are on the opposite side of the room. It was intended to represent the contest of Minerva with Neptune for the guardianship of Athens. Some of the statues of this group remain at Athens, and casts of them appear here. Beginning at the north end, we have the river god Ilissus ; cast of two figures called Heracles and Hebe ; torso of Cecrops, first king of Attica ; part of Minerva's head ; part of torso of Neptune ; torso of Amphitrite ; part of Latona's figure,

seated ; cast of the torso of the river god Cephissus ; part of the recumbent figure of a nymph. In other parts of the room are casts from parts of figures believed to have formed portions of these pediments. The sculptures from the temple of Wingless Victory at Athens, from marble slabs belonging to the upper frieze of the building, should also be inspected as being very finely executed ; and there is here an undraped statue of Cupid of remarkable workmanship.

In the second Elgin room are further specimens of the Parthenon sculptures, viz., some of the metopes and portions of the frieze that surrounded the temple within the colonnade. This frieze represented in bas-relief the Panathenaic procession which took place at the quadrennial festival in honour of Minerva at Athens. The metopes were detached pieces of sculpture in high relief, that surmounted the colonnade, and represented combats between Greeks and Centaurs. There are here also some remains of the sculptures of the Erectheum, another Athenian temple, of the Propylæa, and other celebrated buildings at Athens.

In the Hellenic room are deposited marbles that have been conveyed at various times from Greece (excepting Attica) and its colonies ; as well as casts from a temple in the Island of Ægina, erected in the fifth or sixth century B.C. The originals, which our government foolishly neglected to purchase when it had the opportunity, are at Munich. Here are 23 sculptured slabs, part of a frieze from the temple of Apollo Epicurius near Phigalia in Arcadia, which was erected by Ictinus, the architect of the Parthenon, to commemorate the delivery of the Phigalians from the plague, B.C. 430. One series of the slabs represents the contest of Greeks and Centaurs ; another series the invasion of Greece by the Amazons. The Phigalian marbles cost £19,000.

In the Assyrian galleries, low narrow apartments more than 300 feet long, is a collection of sculptures obtained chiefly by Mr. Layard, 1847-50, at ancient Nineveh. Commencing our examination of these remains in the *Northern Gallery* (to reach which from the Greek collection we must pass through the Nimroud central saloon), we shall find here a collection of bas-reliefs obtained from the ruins of a great edifice at Kouyunjik, which is thought to have been the palace of Sennacherib, who began to reign about B.C. 721. The slabs were very much broken by the action of fire, as if the palace had been burned.

For the most part, the sculptures refer to the battles of Sennacherib and his grandson Ashurbanipal. One series represents the building of an edifice, it may be the very palace from which the slabs were taken. In the middle of the room is an obelisk of white stone, brought from Kouyunjik, but originally executed for Sardanapalus the Great, who reigned about two centuries before Sennacherib. In the table cases will be seen clay statuettes, seals, fragments of glass vases, bronze weapons, etc. The arrow-headed characters will be observed in numerous places. The interpretation of them has been undertaken by Sir H. Rawlinson and others, who have displayed much ingenuity in prosecuting their difficult task.

Returning to the *Central Saloon*, we find here sculptures obtained from different parts of the great mound at Nimroud, including colossal lions and bulls—some human-headed. Some of these date from the time of Sardanapalus the Great. There is a colossal head of a human-headed bull, which is on a larger scale than any before brought to Europe. Bas-reliefs represent battles and sieges. An obelisk of black marble in the middle of the room is one of the most important historical monuments yet obtained. The bas-reliefs are in five tiers, representing the offering of tributary presents to the king Silima Rish, son of Sardanapalus. The names of Jehu and Hazael have been decyphered in the cuneiform inscriptions, which are supposed to give a complete history of the Assyrian king's reign. The adjoining gallery contains a continuation of the same Nimroud series. Battles and sieges are again prominent amongst the objects represented in the bas-reliefs. A series of six slabs represent Sardanapalus amongst his attendants, supernatural and human, sumptuously attired. He seems to have returned from battle or from the chase. These are considered to rank amongst the best examples of Assyrian sculpture. Certain parts of them are coloured black and red. In the table cases are deposited various articles of ivory and bronze. One fragment of a glass vase bears the name of the founder of Khorsabad, and is to be looked on as the oldest known specimen of glass manufacture. Some of the ivory carvings bear Egyptian hieroglyphics, and afford proof of the connection between Egypt and Assyria at an early period.

Out of the Assyrian side-room a staircase descends into the basement, where are placed bas-reliefs from the latest period of Assyrian art, viz., the time of Ashurbanipal. They were brought

from Kouyunjik, and chiefly represent hunting scenes and martial subjects. In an adjoining room are some remains, chiefly mosaics, with a few seals bearing Phœnician characters, brought from Carthage. Ascending the staircase and passing through the Nimroud Gallery into the *Assyrian Transept*, we shall find more monuments of Sardanapalus, including two colossal human-headed lions winged and three-horned. On the opposite side are two colossal human-headed bulls and two colossal figures of mythological character. These were obtained at Khorsabad by Sir H. Rawlinson.

We may now turn our attention to the *Egyptian Galleries*, where are placed a very fine collection of remains from that land of wonders, Egypt. The antiquities obtained at the capitulation of Alexandria are here, as well as objects purchased from or presented by various individuals. Memphis, opposite Cairo, has contributed early sepulchral monuments, but the main portion of the collection was obtained from Thebes, the capital of Egypt, under the kings of the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth dynasties. Hieroglyphics are seen on many of the stones, and have afforded scholars a most difficult subject for investigation. The characters are meant to represent visible objects, and they were employed partly as *symbols* to indicate the objects represented or their leading qualities, and partly *alphabetically*, to express the first letter of the name of the object. Where a ring is employed, it was to indicate that the characters inside represented a royal name. Perhaps the most interesting object in the *Southern Gallery* is the celebrated Rosetta Stone, with three inscriptions having the same purport; two of them Egyptian, viz., hieroglyphical and enchorial, and the third in Greek. The subject is a decree of Ptolemy V., of about B.C. 196. It was these inscriptions which afforded Dr. Young a key to the interpretation of Egyptian characters. It was one of the objects collected by the French when they invaded Egypt, but surrendered to the English at the capitulation of Alexandria. Here also are—a large stone beetle, the symbol of the Creator; the sarcophagus of King Nectanebo I., with representations on the outside of the sun passing through the heavens in his boat; a finely cut group in sandstone of a male and female figure seated; and a statue of a king on his throne, with a ram's head on his knees, from Karnak.

In the *Central Saloon* mark a colossal granite fist from Memphis, and colossal head and shoulders in granite from the

Memnonium at Thebes ; also a granite statue of Rameses II., the Sesostris of the Greeks, from Karnak. In the *Northern Gallery* observe two statues in black granite of King Horus ; two red granite lions from Nubia ; the head of a colossal ram from an avenue of ram-headed sphynxes that lead to a gateway built by King Horus at Karnak ; two seated statues of Amenophis III. from Thebes ; two colossal heads of the same monarch ; several statues of the cat-headed goddess Pasht (Bubastis), with the same monarch's name inscribed ; a colossal head of Thothmes IV. found by Belzoni at Karnak ; and in the central recess of the east side of the gallery, the Tablet of Abydos, with an inscription of great importance in making out the regal history. Near this are specimens of painting, representing banqueting scenes, fowling, etc. In the *Northern Vestibule*, at the foot of the great staircase, are placed the most ancient sculptures preserved in the museum. Some of the carving stones of the pyramids are here. On the staircase itself are placed Egyptian papyri, formed of slices of the pith of the papyrus or water plant of the Nile, and shewing the three forms of Egyptian writing, viz., the hieroglyphic already mentioned, the hieratic, which has the same characters, breaking down into a running hand ; and the demotic or enchorial, a still greater debasement of the original hieroglyphics. The language of the common people was written in this hand. The papyri consist principally of portions of the Ritual of the Dead. At the top of the staircase is the *Egyptian Anteroom*, where are kept casts from bas-reliefs painted in imitation of the originals. In the two *Egyptian Rooms* that follow are deposited a great number of the smaller antiquities. Most of them have been discovered in tombs, and they are in an excellent state of preservation. The objects are chiefly kept in cases, and may be classed as relating, 1st, to the religion, 2d, to the civil and domestic life, and 3d, to the death and burial of the Egyptians. Notice the figures of deities, of animals sacred to them, household furniture, articles of dress, vases, armour, weapons, carvings in ivory and wood, musical instruments, etc., etc. Amongst the mummies and coffins observe part of the mummy-shaped coffin of King Men-ka-re, builder of the third pyramid, one of the earliest inscribed monuments of Egypt. The body near it is supposed to be that of the king.

In the second Egyptian Room is placed a collection of Italian antiquities made by the late Sir William Temple, the British Minister at Naples, and bequeathed by him to the museum.

They embrace specimens of the arts of the Etruscans, Italian-Greeks and Romans, and consist of mosaics, sculptures, terra-cottas, vases, lamps, glass, personal ornaments, and a great number of other things. Here may be seen specimens of fresco painting from the walls of houses at Pompeii.

We may now proceed to the *Vase Rooms*, where we shall find a large number of ancient painted fictile vases, usually called Etruscan. In the first room there are two series—1st, those found in Etruria and Magna Græcia, Italy ; and 2d, those from Greece and the adjacent islands. In the second room, the vases are in a later style (about 350—150 B.C.), and have been chiefly brought from the south of Italy.

In the *Bronze Room* is kept a collection of Greek, Etruscan, and Roman bronzes—representations of a great variety of objects, mythological personages, animals, arms, candelabra, lamps, mirrors, personal ornaments, etc. The collection bequeathed by Mr. Payne Knight embraced 800 articles. Observe in case F, two inscribed helmets found at Olympia in Greece. They were dedicated to Jupiter, one by Hiero, tyrant of Syracuse, having been taken from the Etruscans at the naval engagement off Cumæ, B.C. 472 ; the other by the people of Argos from the spoils of Corinth.

The next room contains two collections—1st, Antiquities found in Great Britain and Ireland, dating from the earliest times to the Norman Conquest ; 2d, Remains, both British and foreign, of the middle ages. The first collection is arranged under the heads of British antiquities before the Romans, Roman antiquities found in Britain, and Anglo-Saxon antiquities. The British antiquities begin with stone implements, then bronze articles are seen, and then specimens of pottery. Amongst the Roman objects will be seen a case containing articles discovered in London. The Anglo-Saxon remains have been chiefly found in barrows and ancient places of sepulture. The mediæval collection embraces metal work, paintings, ivory carvings, enamels, jewelry (notice the signet ring of Mary Queen of Scots), pottery, Venetian glass and Majolica ware (so called from the early examples having, it is supposed, been taken from the Island of Majorca into Italy, where the art was cultivated in several towns). Observe Wedgwood's copy of the Portland vase, the original of which is preserved in the Medal Room, and refer to that head.

In the *Ethnographical Room* are placed articles made by

extra-European nations, arranged so as to complete a geographical cycle, beginning with China and proceeding westward until the eastern Archipelago is reached. There are many interesting objects here, but our limited space prevents detail.

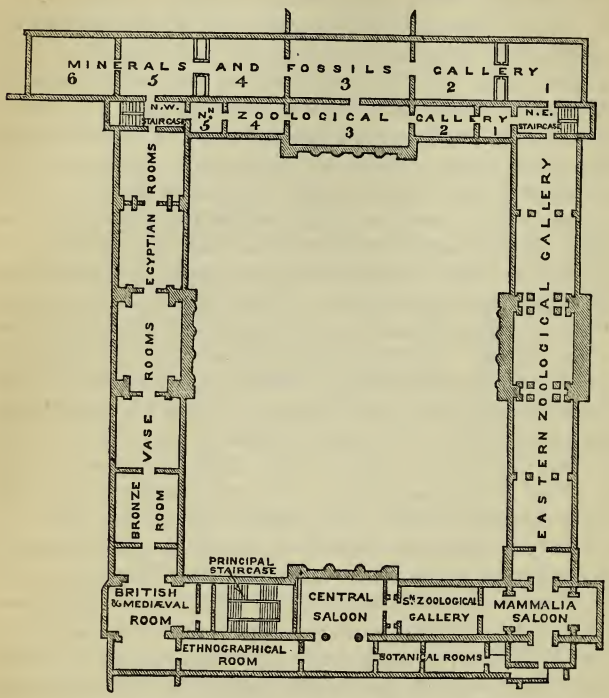
The Medal Room can only be seen by special permission. The collection of coins is very extensive and valuable. Sir Hans Sloane's coins formed the nucleus, and large additions have been subsequently made to it, until it ranks amongst the first in Europe. In this room is kept the Barberini or Portland vase, belonging to the Duke of Portland. It has been deposited in the Museum since 1810, and formerly was placed in one of the public rooms until a madman in one of his lunes broke it into fragments. It has been so well repaired that the fractures are scarcely visible. This beautiful vase is of glass, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, and $21\frac{3}{4}$ inches in circumference. It was found in the early part of the seventeenth century in a sepulchral chamber a few miles from Rome. It went into the hands of the Barberini family, and then into Sir William Hamilton's, who sold it to the Duchess of Portland for 1800 guineas. When her effects were disposed of in 1786 the family bought it for £1029. The opaque white figures are relieved on a dark amethystine blue ground, which is semi-transparent. It is supposed that the whole vase was originally covered with white enamel, and that the figures were cut out in the manner of a cameo. The meaning of these figures has given rise to much difference of opinion. Mr. Wedgwood made copies of this vase and sold them at 50 guineas each. In this room is also preserved a gold snuff-box, bearing on the lid, set with diamonds, a portrait of Napoleon, who presented it to Mrs. Damer, and by her it was bequeathed to the Museum. Another gold snuff-box, with a cameo lid; this was presented by Pope Pius VI. to Napoleon, who bequeathed it to Lady Holland.

In a shed under the grand portico are concealed certain interesting sculptures from Queen Artemisia's grand edifice to the memory of her husband Mausolus, erected about 353 B.C. These were obtained by Mr. C. T. Newton, at Halicarnassus, the modern Budrum, in Asia Minor. Here also are some ancient sculptures from Cnidus.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Zoology.—Ascending the great staircase out of the entrance hall, we enter a saloon, on the floor of which are placed stuffed

specimens of large mammalia, and in the wall cases are exhibited specimens of antelopes, goats, sheep, and bats. In the adjoining gallery are seen on the floor more specimens of large mammalia



Ground Plan of Gallery—British Museum.

(rhinoceros, elephant, hippopotamus, etc.), and in the wall cases are llamas, camels, oxen (notice the white wild bull from Chillingham Park), antelopes, armadilloes and other shielded beasts, sloths, deer, zebras, and others of the horse tribe. In the third saloon the cases in the centre are occupied by corals in great variety, and the wall cases are filled with carnivorous quadrupeds, pouched animals such as kangaroos, gnawing animals such as porcupines, beavers, marmots, etc., monkeys, apes, and baboons. Notice the chimpanzee, the orang outang, and the gorillas brought by Du Chaillu from the Gaboon country of West Africa, also the entellus or sacred monkey of the Hindoos ; the Barbary ape, the

only four-handed animal which has obtained a home in Europe, viz., on the rock of Gibraltar. Suspended on the walls are specimens of seals, dolphins, and other marine mammalia.

The door at the south side of this saloon leads to the botanical department, to be noticed hereafter: At present we proceed northwards into the Eastern Zoological Gallery, where the table cases will be found crowded with shells, and the wall cases with birds, above which is a series of horns of deer and rhinoceros. On the walls hang 116 portraits, which, it is to be hoped, will be transferred to the national portrait gallery, unless they can be better placed than they are at present. Amongst the raptorial birds notice the condor of the Andes, which soars to a greater altitude than any other bird. The gorgeously-plumaged humming-birds, birds of paradise, macaws, parakeets, peacocks, pheasants, etc., will attract attention. Notice the apteryx, the wingless bird of New Zealand, that sleeps during the day and feeds at night; the foot of the dodo, that singular bird which formerly inhabited the Mauritius, but is now extinct. The painting was made, it is said, from a living bird. Many of the specimens of shells will attract attention from their beautiful shape or colour, but we cannot stop to enter into particulars. There are models of the *animals* which inhabit shells that deserve the inspection of naturalists.

In the first room of the *Northern Zoological Gallery* nests of birds and insects are exhibited in the wall cases (observe the gelatinous nests of the esculent swallow, a Chinese luxury), whilst the table cases contain objects connected with insects. On the walls are hung specimens of the larger reptiles. In the second room there are stuffed exotic reptiles, and batrachia such as frogs and toads in the wall cases, and radiated animals (sea-urchins, star-fish, etc.) in the table cases. Observe the green turtle, the alderman's friend, the imbricated turtle, which yields the tortoise-shell of commerce, the lepidosiren, or eel-shaped mud-fish of the Gambia river, which, on the approach of the dry season buries itself in the mud, and becomes torpid until the river is swollen with rains. Naturalists differ as to whether it ought to be classed with fishes or reptiles. This specimen was kept alive for some months at the Crystal Palace.

The Third Room contains illustrations of the zoology of Great Britain, in all its divisions. There are specimens of two birds which have become extinct in these islands—the caper-

cailzie or wood grouse, and the great auk. The caper-cailzie has been re-introduced by the late Lord Breadalbane and by Lord Dalhousie. In the next room is a collection of stuffed fishes, placed in the wall cases, whilst the table cases contain select specimens of annulos or ringlike animals, amongst them the sacred scarabæus of the Egyptians, the diamond beetles of Brazil, and other beetles of large size or singular shape: the walking-stick insect, the leaf-insect, and some enormous butterflies, moths, and spiders. The tsetse of South Africa, a fly which destroys cattle with its sting, is also here. Amongst the crustaceans many strange forms may be seen. In the fifth small room, which brings us to the staircase, the wall-cases contain exotic fish belonging to tribes in whose structure cartilage takes the place of bone, such as the sharks, rays, and sturgeons. Sponges and other objects occupy the table-cases.

There are large collections of fishes, crustaceans, and insects in cabinets, not exhibited in the public rooms, but they may be seen by naturalists on application to the keeper of the Zoological Collection every Tuesday and Thursday. The fishes are under the management of Dr. A. Günther, who is preparing an elaborate catalogue of them, of which several volumes have been published.

Palæontology and Mineralogy.—The collections relating to these sciences are placed in the North Gallery, a series of six saloons, numbered over the doors from I. to VI., beginning at the east end. The table cases, in Rooms from I. to IV., are filled with minerals; in Rooms V. and VI. with fossil shells. The wall-cases in all the rooms contain fossils. Amongst the minerals will be found specimens of meteoric stones, of native gold in the form of grains, nuggets, etc.; of native silver; of diamonds, with glass models of the most celebrated examples; of rubies, emeralds, amethysts, opals, and other gems. In Room I. is a piece of jade carved into the form of a tortoise, found in India. The fossils in Room I. are chiefly vegetable remains, including a large series from the coal. Fish remains occupy the cases in the Second Room, and reptilian remains chiefly those of the Third Room. Here notice the bones of the great Iguanodon and Megalosaurus (land reptiles), those of the Plesiosaurus and Ichthyosaurus (sea reptiles), and those of the Pterodactyle or flying lizards. In one of the cases is a collection of bird remains from

New Zealand. One species of *Dinornis* is thought to have been from 10 to 11 feet in height. In Room V. are the remains of mammalia, amongst which will be seen the bones of two rhinoceroses, an elephant, and a hippopotamus, found in England. The table-cases contain fossil sea-urchins, crabs, corals, and shells in great variety. Those from the chalk are particularly beautiful. In Room VI. are the bones of large Pachydermata, including elephants, mastodons, and the dinotherium, a great beast having large tusks in the lower jaw, directed downwards. Here also are the bones of the Megatherium, a huge extinct animal allied to the sloth. It is supposed to have fed upon the leaves and tender branches of trees which it uprooted. In this room is the fossil human skeleton brought from Guadaloupe in the West Indies, where it was found in a calcareous stratum of very late date. Arrow heads, fragments of pottery, and other articles of human workmanship, are found in the same bed.

Botany.—In the guardianship of the under-keeper in this department are placed the Herbaria of Sir Hans Sloane and Sir Joseph Banks, the latter including the plants collected by him during his voyage with Captain Cook. Other herbaria have swollen the number of dried plants (all mounted on paper and placed in cases according to a natural arrangement) to a considerable total. Still, the collection is much inferior to Sir W. Hooker's at Kew. These specimens are only interesting to botanists, and can only be seen by the special permission of the under-keeper. This situation was held for many years by the late Dr. Robert Brown, the "summus Brownius" of continental botanists. Two rooms, however, are occupied by specimens of wood and other vegetable structures, and to these the public are admitted. They are adjacent to the Southern Zoological Gallery. Here will be seen a great variety of interesting contributions from the vegetable kingdom, arranged according to the natural orders. Woods, fibres, fruits, resins, etc., come in for illustration. As we could not here mention a tithe of the objects which deserve inspection, and as they are all named, we shall leave the visitor to act as his own guide.

NEW READING ROOM—LITERATURE AND ENGRAVINGS.

The Print Room can only be seen by special permission, and it is closed on Saturdays. Large sums have been expended in

the purchase of rare prints and brilliant impressions. The collection is very rich, and its money value is considerably more than £100,000. Some choice specimens of drawings and engravings have been framed and glazed, and are exhibited to the public in the King's Library. Amongst the remarkable objects in this room may be mentioned a series of etchings by Claude; prints and etchings after or by Rembrandt, the finest existing collection—one, the portrait of a Dutch writing master, is worth 500 guineas; and a fine series after Albert Dürer. Single prints after Ostade and Backhuysen have cost 200 guineas each. The following curiosities are here:—A carving on stone by Albert Dürer, dated 1510, and representing the birth of John the Baptist, cost 500 guineas; a richly chased silver cup, attributed to Benvenuto Cellini.

The New Reading Room is approached by a long corridor, the entrance to which is on the north side of the great hall. Admission to read here is only granted on special application to the principal librarian, supported by the recommendation of two persons of known respectability. When admission is granted to the applicant he receives a ticket, which must be renewed at the end of six months. A ticket is not transferable and must be produced whenever required by an officer of the museum. The room is open daily from 9 to 4 during the four winter months; from 9 to 5 during September, October, March, and April; and from 9 to 6 during the four summer months. It is closed on Sundays, and on the special days, and during the special weeks, when the museum collections are closed. Persons under eighteen years of age are not admissible.

The new reading room, the finest room for the purpose in the world, was built in 1855-56 in the inner quadrangle of the museum, where it occupies an area of 48,000 superficial feet. It is circular in plan, and is covered with a dome 140 feet in diameter, and 106 feet high. In point of diameter it is larger than any existing dome, except the Pantheon at Rome which exceeds it by only two feet. The cubic contents of the room are a million and a quarter of feet. It is constructed principally of iron, of which more than 2000 tons were used. The total weight of the materials employed in the dome was about 4200 tons. The quantity of glass was about 60,000 superficial feet. Effectual means for warming and ventilating the interior have been employed; and all the skylights, lanterns, and windows

have been made double. Light colours and gilding have been employed in decorating the interior. The entire cost was about £150,000, which includes the cost of new libraries exterior to the reading room. Here comfortable accommodation is afforded to 300 readers, each of whom has a space of 4 feet 3 inches allotted to him, with an inkstand, a hinged desk, and a folding shelf. Through the top of the screen, which divides the seats of one row from those of another, warm, or simply fresh air, can be forced into the room. There are 35 reading tables, two of which are set apart for the exclusive use of ladies. The material called kamptulicon has been laid on the floor in order to deaden the sound; and a great many ingenious contrivances have been adopted for the purpose of rendering this a comfortable place of quiet study. Near the centre of the room are placed on shelves the catalogues of books and manuscripts contained in the library, and which readers must consult for the "press-mark" before they can send for a volume. Around the walls are shelves for the reception of 85,000 volumes. Those under the gallery are filled with books of reference (about 20,000 in number), which readers may remove to their desks without any formal application. All other books must be applied for through the medium of signed tickets, and handed to attendants, who pass them to others by whom the books are brought from their shelves in the library. The great catalogue, which has been so many years in hand, is not yet nearly completed.

The Library is supposed to exceed in extent all libraries in the world except, perhaps, the Imperial Library of Paris. It contains upwards of 650,000 volumes, and the rate of increase is not less than 20,000 volumes a year. They are deposited in the east and north sides of the ground floor of the museum buildings, and in the new reading room with its contiguous buildings. The public are only admitted into that part occupied by the Grenville and the Royal Libraries, which will be noticed presently; and there will be seen several of the rarities of the collection. Books of divinity have blue bindings, history red, poetry yellow, and biography olive. Into this vast accumulation of books have been swept many collections, each large, or having a special interest. Four years after the foundation of the museum, George II. presented to it the library of the English kings from the time of Henry VII., which contained many curiosities, and this is known at the museum as the "old royal collection."

There are about 1700 copies of the Bible in various languages and editions; Garrick's collection of old plays; the musical libraries of Sir John Hawkins and Dr. Burney; a very valuable collection of tracts relating to the contest between Charles I. and the Parliament; a large collection of works and tracts relating to the French Revolution; an extensive collection of English and foreign newspapers (the oldest of which is a Venetian Gazette of 1570). The manuscripts are very numerous and valuable, and have been accumulated from some large collections—the Cottonian, Harleian (cost £10,000), Lansdowne (cost £4925), Sloane, Burney (cost £13,500), Arundel (cost £3559), etc.

Turning to the right hand from the entrance, between Roubiliac's statue of Shakespere bequeathed by Garrick, and Chantrey's statue of Sir Joseph Banks, we enter the room in which is deposited a valuable library of 20,240 volumes, collected at a cost of £54,000 by the Right Honourable Thomas Grenville, the holder for many years of a sinecure office, and bequeathed by him, "as a debt and a duty, to the British museum, for the use of the public." In this room are placed some cases containing *Block Books*, that is, books printed from engraved wooden blocks before the invention of type printing. In the next room a selection of autographs and original documents is seen arranged on both sides in glazed frames. Here will be found specimens of the handwriting of many eminent persons. The most interesting of these is undoubtedly the signature of Shakespere to the mortgage of a house in Blackfriars, conveyed to him and others by a deed, the original of which is in the City Library, Guildhall. The handwriting of many royal, historical, and literary persons may be inspected here. Queen Elizabeth's prayer-book, entirely in her own writing when princess; the original draft of the will of Mary Queen of Scots; Sir Walter Scott's autograph manuscript of the novel of Kenilworth; part of the manuscript of Sterne's Sentimental Journey; the original draft of Pope's translation of the Iliad and Odyssey, for the most part written on the backs of letters; a masque by Ben Jonson; a MS. work of Tasso; the original agreement between Milton and Symons the printer for the sale of the copyright of Paradise Lost; Nelson's unfinished letter, written on the eve of the battle of Trafalgar; and part of Macaulay's manuscript of the fifth volume of his history, are exhibited. Here also may be inspected the famous Magna Charta of King John, dated at Runnymede, with a frag-

ment of the Great Seal attached. We next enter a long gallery, built expressly to hold George III.'s library, which was handed over to the nation in 1823. It comprised upwards of 80,000 volumes, and cost about £130,000. This collection is said to be remarkable, not only for the judicious selection of the works, and the discriminating choice of the editions, but for the bibliographical peculiarities and rarity of the copies. In cases kept in the King's Library, are exposed to public view specimens of the earliest productions of the printing-press in Germany, the Low Countries, Italy, France, and England; specimens of fine and sumptuous printing; illuminations, illustrations on wood and copperplate, typographical and literary curiosities, oriental manuscripts, specimens of bookbinding, and a series of impressions of the Great Seals of the English Sovereigns from Edward the Confessor to Queen Victoria. Notice a volume of the Arabic Koran written in gold about 860 years ago; the original Bull of Pope Innocent III. granting the kingdoms of England and Ireland in fee to King John and his successors; and the original Bull of Pope Leo X., conferring on Henry VIII. the title of Defender of the Faith, a title still retained by our Sovereigns. In this library are some screens appropriated to a highly interesting display of original drawings by the great masters. From a series of fine engravings the development of design may be traced during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries. In glazed cases are also shewn some fine examples by the Italian workers in niello. Notice an engraved silver plate (a Pax) by Maso Finiguerra cost 300 guineas; an impression on sulphur of a similar plate, by the same engraver, cost 250 guineas; and an impression on paper of a similar plate, thought to be the earliest known exemplar, cost 300 guineas.

The Christy collection of antiquities and ethnography, at No. 103 Victoria Street, Westminster, is open to the public on Fridays between 10 and 4; tickets can be obtained at the British Museum, of an attendant in the Grand Entrance Hall.

The Royal College of Surgeons, on the south side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, was erected from the designs of Sir Charles Barry, 1835-7, at a cost of £40,000. It contains a very fine museum, a library, and theatre for lectures. In the library is a portrait of Sir Cæsar Hawkins, by Hogarth, and in the Council-Room, Reynolds' often engraved portrait of John Hunter, Flaxman's posthumous bust of Hunter, and some busts by Chantrey.

The museum is open on the first four days of the week (except in the month of September), from 12 to 4 o'clock, to fellows and members of the college, and to strangers introduced by them personally, or by written orders which are not transferable. It originated in the purchase by Parliament of John Hunter's museum, for which £15,000 were paid. In addition to the preparations illustrating the normal and abnormal structures of the human frame, which embrace subjects of the highest interest to the professional man, there are illustrations of vegetable and animal structures and forms, the whole arranged and kept in very beautiful order, and described in printed catalogues, which are distributed about the museum for the use of visitors. Amongst the numerous curiosities we shall only mention the skeletons of giants (the tallest 8 feet high) and dwarfs; the diseased intestines of Napoleon; some Egyptian and other mummies; the embalmed body of the first wife of Martin van Butchell, prepared by injecting the vascular system with oil of turpentine and camphorated spirits of wine; and the skeleton of the gigantic elephant Chunee, formerly exhibited in London. The base of one of the tusks became inflamed, and this produced paroxysms of ungovernable rage, so that it became necessary to kill him; but he did not die until he had received more than a hundred bullets.

Museum of Practical Geology has fronts both in Jermyn Street and Piccadilly, the entrance being in the former. It is in the Italian Palazzo style, erected from Mr. Pennethorne's designs at a cost of £30,000. Open free of charge every week day, except Friday, from ten to four.

This museum has Professor Huxley for its director. It was established in 1835, with the view of exhibiting the rocks, minerals, and organic remains obtained during the geological survey of the United Kingdom, and in illustration of the maps and sections made by the surveyors; and also to exemplify the applications of the mineral productions of these islands to useful or ornamental purposes. Here may be studied—1. The *Natural Materials* yielded by the earth as to their lithological character, their geological order, or their mineralogical constitution; and 2. *Artificial Productions* formed out of those natural materials by the art of man. In addition to these principal groups there may also be seen—3. The *Implements* and *Machinery* employed in working up the raw materials; 4. *Specimens* of *Ancient* artificial productions placed alongside *Modern* specimens, with a view of shewing the

progress or retrogression of the arts ; and 5. *Foreign* and *Colonial Minerals.* To this establishment is attached the Government School of Mines, in which such branches of science are taught as have reference to mining and metallurgical industry. Lectures are delivered in the theatre (large enough to contain 500 persons seated) by men eminent in their several sciences ; and there is a library attached to the institution. Another branch of the establishment is the Mining Record Office, in which plans and sections of mines, and important statistical details, are preserved with a view to the prevention of loss of life and property. From this office annually issues a publication setting forth the mineral statistics of the United Kingdom. The importance of an establishment of this kind may be gathered from the fact that the annual value of the mineral produce of the British Isles, exclusive of building stone and clay, is upwards of thirty millions sterling.

The contents of the museum (says the official prospectus) may be classed under the following heads :—1. Fossil organic remains, arranged in their order of superposition or age, so as to illustrate the geological maps and sections. 2. The geological maps of England and Wales united in one general map, to exhibit the progress of the survey (see the large map hanging on the western wall of the hall), with illustrative sections, the remainder of these documents being kept in the map office. 3. Specimens of British sedimentary rocks, arranged partly in order of superposition, and partly with reference to their mode of accumulation and their subsequent modifications ; also specimens of igneous rocks arranged lithologically. 4. Specimens illustrative of the ores of the useful metals, of their mode of occurrence, and of the methods used in preparing them for smelting. 5. The various arts, such as pottery enamelling, glass-making, founding, etc., connected with the mineral and metallurgical resources of the country, as illustrated by specimens shewing varieties or peculiarities of manufacture. 6. Models of mines, mining tools, and working models of mining machinery, with a view of exhibiting the various modes of mining in different districts.

In the Vestibule and Hall are deposited specimens of building and ornamental stones, marbles, granites, etc. Ascending a flight of stairs we find ourselves on the principal floor, where many objects of interest are preserved. Worthy of notice are cases illustrating the manufacture of swords and gun barrels, the

manufacture of glass, the art of painting on enamel, the art of printing and painting pottery, and the art of working in mosaic. Here also will be found cases containing cut agates of great beauty, models of gold nuggets, models of celebrated gems, models of coal and lead mines ; also the model of an Australian gold digging, with quartz-crushing machinery ; and Captain Ibbetson's model of the Isle of Wight. In the Model Room at the north end of the museum are many models of mining machinery and tools. In the two galleries which surround the upper part of the principal room are deposited fossils illustrating the geology of the British Isles.

United Service Museum, Whitehall Yard.—Free to persons with members' orders, which are easily procurable, from eleven to five in summer, and from eleven to four in winter. This museum was founded in 1830, and is supported by the subscription of members belonging to the two services. In the theatre, lectures are occasionally delivered on subjects connected with the profession of arms ; and there is a good collection of books relating to military and naval affairs. Here are preserved autograph letters of Nelson, Wellington, and other heroes. On the ground floor of the museum is a large collection of the armour, weapons, and accoutrements of many nations. There are also the swords of several distinguished persons, Cromwell's, Wolfe's, and Nelson's being amongst them. Notice the dress worn by Tippoo Sahib when he was killed at Seringapatam, and his pistols. One room is filled with models of steam-engines from the earliest times; another with models illustrating naval construction. In an adjoining room is an intensely interesting assemblage of articles belonging to Sir John Franklin and his unfortunate comrades, brought from the Arctic Regions by Captain M'Clintock. Close by are more relics of Nelson ; and Captain Cook's chronometer. Ascending the stairs we find a room containing models illustrating various systems of fortification, methods of attack and defence, etc. Here is a model of a New Zealand War-Pah. In an adjoining room are specimens of military accoutrements, with models of guns and mortars. The manufacture of the Enfield rifle is likewise illustrated by specimens of the different parts in various stages. Up a second flight of stairs is Captain Siborne's vast model of the battle of Waterloo, with 190,000 metal figures ; also Colonel Hamilton's model of Sevastopol and the surrounding country. In this room

are Russian relics from the Crimea, French relics from Waterloo, the skeleton of Marengo, Napoleon's charger at Waterloo, and some relics of Wellington.

India Museum has lately been removed from the India Office, St. James's Park, to the Exhibition Galleries, South Kensington, hitherto used for International Exhibitions. Open daily, free, except on Thursday, when an order from a member of Council or Head of Department in the India Office is necessary. This collection of objects from our Indian Empire was removed from the East India House, in Leadenhall Street, previous to the sale of that building. It was temporarily deposited in Fife House, Whitehall; then removed to the new India Office, and now finally, in this year 1875, deposited in its present quarters. The Museum is under the charge of Dr. Forbes Watson, reporter on the products of India. The collection contains specimens of the vegetable productions of India, in cereals, starches, oils, fruits, fibres, etc., also the animal productions connected with manufactures, with specimens of textile fabrics. Glass cases are resplendent with weapons, jewellery, works in gold and silver, and gorgeous dresses, with cashmere shawls, and Dacca muslins, carvings in ivory, horn, and wood. A number of clay figures illustrate the races, castes, and employments of the people; these figures were originally prepared for, and shown in, the Great Exhibition of 1851. A large number of specimens illustrate the natural history of the country; the birds form the best part. Here also are huge fossil bones from the Sewalik Hills. The Mythological collections are particularly worthy of notice, and are believed to be the most complete of their kind in Europe. Notice a model of the car of Juggernaut; Runjeet Singh's golden chair of state; Hindu idols in precious metals; gauntlets of elaborate workmanship made at Lahore; Tippoo Sultan's tiger, represented as devouring a man; a State Howdah; and a model of a Kutcherrie, or Law Court. Notice the numerous paintings of Indian scenery hung on the walls, some of which are very graphic and interesting. The busts of Indian warriors and statesmen—Clive, Warren Hastings, Cornwallis, Wellesley, Wellington, and a host of others of lesser note, immortalised in marble, bronze, or stone.

During the removal of the Indian collection from the India Office to South Kensington, in April 1875, a curious discovery was made—no less than that of the Charter of Incorporation and other documents of the old East India Company.

Missionary Museum, Bloomfield Street, Finsbury. Here are many objects of natural history collected by missionaries in various parts of the world, and amongst other curiosities may be seen examples of war implements, and of the idols worshipped by uncivilized man. Notice the household gods of Queen Pomare of Tahiti, simple logs of wood, or formed of grass and rags; a large wooden figure from an ancient building on one of the Sandwich Islands; a wooden figure covered in parts with children representing Tauroa, Upao, Valore, the supreme deity of Polynesia; Teriapatura, the protector of the Society Islands; Inquaddatra, the mother of the world, according to the superstition of Hindostan, standing on a lion, which is stationed on an elephant; Kulec, the black goddess of cruelty, a hideous figure with a necklace of human heads, and a robe formed of hands and arms; the Burmese idols glittering with tinsel and gilding. There are numerous articles for domestic use; personal ornaments; propitiatory offerings to the gods; the Chinese Bible with the blocks cut at one of the missionary stations from which it was printed; the club with which Williams the missionary was killed, etc., etc. The inspection of the objects by visitors is facilitated by their being labelled. Open free on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, during the summer half of the year from 10 to 4; and from 10 to 3 during the rest of the year.

The South Kensington Museum, noticed in another chapter, is open free on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, from 10 to 10; and on other days (students' days), from 10 to dusk, on payment of 6d.

The Bethnal Green Museum, a branch of the above, is open under like conditions, at the same days and times.

The Museum of the Linnæan Society, noticed in another page, is open free by order of a member.

The Museum and Picture Gallery at the Society of Arts, noticed elsewhere, is open daily, free on application.

The Museum of the Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, noticed in the next chapter, is free by Fellows' order.

See also the Londesborough collection of arms and armour, etc., at the Alexandra Palace, opened May 1, 1875, noticed in another page.

SOCIETIES

Connected with Science, Literature, and the Arts.

Royal Society—Royal College of Physicians—Society of Antiquaries—Society of Arts—Royal Academy of Arts—Royal Institution—Linnæan Society—Geological Society—Royal Geographical Society—Royal Asiatic Society, Sion College—Institution of Civil Engineers—Royal Institute of British Architects—Royal Society of Literature—Royal Agricultural Society—Smithfield Club—Libraries.

The Societies in London connected with science and literature are of course very numerous, and it will not be expected that we can do more than mention the principal of them here. It will be observed that most of them affect the title of Royal. We begin with the oldest, which also stands highest.

The Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, received its charter of incorporation in 1663, from Charles II., who presented a silver gilt mace to it, still in its possession, and always laid on the table at meetings. This is not the "bauble" of the Long Parliament as traditionally asserted. Charles signed himself as "Founder," in the charter book, where also appear the signatures of his brother James and Prince Rupert as "Fellows." Their places of meeting have been numerous. For several years they had rooms in Somerset House, before removing to their present quarters. Most persons of scientific eminence in this country, for the last 200 years, have belonged to it. Newton was a member, and presented to it the manuscript of his Principia, which is carefully preserved by it. The members are at present upwards of 750, and consist chiefly of medical men and mathematicians. They are elected by ballot, on being proposed by six members. Each on admission pays £10 as an entrance fee, and £4 annually. The annual meeting takes place on the 30th November. Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Sabine is the present President.

The library is a valuable one, and it possesses several portraits of eminent persons, of which a good catalogue with annotations has been drawn up; three of Sir Isaac Newton, one of which, by C. Jervas, is placed over the presidential chair; two portraits of Halley; two of Thomas Hobbes; Sir Hans Sloane; Sir Christopher Wren; Robert Boyle; Pepys, the diarist; Benjamin Franklin; Sir Humphrey Davy, by Laurence, and several others. Also busts of Charles II. and George III., by Nollekens; Sir Joseph Banks, by Chantrey; Sir Isaac Newton, by Roubiliac; James Watt, Cuvier, and others. The following relics of Newton are preserved by the society: a solar dial made by him when a boy; his gold watch with a medallion portrait of him, presented to him, as shewn by the inscription, by Mrs. Conduit, in 1708; the first reflecting telescope of his invention, made by his own hands; the mask of the philosopher's face, from the cast taken after his death; a lock of his silver white hair. Amongst other curiosities is the original model of Sir H. Davy's safety lamp, made by his own hands, and a MS. of Wren.

Four gold medals are distributed annually by the society. The memoirs read at its meetings, when published, are known as the "Philosophical Transactions." The fellows place the letters F.R.S., after their names.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, Pall Mall, East, corner of Trafalgar Square, was erected in 1824-5 from the designs of Sir R. Smirke, at the cost of £30,000. The college was founded by Linacre, physician to Henry VII. and Henry VIII. He was the first president, and he bequeathed to it his own house in Knight-Rider Street, where the members had been in the habit of meeting. The buildings afterwards designed for them by Wren, in Warwick Lane, Newgate Street (described by Garth in his poem "The Dispensary"), remain in part, included in Tyler's copper foundry, but the "gilded pill" and statues have disappeared. The style of the present college buildings is Grecian-Ionic. Amongst the portraits preserved here are those of Sir Thomas Browne, author of the *Religio Medici*, Sir Samuel Garth by Kneller, Dr. Radcliffe by Kneller, Harvey by Jansen, Sir Hans Sloane (whose collections were the nucleus of the British Museum, "Sloane's wondrous shelves"—Pope) by Richardson, and William Hunter. In the lecture-room are several busts of eminent physicians, a picture of Hunter lecturing on anatomy before the Royal Academy, by Zoffany. In a gallery in the library are various

anatomical preparations, including some used by Harvey to illustrate his lectures on the circulation of the blood. The order of a physician, a member of the college, will admit persons to see the objects above mentioned.

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES has rooms in Burlington House, Piccadilly. It was founded in 1707, and has had many migrations before it settled in its present quarters. The society was incorporated in 1751, by George II. An applicant for the fellowship must be proposed by three fellows, and will then be balloted for. Five guineas are paid on admission, and two guineas annually. Their meetings are held weekly on Thursdays, beginning with the third Thursday in November, and ending with the third in June, and the anniversary meeting takes place on the 23d of April. Fellows are entitled to write F.S.A. after their names. The transactions of the Society are published under the name of *Archæologia*, and they date from 1770. It has also issued many independent works, as well as prints. It possesses a valuable library and collection of MSS., and museum. Here are portraits of distinguished antiquaries, portraits of Henry V., Henry VI., Edward IV., Richard III., Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Mary (by Lucas de Heere) ; also of Schoreel, a Flemish artist, by Sir Antonio More his pupil ; and the Marquis of Winchester, Lord High Treasurer, who died 1572. Amongst other curiosities are a folding picture of Preaching at St. Paul's Cross (1616) ; Porter's map of London, time of Charles I. ; prescriptions of the physicians for Charles II. on his death-bed ; Cromwell's sword ; brass-gilt spur from the battle-field of Towton, "the bloodiest field between the white rose and the red," with a rhyming posy on the shanks, "en loial amour tout mon coer ;" Bohemian astronomical clock made in 1525 for Sigismund, King of Poland ; early proclamations ; early ballads and broad-sides ; Roman antiquities found in Britain ; coins, medals, and provincial tokens. For permission to see these apply to the secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Street, Adelphi, is one of the most useful associations in London, established 1754, incorporated 1847. It styles itself the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. With this end in view, it offers prizes for new inventions and memoirs on subjects deserving of investigation. It publishes a weekly journal. Recognizing the great value of competitive examinations, it holds one annually, and grants certificates and prizes on the awards of the

Board of Examiners. In the spring there is an exhibition of new inventions, of which an illustrated catalogue is published. In the council-room are six large pictures, illustrating the progress of the arts, by James Barry, "interesting and remarkable." The society has taken a deep interest in the subject of international exhibitions, and it is doubtful whether, without its exertions, those of 1851 and 1862 would have taken place. It is supported by the subscriptions of members, who pay two guineas a year.

The Royal Academy of Arts occupied the east wing of the National Gallery till the rooms were required for the exhibition of the national collection; it is now located in a fine new building behind Old Burlington House. It was established in 1768, and it consists of forty-two Royal Academicians, who attach the letters "R.A." to their names, twenty associates "A.R.A.," and six associate engravers. The Academicians elect a president from their own body, and appoint a secretary and keeper. Vacancies in the body are filled up from the associates. The Council consists of eight members, who elect from "the forty-two" professors of painting, sculpture, and architecture. The professor of anatomy must be a surgeon. These professors deliver lectures to the students without charge. Medals are distributed annually as prizes amongst the sudents, and the most deserving of the latter are sent to Rome free of expense to study their art in that city. Sir Joshua Reynolds was the first president, and West the second. Their collection of prints, and library of books, is open to students. Persons wishing to be admitted as students should apply to the secretary. They also possess a good collection of casts, as well as some paintings, the most noticeable of which is an old Italian copy of Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper, the size of the original. This is the oldest and best copy that has been made of that celebrated fresco, and it has become of great value, in consequence of the decay of the original. Here are also two cartoons by L. da Vinci, and a bas-relief in marble of the Holy Family, by Michael Angelo.

It is a rule that each Academician, on his election, shall present to the Academy a work of art of his own execution. These diploma-pictures and sculptures are placed in the council-room, and may be seen on application to the secretary. They include a portrait of George III., by Reynolds; a rustic girl, by Lawrence; boys digging for a rat, by Wilkie; portrait of Gainsborough, by himself; portrait of Sir W. Chambers, the architect, by Reynolds;

and of Sir Joshua, by himself. Amongst the sculptures are Cupid and Psyche, by Nollekens ; bust of Flaxman, by Nollekens ; and a bust of West, by Chantrey. The palettes of Hogarth and Reynolds are preserved here.

The Exhibition of Paintings

by living artists, which annually takes place in the rooms of the Royal Academy, is open from the first Monday in May to end of July, and is one of the great sights of the London season. Many hundred pictures are hung on its walls, and rooms are appropriated to sculptures. The Academy realises a large income (and this is the only source of its income) from this exhibition, by charging 1s. admission for each person, and selling a catalogue at 1s. As to the conditions on which works of art are admitted to the exhibition, these may be ascertained from the secretary. Of late, evening exhibitions have taken place, admission 6d., catalogue 6d.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, 21 Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, established 1799 ; the objects in view being the diffusion of knowledge, and the facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical inventions, and the teaching by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments the application of science to the common purposes of life. This institution has taken a leading part in the great work of popularizing science, and applying its discoveries to the benefit of mankind. Benjamin Thomson, Count Rumford, was one of the early promoters ; and here Sir Humphrey Davy and Faraday have worked with very excellent result. There is a well selected library of about 30,000 volumes ; a theatre where lectures are delivered ; a laboratory for the promotion and advancement of the chemical and physical sciences ; a mineralogical museum ; and a reading-room, in which are found the principal newspapers and periodicals of Britain and the Continent. Certain professorships have been founded, which have been held by such men as Owen, Huxley, and Tyndal, who have delivered their lectures in the theatre. The institution is entirely supported by the subscriptions of members and the bequests of generous benefactors.

The Linnæan Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, was founded in 1788 by Dr. (afterwards Sir James Edward) Smith, and received its charter in 1802. The object of the society is the study of zoology and botany in all their departments, and it is well supported by the scientific men of the country. They

possess a museum and excellent library. The nucleus of the museum and herbarium was formed by the collection of Linnæus himself. When Smith was a young man he was breakfasting with Sir Joseph Banks, who informed him that Linnæus' collections had been offered to him for 1000 guineas, but that he had no intention of purchasing them. Smith conceived the desire of acquiring them, and with some difficulty prevailed on his father to supply him with money for the purpose. The King of Sweden, Gustavus III., happened to be absent from the country when the negotiations were proceeding, and hearing on his return that a vessel with the collections on board had just sailed for England, he immediately despatched a ship to intercept it. It was too late, and the collections reached England in 1784 in twenty-six cases. The society publishes its transactions, on which many valuable memoirs have appeared. The anniversary meeting is held on the 24th May. Applicants for the fellowship must be proposed by three fellows. The admission fee is £6, and the annual subscription £3. Fellows annex the letters F.L.S. to their names.

The Geological Society, Burlington House. Instituted in 1807, incorporated in 1826. This society has been of eminent service to the science of geology, and is well supported by the subscriptions of nearly 900 fellows (F.G.S.), who pay an admission fee of six guineas, and an annual subscription of three guineas. They have a large collection of fossils, and a good library. They publish a quarterly journal, and they have a fortnightly meeting of fellows to hear papers read.

The Royal Geographical Society, 1 Savile Row, was established in 1830. Fellows (F.R.G.S.), admitted by ballot, pay an entrance of £3, and an annual subscription of £2. The society possesses a good collection of books and maps, and publishes a quarterly journal.

The Royal Asiatic Society, 22 Albemarle Street. Founded in 1823 for the investigation and encouragement of art, science, and literature, in relation to Asia. Their library is rich in oriental MSS. and Chinese books. The museum contains a collection of oriental arms and armour, which may be seen any day, except Saturday, by a member's order. Members resident in the British Isles pay an admission fee of five guineas, and an annual subscription of three guineas. Certain societies in India are branches of this. It publishes its transactions.

Sion College, London Wall, City, incorporated 1630 for the benefit of the clergy of London, the incumbents of parishes within the city and liberties of London being the fellows. In connection with it are almshouses for twenty poor persons. The library contains upwards of 35,000 vols. This library was one of those that received gratuitously a copy of every book published, but this privilege was abolished, and the library now has an annual treasury grant of £363 instead. An order from a fellow will admit to this library daily from 10 to 4.

Institution of Civil Engineers, 25 Great George Street, Westminster. Incorporated 1828, having been established ten years previously. It is supported by the subscriptions of persons connected with the various branches of civil engineering. Telford, the engineer of the Menai bridge, was the first president, and there is a portrait of him here. There is a good professional library, part of which was the bequest of Mr. Telford.

Royal Institute of British Architects, 9 Conduit Street, Hanover Square. Incorporated in 1837. Supported by the subscriptions of fellows and associates. Here is a good library of architectural works, including the works of Piranesi and Canina, and a large Collection of original drawings.

Royal Society of Literature, 4 St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross. Incorporated 1826. Valuable library.

In addition to the societies already mentioned there are the
Royal Astronomical Society, Somerset House.
Statistical Society, Somerset House Terrace, King's College.
Zoological Society, whose gardens are described elsewhere in this volume, 11 Hanover Square.
Entomological Society, 12 Bedford Row, W.C.
Numismatic Society, 13 Gate Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields.
Anthropological Society, 4 St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross.
Meteorological Society, 30 Great George Street, S.W.
Chemical Society, Burlington House.
Pharmaceutical Society, 17 Bloomsbury Square.

Till lately there were also several societies for the publication of scientific works, and the reprinting of old books.

The Royal Agricultural Society, 12 Hanover Square, was established in 1838, and incorporated by charter in 1840, for the purpose of improving the agriculture of the country. One annual meeting is held in London, and another in the country. At the latter there is a cattle-show, an exhibition of agricultural

implements, and a trial of cultivating machinery. Prizes are awarded, and the affair excites so much interest that crowds of people are attracted from all parts. A quarterly journal is published. The society is supported by subscriptions.

The Smithfield Club is an agricultural association, founded about seventy years ago, which annually in December has an exhibition of cattle and sheep. For many years this took place at the Baker Street Bazaar, but this place was too small for its increased importance, and a structure, called the Agricultural Hall, has been erected in the Liverpool Road, near the Angel, Islington, at which the present cattle-shows are held. The exhibition hall has an area of 384 feet, by 217 feet, is covered with a roof of iron and glass, having a span of 130 feet, and has a gallery 36 feet wide all round it. There is also a tower of 95 feet high at each side of the front. In addition, there is a place for the exhibition of pigs, 100 feet square. First and second class refreshment-rooms, lavatories, etc., are attached. The façade, of red and white brick, is Italian. A company found the funds for this structure, which was estimated to cost £25,000, and Mr. Peck of Maidstone furnished the designs. The Agricultural Hall is also used for exhibitions, concerts, etc.

Libraries.

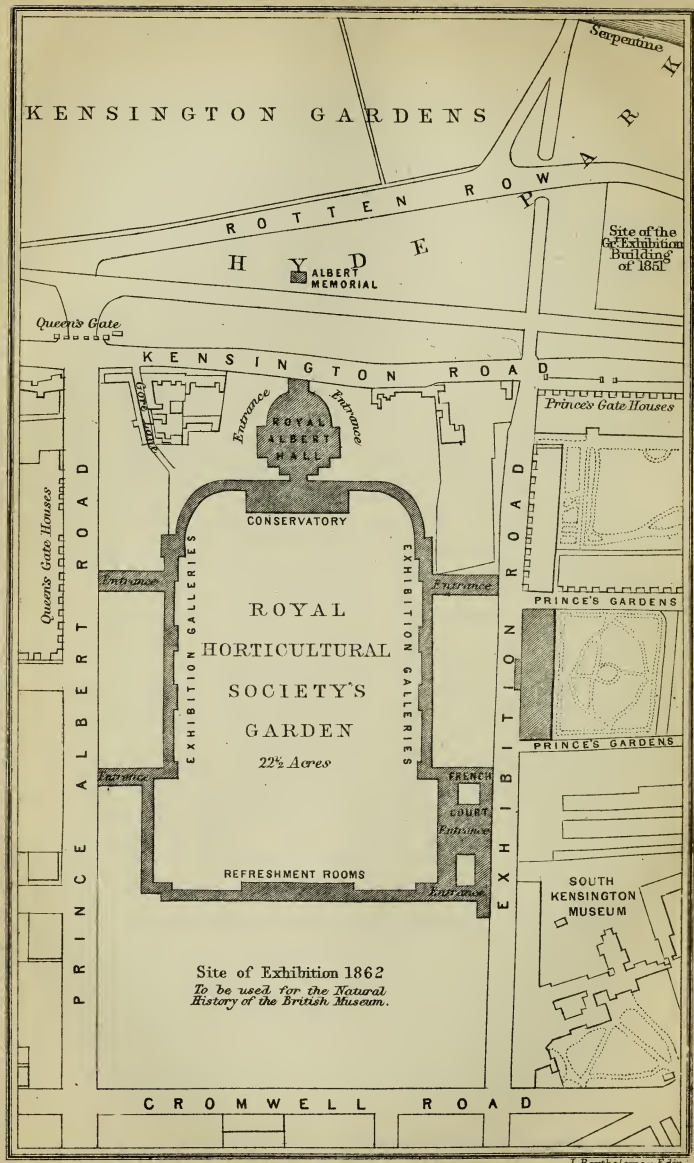
Besides the libraries which have been spoken of in other parts of this volume we must mention—

The London Institution Library, occupying a handsome building (opened in 1819) in Finsbury Circus, which also contain a theatre where lectures are delivered. The library contains about 62,000 vols. The institution was established by the issue of £100 shares, and is supported by annual subscriptions. Porson, the learned Greek scholar, was the first librarian.

The Russell Institution, Great Coram Street, Brunswick Square, has been established somewhat on the plan of the London Institution, but on a smaller scale.

The London Library, 12 St. James's Square, is simply a library with about 80,000 vols., which are lent out to subscribers paying £3 a year, or £2 a year with an entrance fee of £6. There are about 850 members, and the late Prince Consort was patron.—Most of the Literary Institutions have also good libraries —notably the Birkbeck, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL,
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDINGS
& ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDEN.



J. Bartholomew Edin

Scale

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 feet

Published by A. & C. Black. Edinburgh.

Royal Albert Hall, Royal Horticultural Gardens, Botanic Gardens, Zoological Gardens, &c.

The Royal Albert Hall dates from the close of the first Great Exhibition in 1851, when a scheme was drawn up by the late Prince Consort ; but, owing to many difficulties, it remained in abeyance until 1865, when an influential committee resolved to erect a hall for "holding national and international congresses for purposes of science and art ; performances of choral and instrumental (especially organ) music ; the distribution of prizes by public bodies and societies ; scientific and artistic conversaziones ; agricultural and horticultural exhibitions ; exhibitions of pictures and sculpture. The plans were prepared by Captain Fowke, who was employed to carry them out ; but on his death, the work was undertaken and brought to a completion by Lieutenant-Colonel Scott. Messrs. Lucas Brothers were the contractors. The work was commenced under the direction of an influential committee of advice, consisting of Sir W. Tite, M.P. ; Sir M. Digby Wyatt, F.S.A. ; Messrs. Fergusson, Fowler, Hawkshaw, and Redgrave, R.A. The foundation-stone was laid by the Queen on the 20th of May 1867, and the building was opened to the public under similar Royal auspices in May 1871. The cost of the hall is estimated at £200,000, the site (valued at £60,000), having been granted by the Commissioners of the 1862 Exhibition for a term of 999 years. The money was chiefly derived from the lease of the boxes and seats in the hall at rentals of from £500 to £1000 each, which produced the sum of £110,000.

The building is situated between the Horticultural Society's Gardens and the Kensington Road, and has its principal entrance in that thoroughfare. The style is Italian Renaissance, the

materials of the façade being entirely red brick and terra-cotta. The length outside is 272, breadth 238, circumference 804 feet; larger diameter 219, and shorter 185 feet. The decorations in terra-cotta were made by Messrs. Gibbs & Canning, of Tamworth ; and the richly-coloured bricks are from Fareham, in Hampshire. The frieze above the balcony was executed by Messrs. Minton, Hollins, & Co., and is divided into seven compartments containing allegorical designs commemorative of the Great Exhibition, by Messrs. Marks, Yeames, Pickersgill, Poynter, Horsely, Armitage, and Armstead. There are two box entrances —on the east and west respectively—while those who have the privilege of passing through the gardens have a private doorway on the south side. Separate entrances are furnished on either side for those who desire to enter the balcony, the gallery, or the arena ; while chorus-singers have other entrances to platforms on either side of the great organ.

The hall is in shape something between a circle and an oval. The central arena, measuring 102 feet by 68, is intended to accommodate 1000 persons, or be available for flower-shows, conversaziones, and the like. It is surrounded by an amphitheatre, containing 1362 chair seats in ten rows, rising in regular succession. These seats revolve on a central iron leg screwed to the floor ; and with space to turn without touching its neighbour, the object being to permit new arrivals to pass those who are already seated, and who will be able to make a half-turn with facility. The back rows of the amphitheatre, contain the loggia boxes, above which are those of the grand and second tiers, each tier having seats for 400 persons, although the latter are only half the width of the former. The royal boxes are placed, one nearly opposite the orchestra ; the other on the other side. Above the upper tier of boxes is the balcony, which is fitted with eight tiers of seats, to accommodate 1800 persons.

Above the balcony is the Picture Gallery, capable of accommodating 2000 persons, and intended to be used as a promenade upon ordinary occasions. This gallery (which is chiefly remarkable for the scagliola columns that form a permanent decorative feature of the hall) communicates by several entrances with an external balcony, which runs round the building, and opens on to the flat roofs of the three porches, so as to afford facilities for a stroll in the intervals. Hydraulic lifts are provided, by which persons who dislike the labour of ascending staircases may be

conveyed at once to any floor they desire to reach. The height of the hall is 135 feet, and it is crowned by a vast domed skylight of painted glass, having a central opening or lantern, through which a star of gas-burners projects. Outside the painted skylight is another of plain glass ; and the interval between the two is fitted with galleries, from which the upper surface of the painted glass may be cleaned. The space between the skylights is also used for the electric battery and coil by which the gas is lighted. Altogether the hall is calculated to hold an audience numbering 8000 persons, although many more could be comfortably accommodated.

The organ is placed at the southern end of the hall. This instrument was built by Mr. Henry Willis, under the superintendence of Sir Michael Costa and the late Mr. Bowley, and cost about £10,000. Its dimensions are 65 feet wide, 70 high, and 40 deep, with an additional oak screen 20 feet in height, in front of the masonry platform on which the ponderous mass, which is estimated to weigh about 150 tons, rests. Five rows of keys, belong to the choir, great, solo, swell, and pedal organs ; 130 stops represent an equal number of pipes, and there is a total of 10,000 pipes in all. The range is nine or ten octaves, from the lowest bass up to the highest treble ; two steam-engines blow the bellows ; and all sorts of ingenious contrivances are introduced to increase the power of the instrument and the ease of playing it. The orchestra accommodates 1000 performers.

The lighting of the hall at night is effected by means of a central oval of stars, besides which there are numerous clusters of jets suspended from the roof, so arranged that one jet on each cluster lights the rest after being kindled by the spark of an induction coil.

The hall is ventilated and warmed by two air-shafts, which have their apertures at some distance, the cool air being strained by passing it through fine sieves, and washed by means of water-sprays, and the warm air heated in chambers filled with hot-water pipes. To guard against fire, large tanks have been provided on the roof of the Picture Gallery, each of which is supplied with water from the Artesian well made for the Royal Horticultural Society, which is 430 feet deep, reaching 80 feet into the chalk.

The Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, South Kensington, are situate on a quadrangular plot of ground about

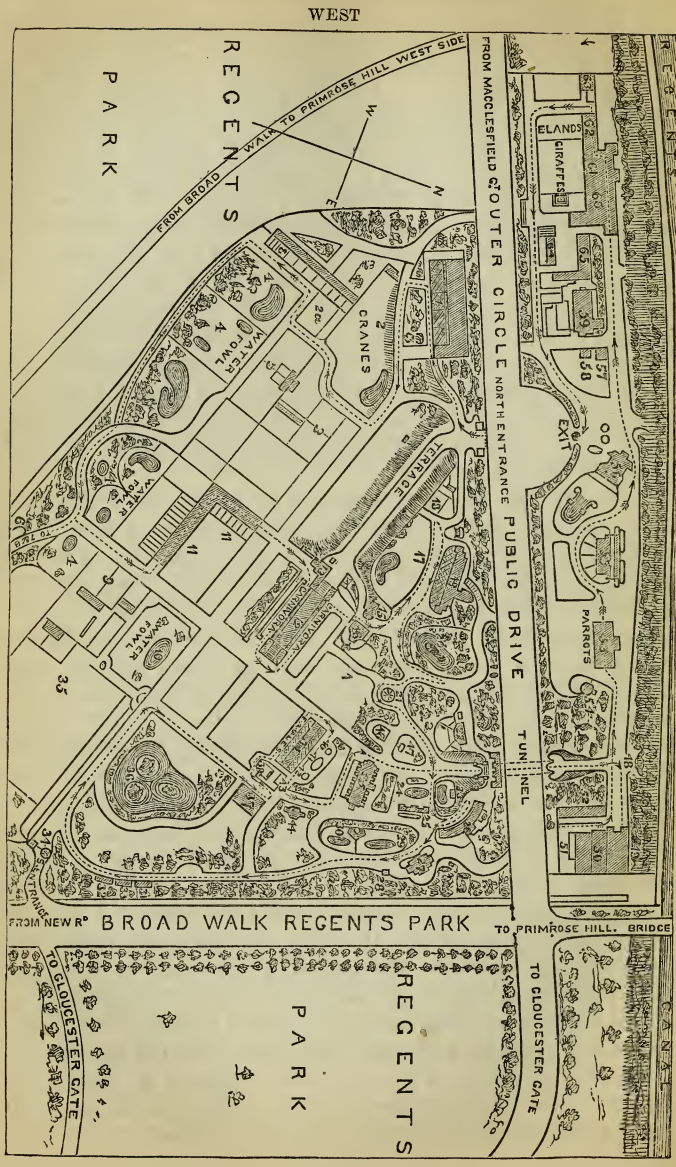
500 yards in length by nearly 300 in width, to the rear of the Royal Albert Hall. The public are admitted at various gates. The ground is part of that purchased out of the surplus fund of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and has been leased by the commissioners of that Exhibition to the Royal Horticultural Society upon certain conditions, one of which was that they should expend at least £50,000 upon the Garden, the commissioners binding themselves to lay out an equal sum on ornamental arcades. The garden occupies about 22 acres, and the arcades around it afford a sheltered walk of three-quarters of a mile. Here are held flower-shows and fêtes similar to those for which the Chiswick Gardens were renowned. The garden lies on three levels, and is decorated with terraces, waterworks, and cascades, the principal of which is 20 feet wide, and with a fall of 10 feet. Amongst the statuary there are two copies in bronze of Rauch's Victory, 9 feet in height. The four terra-cotta statues representing Strength, Temperance, Justice, and Truth, placed at the sides of the entrance to the maze, were given by the late Prince Consort, of whom a marble statuette, the gift of the Prince of Wales, has been placed here. At the north end is the grand conservatory, 270 feet long, 75 feet high, and 100 feet wide. Upon the highest terrace are two circular houses for musical bands; and near them are the trees planted by the Queen and the late Prince Consort.

The Society was founded in 1804, and formed the garden at Chiswick in 1822. Five years later began those exhibitions of horticultural produce which for many years were among the most attractive events of a London season. During the lifetime of the late Prince Consort, the society became very much reduced, but under his patronage it was brilliantly resuscitated, on a more convenient site. It was formally opened on the 5th June 1861. From the great benefits already conferred on the community, the society deserves every encouragement. Rare plants and seeds have been obtained from all quarters of the world; and the experiments of plant-growing as conducted at Chiswick has been attended with highly valuable results. The society's affairs are managed by a council, assisted by a secretary. Candidates for fellowship must be proposed by at least three fellows, one of whom must be a personal acquaintance. A fellow paying an entrance fee of 2 guineas, and an annual subscription of 2 guineas (compounded for by a single

payment of 20 guineas), is entitled to admission at all times, and has the right of personally introducing two friends, except on certain great show days. A fellow paying an entrance fee of 2 guineas, and an annual subscription of 4 guineas (compounded for by a single payment of 40 guineas), is entitled, in addition to the preceding privileges, to a transferable ticket, the bearer of which has precisely the same privileges. A fellow subscribing 2 guineas annually is also entitled, on payment of 10 guineas, to an extra transferable ticket for life, admitting one person both on ordinary days and show days. A subscriber of 4 guineas may have three such tickets on paying the same amount. Fellows are entitled to free admission to the garden at Chiswick every day except Sunday from nine to six, and each Admission daily (except on Sundays and special fête days), one shilling, Mondays sixpence. In the arcades, and the galleries above them, were held the International Exhibitions of 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1874.

The Royal Botanic Society's Gardens are in the inner circle, Regent's Park, where they occupy about 18 acres. The society was incorporated in 1839 for the promotion of botany, but its principal attention is directed to making the gardens an agreeable rendezvous for the gay world. There is a spacious conservatory well stocked with beautiful plants. During the spring months promenades are held, at which military bands attend. There are also splendid exhibitions of fruits and flowers, which are very attractive, and at which prizes to a large amount are distributed. The gardens are supported by the subscriptions of fellows and members, as to which the secretary, Mr. De Carle Sowerby, who resides in the grounds, will give information.

The Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, are amongst the most interesting and attractive sights of London. During the years 1873-4 the visitors amounted to 315,747. They belong to the Zoological Society, which was instituted in 1826 under the auspices of Sir H. Davy, Sir Stamford Raffles, and other eminent persons. The gardens were opened in 1828, and since that time a very large number of animals from all quarters of the world have been sent here; some presented by foreign potentates, colonial governors, and travellers, but chiefly purchased. Fellows pay a fee of £5 on admission to the society, and an annual contribution of £3. Annual subscribers pay £3. Admission on Sundays by order of a Fellow.


WEST
SOUTH
NORTH
EAST
REGENTS PARK
FROM BROAD WALK TO PRIMROSE HILL WEST SIDE
FROM MACCLESFIELD & OUTER CIRCLE NORTH ENTRANCE PUBLIC DRIVE
ELANDS
GIRAFFES
CRANES
WATER FOWL
TERRACE
EXIT
PARROTS
TUNNEL
FROM NEW Rd BROAD WALK REGENTS PARK
TO PRIMROSE HILL BRIDGE
TO GLOUCESTER GATE
REGENTS PARK
TO GLOUCESTER GATE
CANAL

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES ON THE PLAN.

1. New Aviary.
2. Crane Inclosure.
2 *a*. Impeyan Pheasants' Inclosure.
3. Swine-House.
4. Southern Ponds.
5. Young Pheasants' and Emeus' Inclosure.
6. Brush-Turkeys' Inclosure.
7. Small Carnivora House
8. Pheasant & Pea-Fowl's Aviaries.
9. Alpacas' Inclosures.
10. Waders' Inclosure.
11. Zebra & Antelope Ho.
12. Cages of Grt. Carnivora
13. Bear Pit.
14. Bear Pond.
15. Eagle Owls' Aviary.
16. Camel House.
17. Water-Fowls' Lawn.
18. Pelicans' Inclosure.
19. Old Aviary.
20. North Pond.
21. Falcon Aviary.
22. Bison House.
23. Mandarin Ducks' Pond
24. Seal Pond.
25. Kites' Aviary.
26. Winter Aviary.
27. Small Mammals' House
28. Racoon's Cage.
29, 30. Garganeys' Ponds.
31, 32, 33. Dens of Wolves and Foxes.
34. South Entrance.
35. Antelope Inclosure.
36. Three-island Pond.
37. Fish-House.
38. Harpy's Aviary.
39. Eagles' Aviaries.
40. Beaver Pond.
41. Otter Cage.
42. Armadillo Inclosure.
43. Coypu's Cage.
44. Refreshment Room.
45. Monkey House.
46. Porcupine Inclosure.
47. Rock-Rabbits' House.
48. Virginian Owls' Cage.
49. Reptile House.
50. Paradise House.
51. Kangaroo Inclosures.
52. Sheep Sheds.
53. Parrot House.
54. Sambur Deer House.
55. Wapiti House.
56. Elephant House.
57, 58. Small Deer's Inclos
59. Superintendent's Office
60. Hippopotamus Houses
61. Giraffe House.
62. Eland House.
63. Ostrich House.
64, 65. Goat & Deer Sheds.

Visitors are admitted to the gardens on Mondays on payment of 6d. each, and on the other days of the week on payment of 1s. each; children pay 6d. only. Open from nine to sunset. On Saturday afternoon there is usually a military band performing in the gardens. The office and library of the society are at 11 Hanover Square. Dr. P. L. Sclater, the ornithologist, is the secretary, whose official guide (price 6d.) contains a plan of the gardens and several illustrative woodcuts. Refreshments may be obtained in the gardens at prices specified in a printed tariff. Enter at the north entrance in the outer circle of the park, and turn to the right to the New Aviary, where some of the most interesting birds in the collection are kept. Here are the sacred ibis, the scarlet ibis, and the American mocking bird; close by is the crane inclosure, where numerous specimens of this long-legged tribe may be seen, the handsomest being perhaps the crowned crane. Near at hand is the swine-house, where many species of this dirt-loving family are preserved. Passing ponds where water-fowl are living, we arrive at the inclosures where the llamas and alpacas are confined; adjacent to which is the inclosure of the wading birds. Opposite this are the new houses containing gnus, antelopes, and zebras. Amongst the recent additions are specimens of the sable antelope, and the hartebeeste, both from Africa; the latter from the Cape Colony, where it has now become rare in the inhabited districts. Proceeding, we reach the terrace below, in which are found the great

carnivora—lions, tigers, leopards, and hyenas. Close at hand are the bear pit and the bear pond. Two species of camel will be found near the clock tower; and a little beyond are inclosures where water-fowl and pelicans are confined. Not far from the clock tower is a house where the Brahmin bulls and some yaks from Thibet live. Near the seal pond are aviaries containing kites and vultures. In a neighbouring house are some carnivorous animals, including the beautiful clouded tiger, and some marsupials or pouch-bearing animals, of which the Kangaroo is a familiar type. Making our way to the fish-house, where fishes and many specimens of the lower aquatic animals, such as sea-anemones, are living in large tanks, eagles and vultures are placed in a house close by; and near them will be found beavers, otters, and armadillos. In the monkey-house are many curious species of baboons, apes, and monkeys, those caricatures of humanity. Passing to the north part of the gardens, by means of a tunnel carried under the public road, and turning to the right, we arrive at houses tenanted by snakes and other reptiles, amongst which the gigantic salamander from Japan is particularly to be noticed. The great python lately laid a number of eggs, which it incubated. Such an event never occurred before in this country in the case of a large serpent. This reptile came from West Africa, and has been eleven years in the garden. The kangaroos are close at hand. Passing through a house containing a remarkably rich collection of parrots, we reach a house tenanted by several foreign species of deer; a house where Indian elephants and rhinoceroses are living; and the tank where the hippopotami love to disport themselves. In this part are the giraffes and the elands, animals which have now been established in the parks of noblemen and gentlemen. The last house in this portion of the garden is tenanted by ostriches, emus, mooruks, and the curious apteryx or kiwi, from New Zealand, which has purely nocturnal habits, and is therefore only seen by the visitors when brought out by the keeper.

It may be well to mention that the pelicans, etc., are fed at half-past two o'clock; the otters, at three; the eagles (Wednesdays excepted), at half-past three; and the lions, etc., at four.

In addition to the entrance where carriages can set down visitors, there is the south entrance in the Broad Walk, only available to pedestrians. This is distant about 300 yards from Gloucester Gate, near which an omnibus passes every ten minutes.

PICTURE GALLERIES.

National Gallery—South Kensington Museum—Soane Museum—National Portrait Gallery—Annual Exhibitions of Pictures, etc.

In addition to the public galleries, the subject of this chapter, the lover of pictures ought to visit the galleries at Windsor Castle, Hampton Court, and Dulwich, which are described elsewhere in this volume.

The National Gallery is on the north side of Trafalgar Square, one of the finest sites in Europe, according to Sir Robert Peel. The eastern half was, till 1869, in the temporary occupation of the Royal Academy, but now the whole is devoted to the national collection of pictures by the old masters, and the paintings bequeathed to the nation by J. W. M. Turner, Mr. Vernon, and others. The pictures were formerly very much crowded, but the arrangement is better since the removal of the Royal Academy to Burlington House. The further enlargement of the National Gallery is rapidly progressing under the direction of the First Commissioner of Works; but it is probable that several years will elapse before the whole design, which includes an entire reconstruction of the exterior, will be completed.

Open free to the public on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday of each week, from 10 to 6 from the beginning of May to the end of September, and from 10 to 4 from the beginning of November to the end of April. During the month of October it is closed. Students are admitted on Thursdays and Fridays.

Speaking now of the ancient masters, the nucleus of the collection was acquired in 1824 by the purchase for £57,000 of 38 pictures brought together by Mr. John Julius Angerstein, a London banker. Two years later Sir George Beaumont presented a collection of 16 pictures to the nation; and in 1831 the Reverend W. H. Carr left to the nation 31 pictures. Subsequently, 17 pictures were bequeathed by Lieutenant-Colonel Ollney, 15 by Lord Farnborough, 14 by R. Simmons, Esq., and 8 by Lord Colborne—honour to their names! The nation has had many other generous benefactors in this way, and a large number

of pictures have been purchased with public money, until the collection now amounts to upwards of 800 paintings. This is only a small number for a national collection, and it is far exceeded in extent by several galleries on the continent, but then ours promises to increase much more rapidly than those ; and in course of time we may hope to possess a gallery worthy of the nation. At present some of the leading schools are inadequately represented. Of Raphael, for example, we have a first-rate specimen ; of the Spanish and the Dutch schools the specimens are extremely few. On the other hand, in Correggios, Claudes, Gaspar Poussins, Nicolo Poussins, and Paul Veroneses, we are fairly rich.

The late J. W. M. Turner bequeathed to the nation a large collection of oil paintings and water-colour drawings, executed by his own hand, upon the condition that a suitable place for their exhibition should be provided for them within a certain time. At first they were placed in Marlborough House, then they were removed to the South Kensington Museum, and within the last few years they have been brought to Trafalgar Square. There are to be seen about 125 oil pictures in the artist's various styles, as well as a number of water-colour drawings and unfinished studies. These are placed in the great western room, which has been named the Turner Gallery.

In the entrance hall of the National Gallery are placed a marble statue of Sir David Wilkie, by S. Joseph (the painter's palette is let into the pedestal) ; a marble alto-relievo, by Thomas Banks, of Thetis and her Nymphs ; and a bust in bronze of the Emperor Napoleon, the bequests of P. C. Crespigny, Esq., and a marble bust of Thos. Stothard, R.A. In the hall, catalogues of the pictures may be purchased at various prices. These are hung on the walls of five saloons, the largest of which, only recently constructed, is 75 feet long and 30 feet wide. We shall now mention those pictures amongst the old masters that best deserve the visitor's attention, arranging them with reference to the schools.

Italian.

Fra Angelico : Christ surrounded by angels, saints, etc., the predella of an altar piece, in five compartments, cost £3500. Giovanni Bellini : portrait of a Doge ; and Madonna and child. Bronzino : portrait of a lady ; Venus, Cupid, Folly, and Time. Canaletto : two views in Venice. Annibale Caracci : Christ appearing to St. Peter ; St. John in the wilderness ; Pan teaching Apollo. Caracci Lodovico : Susannah and the Elders. Cima da Conegliano : Infant Christ on the knees of the Virgin. Correggio : Mercury instructing Cupid ; Ecce Homo—for

these two pictures £10,000 were given to the late Marquis of Londonderry; Holy Family, cost £3800; Christ's agony in the garden, a repetition of the picture in the Duke of Wellington's collection. FRANCESCA: Virgin with the Infant Christ; Virgin and two angels weeping over the dead body of Christ; Virgin and child with two saints. GUERCINO: Angels weeping over Christ. GUIDO: Perseus and Andromeda; Venus attired by the Graces; the Magdalen; the coronation of the Virgin; Ecce Homo. FRA FILIPPO LIPPI: Madonna and child enthroned; the Annunciation; St. John the Baptist and saints. CARLO MARATTI: portrait of a Cardinal. PONTORMO: portrait of a Knight. RAPHAEL: St. Catherine of Alexandria, cost £5000; portrait of Pope Julius II. SEBASTIAN DEL PIOMBO: Resurrection of Lazarus, very fine, "the most important specimen of the Italian school in England" (Dr. Waagen)—£15,000 were offered for it by Mr. Beckford to Mr. Angerstein, and refused; the composition and drawing are by Michael Angelo, and it was painted in competition with Raphael's celebrated Transfiguration, now in the Vatican. SALVATOR ROSA: landscape. TITIAN: the Music Lesson; Bacchus and Ariadne, a picture finely criticised by Elia; Madonna and child; the Tribute Money, cost £2604; portrait of Ariosto. PAUL VERONESE; adoration of the Magi; Family of Darius at the feet of Alexander, cost £14,000. LEONARDI DA VINCI: Christ disputing with the Doctors.

Spanish.

MURILLO: Holy Family, cost £3000; St. John and the lamb. VELASQUEZ: Philip IV. of Spain hunting. ZURBARAN: a Franciscan Monk.

Flemish and Dutch.

BAKHUIZEN: Dutch shipping. BERGHEM: Crossing the Ford. CUYP: landscape. GERARD DOW: the Painter's Portrait. VAN EYCK; portrait of a Flemish Merchant and lady, painted 1434, cost £630; and two portraits of men. N. MAAS: Dutch Housewife; the Idle Servant. MABUSE: Man's portrait. MORETTO: portrait of an Italian nobleman. MORO: portrait of a lady. REMBRANDT: Woman taken in Adultery, cost £5250; adoration of the Shepherds; portrait of a Jew merchant; portrait of a Capuchin Friar; portrait of a Jewish Rabbi; his own portrait; the Amsterdam Musketeers. RUBENS: Abduction of the Sabine Women; Peace and War; the Brazen Serpent; landscape with Rubens' Chateau; the Judgment of Paris, cost £4200. RUYSDAEL: two landscapes with waterfalls. TENIERS: Music party; Boors regaling; the Money Changers; Players at Tric-trac. A. VAN DER NEER: River Scene by Moonlight. VAN DER WEYDEN: portraits of himself and his wife. VANDYCK: the Emperor Theodosius refused admission into the Church by St. Ambrose; portrait of Gevartius.

French.

CLAUDE: landscape, Cephalus and Procris; Seaport at sunset; landscape, David at the cave of Adullam; the Chigi Claude; Seaport; the Embarkation of the Queen of Sheba; the Bouillon Claude; Seaport, morning, Embarkation of St. Ursula; small landscape, death of Procris; landscape, a study of trees; small landscape, given to the nation by Sir George Beaumont, but so admired by him that he asked leave to retain it during his life, and he made it his travelling companion. GASPAR POUSSIN: landscape, Abraham preparing to sacrifice Isaac; a Land Storm; landscape, Dido and Æneas taking refuge from the storm; view of La Riccia; Italian landscape, town on the side of a hill. NICOLO POUSSIN: Nursing of Bacchus; Bacchanalian Festival; Dance of Bacchanals in honour of Pan.

THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM at Brompton is about one mile distant from Hyde Park Corner, near where stood

the Great Exhibition Buildings of 1862. It stands upon part of the ground which was purchased by the commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 with the surplus funds derived from that Exhibition. About twelve acres of land were obtained from the commissioners at a cost of £60,000. Public money to the amount of upwards of £175,000 has been further laid out here on buildings, and on those parts of the collections that have been purchased. The cost of management is about £8000 a year.

Admission free on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday of each week, the whole day from 10 A.M. till 10 P.M. In the evening the galleries are lighted with gas; students are admitted on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. On these days the public must pay 6d. each person—hours from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M. Here are refreshment-rooms, waiting-rooms with lavatories, etc. From the opening of the Museum to the end of December 1874, the total number of visits amount to 13,940,228. In 1874 the total for the year was 914,127; and in 1872, 1,156,068.

The collections here are so large that a careful examination would occupy some days. They consist of—

1. Objects of ornamental art, as applied to manufactures, with an art library.
2. British pictures, sculpture, engravings, drawings, etc.
3. Architectural examples, models, casts, etc.
4. Appliances for teaching in schools, school furniture, books, maps, diagrams, models, and apparatus used in education.
5. Materials for building—stone, bricks, tiles, glass, etc.
6. Substances used for food.
7. Animal products employed in the arts, leather, furs, feathers, wools, hair, etc.
8. Models of patented inventions, machines, etc.
9. Reproductions, by means of photography and casting, of antique sculpture and paintings.

Lectures are delivered in the theatre on the art collections. Amongst the sculptures will be seen Cibber's statues of Melancholy and Madness, removed from Bethlehem Hospital.

The Turner pictures, and a portion of the Vernon collection, are now in the National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, but many of the paintings of the English school belonging to the nation are still exhibited at the South Kensington Museum, in galleries well lighted from above.

The collection of the latter was commenced by Mr. Sheep-

shanks, who, on giving 234 oil paintings to the nation, stipulated that they should be kept either in the immediate neighbourhood of Kensington, in a suitable building, or failing this, at Cambridge. This gift has been valued at £52,595. It was followed by a gift of water-colours by Mrs. Ellison, valued at £3000. The remaining part of the collection belongs and will shortly be moved to the National Gallery, and comprises some of the British pictures, the Angerstein collection, and the munificent gift and bequest of Mr. Robert Vernon and Mr. Jacob Bell. The Vernon collection contained 162 pictures, 6 busts, and a group of figures in marble—a splendid gift indeed. They were given in 1847, the donor dying two years subsequently. Amongst the older paintings, notice Hogarth's Marriage à la mode—a series of six paintings—and the artist's portrait of himself; Wilson's Mæcenas' villa, and a landscape with the story of Niobe; Gainsborough's Market-Cart, and the Watering Place; Constable's Corn-Feld; Lawrence's John Philip Kemble as Hamlet; portrait of West the painter; portrait of Mr. Angerstein; Copley's death of Lord Chatham; Wilkie's Blind Fiddler, and Village Festival; Reynolds's Graces sacrificing to Hymen, the Banished Lord, the Infant Samuel, studies of angels—five heads "painted with astonishing lightness, delicacy, and feeling," portrait of Lord Heathfield.

In the Vernon and Sheepshanks collections will be found many excellent specimens of the artists of the Modern British school, including pictures from the easels of Wilkie, C. R. Leslie, Edwin Landseer, Mulready, Webster, Maclise, E. M. Ward, D. Roberts, Creswick, Stanfield, E. W. Cooke, and other painters. Notice amongst the Vernon pictures, Sir Joshua Reynolds's Age of Innocence, which cost £1522 : 10s.; a landscape by Gainsborough; Wilkie's bagpiper; and Leslie's Sancho and the Duchess.

The Bethnal Green Museum, a branch of the South Kensington establishment, was opened on the 25th of June 1872. The building, a not very handsome structure of red brick, ornamented with terra-cotta, is erected on a piece of land, formerly the veritable Bethnal Green of the old ballad, situated at the east end of the Bethnal Green Road, at its junction with the Cambridge Heath Road, which runs from Mile End to Hackney. The skeleton of the museum itself consists principally of the iron roofing and pillars of the old South Kensington Museum, irreverently known in London as the Brompton Boilers. For

many years there had been an agitation in favour of an East-end Museum, and when it was determined to replace the Boilers by a permanent building of brick and stone, the iron-work was offered to any corporation that chose, under certain conditions, to accept it. The principal residents of Bethnal Green and Hackney formed themselves into a committee, purchased the rights of the lord of the manor, and placed the Green at the disposal of the Government. In course of time—a long three years, during which Mr. Ayrton was Chief Commissioner of Works—the building was begun, finished, and opened; the Prince and Princess of Wales assisting at the ceremony. Since then—from June 1872 to May 1875—no fewer than two millions five hundred thousand visits have been paid to the Bethnal Green Museum. Well might the dwellers in the west travel down to the east, till then a *terra incognita* to most of them; for in the red barn, on the old green, were to be seen the unrivalled collections of pictures, china, and works of decorative art made by the late Richard Seymour Conway, fourth Marquis of Hertford, and by him bequeathed to his natural son, Richard Wallace, who for his benevolent kindness to the English in Paris during the siege, was, in 1871, created a baronet of the United Kingdom. Sir Richard Wallace, pending the erection of a picture gallery in his town house, Manchester Square, generously placed his collection at the disposal of the Bethnal Green Museum, and himself assisted in hanging the pictures to the best advantage on its walls. The paintings, representing all the schools, ancient and modern, English and foreign, were supplemented by valuable water-colour drawings and engravings of the finest character; art and decorative furniture, goldsmiths' work and jewellery, statuary, and articles of vertu. In addition, there is a splendid collection of arms and armour lent by Colonel Lane Fox, and the entire Food Collection from South Kensington, illustrative of the various sources, animal and vegetable, whence the food of the people is derived—in itself one of the most instructive ever exhibited to an inquiring public. In front of the building is the famous St. George's Fountain in majolica ware, exhibited by Messrs. Copeland, of Stoke-upon-Trent, at the International Exhibition of 1862; while the remaining part of the Green is tastefully laid out as a garden and pleasure ground, to which admission is free to the people for ever. The Museum is

open under the same conditions as the parent institution at South Kensington.

Since the above was written a material change has (May 1875) taken place in the contents of the Bethnal Green Museum. The whole of Sir Richard Wallace's collections have been removed, and in their stead Mr. Alderman Cotton's fine selection of ancient and modern pictures, supplemented by various fine art specimens, generously lent by their possessors, are arranged in the galleries and central hall, to the great credit of all concerned.

THE SOANE MUSEUM, on the north side of Lincoln's Inn Fields (No. 13), is distinguished from the neighbouring houses by some architectural embellishment. This was the residence of Sir John Soane, the founder of the museum, who, born the son of a bricklayer, died a knight in 1837, at the age of 84, after having amassed a large fortune as an architect. He vested £30,000 stock in trustees, to apply the dividends in support of the museum, and obtained an Act of Parliament for settling it for the benefit of the public.

In ordinary years, the museum is open free between the hours of 10 and 4, on Wednesday from the first in February to the last in August, and on Thursdays and Fridays in April, May, and June. Also to foreigners, and others having special reasons for soliciting admission, on Tuesdays in February, March, July, and August. Those who wish to obtain admission should apply by letter to the curator, or personally **at the museum, a day** or two before the day of the visit. The name and address of the person requiring admission, with the number of the proposed party, must be stated, and the caller's card is expected to be left. If there be no reason against complying, the curator will forward by post a card of admission for the next open day. To obtain access to the books, drawings, MSS., or permission to copy pictures or other works of art, special application must be made to the trustees or the curator. It is highly probable, however, that hereafter the museum will be more freely open to the public than it has hitherto been.

"There is no institution in London (says Mrs. Jameson) in which a few hours may be more pleasantly whiled away, or even more profitably employed, than in this fairy collection of virtû, where the infinite variety of the objects assembled together in every department of art—many, indeed, sufficiently trivial, some also of peculiar beauty and value—suggest to the intelligent mind

and cultivated taste a thousand thoughts, remembrances, and associations, while the ingenuity shewn in the arrangement amuses the fancy in a very agreeable manner."

The objects are distributed over 24 rooms, every corner being crammed, every inch of wall turned to account. In the entrance hall is a bust of Sir Thomas Lawrence, and in the first room is a portrait by that artist of Sir John Soane, as well as a picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds, the Snake in the Grass, which cost 510 guineas. Passing Banks' model of a sleeping child, we reach a room, the capabilities of which for exhibiting pictures are considerably enlarged by the employment of shutters moving on hinges. In this room are placed Hogarth's four pictures, representing the scenes of an election with his accustomed humour. The successful candidate, whose chairing is depicted on the fourth, was Bubb Doddington, afterwards Lord Melcombe Regis, who, in his self-complacent diary, gave a specimen of the political morality of that day. These pictures were purchased from the painter by Garrick. Soane bought them for 1650 guineas when the effects of the actor's widow were sold. The Rake's Progress is delineated in another series of eight pictures by the same painter. Repeated engravings have made these paintings well known. In the same room is a very fine view on the Grand Canal at Venice by Canaletto, and two smaller works by the same artist; also a large work by Calcott, and several other paintings by Fuseli, Danby, and others. In a lower storey are numerous relics of antique sculpture, painted glass, and cinerary urns. The most interesting object, however, is an Egyptian sarcophagus, discovered by Belzoni in 1816 in a royal tomb at Thebes, 9 feet 4 inches long, 3 feet 8 inches wide, and with an average depth of 2½ feet. It has been cut out of a single piece of arragonite, so transparent that the rays of a candle penetrate through it even where it is three inches thick. It is sculptured within and without with hundreds of hieroglyphical figures, and bears the name and titles of the father of Rameses the Great. The lid was found in another place broken in many pieces. The fragments now lie underneath the sarcophagus. Soane paid £2000 for this curious relic after it had been refused by the trustees of the British Museum. In the gallery under the dome is a bust of Sir John Soane, by Chantrey, and a good cast of the Apollo Belvidere. Ascending the stairs to the first floor we pass Flaxman's model of the Archangel Michael

overcoming Satan, a noble composition, and then a Mercury in bronze by Giovanni de Bologna. In the south drawing room are a series of medals, 140 in number, struck in France during the consulate and reign of Napoleon. They were once in the possession of Josephine, having been selected for her by the Baron Denon. Here are an ivory table and four ivory chairs brought from Tippoo Sahib's palace at Seringapatam; Sir Christopher Wren's watch; a piece of jewellery found amongst the royal baggage after the battle of Naseby. In the next room are several modern pictures, the best of which is Turner's Van Tromp's Barge entering the Texel. In glazed cases are gems, cameos, and intaglios. At the foot of the next flight of stairs is Flaxman's bust of the younger Pitt; and in a recess is a cast of the shield executed in silver gilt for George IV., at a cost of 2000 guineas, after the designs of Flaxman, who in not less than a hundred figures has endeavoured to display the shield of Achilles, as described in the Iliad. Amongst the objects, which are only shewn by special permission, are the manuscript of the Jerusalem Delivered in Tasso's autograph; a Latin manuscript embellished with exquisite miniatures by Giulio Clovio; and a missal of the fifteenth century, with miniatures by Lucas van Leyden and his scholars.

The National Portrait Gallery is a collection of about 300 portraits and busts of persons famous or infamous in our history and literature, brought together since 1858, and removed (1870) from 29 Great George Street, Westminster, to Exhibition Road, South Kensington. Open free on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, from 10 to 6 in summer, and 10 to 4 in winter. Other days, except Sunday, on payment of sixpence. The collection is being gradually increased by gifts and purchases. Here may be seen the Chandos Shakspere, with rings in the ears; Mary Queen of Scots, the Fraser-Tytler portrait; Elizabeth, the unfortunate Queen of Bohemia, daughter of our James I., by Mirevelt; John Locke, at the age of 72; William III., by Cornelius Janson van Ceulin; Pope, by Jervas. There are also portraits of John Knox, Nell Gwynn, and the Countess de Grammont, which are worthy of notice; Joseph Addison, Isaac Watts, and Judge Jeffries, by Kneller; Shenstone the poet, by Alcock; the old Pretender, a miniature in oil, by Belle; John Wesley, a marble bust; Dean Swift, by Jervas; Sir Robert Walpole by Vanloo; Hogarth himself, a fine terra cotta bust by Roubiliac; Han-

del, by Hudson ; Reynolds, by himself, shading his face with a hand ; Wilkie, by himself ; Dr. Jenner, by Northcote ; Burns, by Nasmyth ; Pitt, a bust, by Nollekens ; John Hunter, by Jackson ; George IV., Wilberforce, and Mackintosh, by Sir Thomas Lawrence ; Moore the poet, a bust ; Wordsworth, by Pickersgill; John Wesley, preaching, by Hone ; Sir Richard Arkwright, by Wright of Derby ; a marble bust of George Canning, by Chantrey ; and a bronze medallion of Lord Macaulay, by Baron Marochetti.

Annual Exhibitions of Pictures.

During the spring and summer there are several exhibitions of pictures, chiefly modern, to which the price of admission is one shilling. Those marked † are the best worth visiting.

† Royal Academy, in its rooms in Burlington House, Piccadilly. Sculpture as well as oil paintings.

British Artists, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall.

French Gallery, 120 Pall Mall.

Society of French Artists, 168 New Bond Street.

Belgian and Foreign Pictures in the Galleries of the Exhibition Buildings, South Kensington.

Black and White (pen-and-ink) Exhibition as advertised.

Pictures in the Galleries at the Crystal and Alexandra Palaces.

German Gallery, 168 New Bond Street.

† Exhibition of the Old Society of Painters in Water-colours, 5 Pall Mall, East.

Exhibition of New Society of Painters in Water-colours, 53 Pall Mall.

At the Rooms of the Royal Academy, Burlington House, during the winter and spring months, there is an exhibition of paintings by the old masters, and deceased British artists, lent by noblemen and gentlemen from their galleries. Here may be inspected excellent pictures which it would be difficult to see at any other time. Admission, one shilling.

There are also one or two exhibitions of photographic works, which will be seen advertised in the newspapers.

MANSIONS

And Private Picture Galleries.

Apsley House—Marlborough House—Bridgewater House—Chesterfield House—Devonshire House—Grosvenor House—Holland House—Lambeth Palace—Lansdowne House—Northumberland House—Stafford House—Other Private Galleries.

Apsley House, Hyde Park Corner, the residence of the Duke of Wellington. Here lived the first Duke for many years previous to his death in 1852. It was built by Lord Chancellor Bathurst. When the late Duke purchased it in 1820, it was a plain edifice of brick ; he caused it to be faced with Bath stone, and built the portico, the west wing, and a picture gallery 90 feet long, laying out, it is said, £130,000. He afterwards purchased the Crown's reversion in the property for £9530. The Duke celebrated the victory of Waterloo by a grand banquet every 18th of June in the picture gallery. The house contains a good collection of pictures, and many valuable objects presented to the Duke by foreign sovereigns and public bodies, *e.g.*, a dessert service, painted with the Duke's victories, given by the King of Saxony; services of china, presented by the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and Louis XVIII. ; and a silver plateau, to hold 106 wax tapers, given by the King of Portugal. The Duke's bedroom, with its simple furniture, is preserved in the state in which he left it. Amongst the pictures is the famous " Christ on the Mount of Olives," by Coreggio, of which there is a duplicate in the National Gallery. This picture was found in Joseph Buonaparte's carriage when captured in Spain. It was restored by the Duke to the King of Spain, and by him presented to the captor. The interior of the house can only be seen by special permission, which is freely given during the season to applicants of respectability, foreigners and others.

Marlborough House, Pall Mall, the residence of the Prince

and Princess of Wales, was built in 1710 by Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough, on a piece of garden-ground taken out of St. James's Park, and leased to him by Queen Anne. It was bought in 1817 for the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold (afterwards King of the Belgians). The former did not live to occupy it, but the latter lived here for several years; more recently it was tenanted by Queen Adelaide when widow of William IV. Soon after her death it was occupied by the Department of Science and Art, and, after its removal to South Kensington, Marlborough House was prepared for the reception of the Prince of Wales, and it has been his town-house since his marriage. Here, too, all his children, except the eldest, have been born. The situation of Marlborough House is objectionable, inasmuch as it is low, and overlooked by some of the houses in Pall Mall and Carlton Gardens. On the St. James's Park side, the view from the upper windows must be pleasant enough, and the privacy of the gardens is here secured by a high wall with terraced walks on the inner side.

Bridgewater House, Cleveland Row, St. James', the residence of the Earl of Ellesmere, was erected by the first Earl (once well known as Lord Francis Egerton) from the designs of Sir Charles Barry, the style being Italian palazzo. It has a front 122 feet long towards the Green Park, and on this side it is seen between the Duke of Sutherland's and Earl Spencer's mansions. The picture gallery, 110 feet long, contains the Bridgewater collection, which was a portion of the celebrated Stafford gallery. The last Duke of Bridgewater, who died in 1803, bequeathed his pictures, valued at £150,000 to his nephew, the first Duke of Sutherland, during whose life the collection, added to one formed by himself, was known all over Europe as the Stafford gallery. On the death of the duke in 1833, his second son Lord Francis succeeded to the Bridgewater estates and pictures, the other part of the Stafford gallery going to the eldest son, father of the present Duke of Sutherland. Here are about 320 pictures, and this is the most accessible of the private collections in London. "Whether we love pictures as representations of beauty, or as emanations of mind, in every province of ideal or imitative painting, there is here sufficient to form the uncultivated or enchant the cultivated taste. Yet not merely because of the value, variety, and interest of its contents, does this collection take the first rank, but its history is so connected with the history of the

progress of art in England as to render it peculiarly interesting. Of all the private collections, it will be found to be one which has had the most favourable, the most refining influence on the public and individual taste."—*Mrs. Jameson.* Here are 4 Raphaels, 2 Guidos, 6 Ludovico Carraccis, 7 Annibale Carraccis, 5 Domenichinos, 4 Claudes, 4 Gaspar Poussins, 5 Titians, 5 Berghems, 6 Cuyps, 3 G. Douws, 3 Hobbemas, 6 Adrian Ostades, 5 Rembrandts, 6 Ruysdaels, 8 Teniers, 7 Vanderveldes, etc., besides several pictures of the modern English school, and a master-piece of Paul de la Roche.

For cards to view apply to Messrs. Smith, 137 New Bond Street, and Messrs. Colnaghi, 15 Pall Mall, East. There is a separate entrance for the public, who are admitted on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 10 to 5.

Chesterfield House, South Audley Street, opposite Great Stanhope Street, was built (1749) for the fourth Earl of Chesterfield, the author of the well-known letters, and the ancestor of the present Earl. His favourite rooms remain as they were, when he boasted of them. The gardens are particularly fine. The pillars of the court-yard screen, and the marble staircase, each step a monolith 20 feet long, came from Cannons, the seat of the Duke of Chandos.

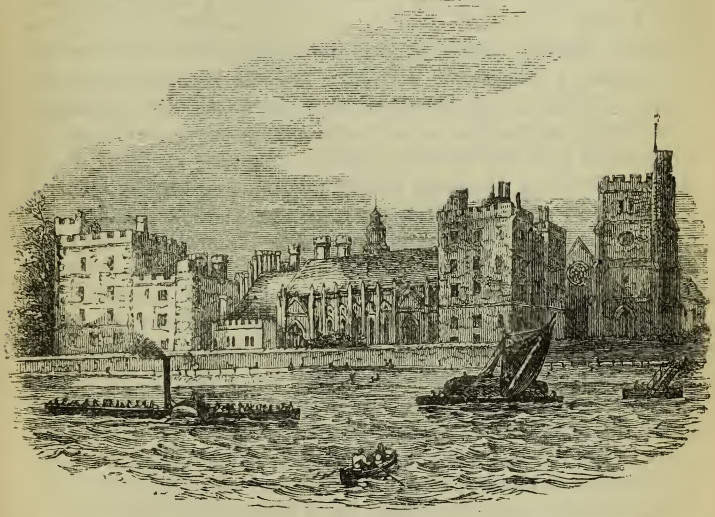
Devonshire House, Piccadilly, the residence of the Duke of Devonshire, was built on the site of Berkeley House by William Kent for the third duke. It is a plain brick structure, and cost £30,000. The modern portico ill agrees with the main building. The late duke (the seventh) built a state staircase of marble, and refitted the whole interior, except a small room decorated by the duchess, his mother, a lady renowned for her beauty and political zeal. The grounds are large. In addition to a few interesting pictures, this mansion contains the Devonshire gems, a celebrated collection of cut stones and medals, Claude's *Liber Veritatis*, outlines drawn by his own hand of the pictures he had painted, and the Kemble plays, a series of English dramas, with examples of the first editions of Shakspere's plays. These were brought together by John Philip Kemble, and were sold at his death for £2000.

Grosvenor House, Upper Grosvenor Street, the residence of the Marquis of Westminster, is recognizable by the colonnade with double archway before the street front, and by the colonnade with six statues in the front facing Hyde Park. The first Earl

Grosvenor began in 1750 the celebrated collection of pictures which is to be found here. The next earl made splendid additions, and of the gallery as it now appears Mrs. Jameson has said that no private gallery in this country exceeds it in point of *variety*. "The fascination of the Claudes, the imposing splendour of the Rubenses, and the interest attached to a number of English pictures, long contributed to render this gallery quite as popular as the Bridgewater gallery as a resort for the mere amateur, and not less attractive and improving to the student and enthusiast." Unfortunately it has been less accessible of late years to the public. Here are three Murillos, two Titians, five Guidos, ten Claudes, 11 Rubenses (four of them brought from the convent of Loeches, near Madrid, cost £10,000), seven Rembrandts, one Paul Potter, "a very miracle in its way;" then, of the English school, two Hogarths, Sir Joshua's Mrs. Siddons as the tragic muse, Gainsborough's Blue Boy, and West's *chef d'œuvre*, the Death of General Wolfe.

Holland House, Kensington, a fine old mansion of the time of James I., around which cluster pleasant associations, with several generations of arts, politicians, and literary men. It was built for Sir Walter Cope in 1607, and passed on his death to his son-in-law Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, the son and father of Earls of Warwick. The Earl was beheaded by the Parliament in 1649, and the house was then occupied by Fairfax as his head-quarters, but was afterwards restored to the Riches. William and Mary resided here a short time before going to Kensington Palace. Addison marrying the widow of the son of the decapitated earl, lived and died here; it was, consequently, the scene of the interview between the young earl and Addison on his death-bed, unless that story be apocryphal. The Rich family having become extinct in the male line, Henry Fox was created Baron Holland, and purchased the mansion from Lord Kensington, to whom it had descended through female heirs. Here lived in his youth and early manhood Charles James Fox, the baron's second son. In the time of Henry Richard, third baron, C. J. Fox's nephew, the house was famous for the hospitality shewn there to literary men. Here met Rogers, Moore, Mackintosh, Hallam, Macaulay, Sydney Smith, and George Selwyn. They have all passed away with their host, and that host's son. "Where be your gibes now? your gambols, your songs, your flashes of merriment that were wont to set the table in a roar?" The property has gone into

the hands of another family, and the time prognosticated by Sir Walter Scott has come, when rows and crescents lord it over the place. The seclusion of the park has been broken in upon, and parcelled out for "villa residences;" the end of the house itself cannot be far off. It is of red brick, embellished with turrets, gable-ends, and mullioned windows. A stone gateway on the east of the house was designed by Inigo Jones. In the house are several busts, and some pictures of value. The eastern wing of the house is formed by the long gallery, 102 feet in length by 17 feet, used as a library, where, besides books, many curiosities are or were stored.



LAMBETH PALACE.

LAMBETH PALACE, the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, Primates of all England, is on the south bank of the Thames, opposite the Houses of Parliament. This property was acquired in 1197, by the then Archbishop. Since that time large sums have been spent here, either in enlarging or rebuilding. A late Archbishop (Howley), laid out £60,000 in erecting the inhabited part of the palace, and restoring other parts, from the designs of Edward Blore. The garden front, in the Tudor style, is much admired. The gardens and grounds occupy

eighteen acres. The *gate house*, of red brick, was built by Archbishop Morton, about 1499. Spiral staircases on the towers lead to the record room, where many of the archives of the see are preserved. In the small prison-room adjoining the gateway, are three iron rings, and the walls bear figures made by prisoners. On the left of the outer court is the *Lollard's Tower*, of red brick, faced with stone. Archbishop Chicheley was the builder (1434-5). The "post-room" in this tower has a curious flat panelled ceiling, with angels and scrolls. The river front bears the builder's arms, above a niche where an image of St. Thomas à Beckett was formerly placed. Passing by a spiral staircase into an adjoining tower, we reach a chamber 15 feet by 11 feet, and only about 8 feet high, which is called the *Lollard's Prison*, though it is more than doubtful whether any Lollards were confined in it. That the cell has been used as a prison is plain enough, for there are eight heavy iron rings fixed in the wall, and on the oaken wainscotting are inscriptions and figures, cut by the captives. "Nosce teipsum," "I.H.S., cyppe me out of all il compane, amen," may be decyphered amongst others. The entrance is guarded by two doors, each 3½ inches thick. Amongst the persons confined at Lambeth, were Queen Elizabeth's Earl of Essex, Sir Thomas Armstrong, who suffered capital punishment for sharing in Monmouth's rebellion, and Lovelace the poet. The *Chapel* is early English; its lancet windows are filled with stained glass, of Archbishop Howley's time. The oldest part of the chapel was built by Archbishop Boniface (1244-70). The roof is modern. Notice the primate's stall; the marble slab over Archbishop Parker's remains, which were taken up and indignantly treated by the Parliamentarian soldiers, but re-interred at the Restoration. All the Archbishops of Canterbury, since Boniface, have been consecrated here, as well as more than 150 bishops. The west side of the inner court is formed by the *Great Hall*, and the *Great Dining Room*. The former is of red brick, 93 feet by 38 feet, and upwards of 50 feet in height. It was built by Archbishop Juxon about 1622. The oaken roof has eight main ribs, with pendants and a central lantern. Notice in the glass of the bay window, an ancient portrait of Archbishop Chicheley, also the arms of Philip II. of Spain, Mary's husband, and those of some archbishops. The archi-episcopal collection of books is kept in this hall. Archbishop Bancroft began it. Amongst the 25,000

volumes are some rare editions of the Bible, some early printed books, black letter tracts, and many other curiosities. There is also a valuable collection of MSS. The only known portrait of Edward V. is here, in an illumination of Lord River's MS. translations from the French, from the Notable Wise Sayings of Philosophers, in which Caxton is represented as being brought to Edward IV., his queen, and prince Edward.

The Guard Chamber, 58 feet long and 27½ feet wide, contains a number of portraits of archbishops, the series since 1633 being complete. In the *Picture Gallery* are many more portraits of more or less value, including Luther, Queen Catherine Parr, and Henry Prince of Wales (son of James I.), in a very curious dress. The entrance to the new buildings of the palace is between two octagonal towers on the north side of the inner court. In the archbishop's private library is a portrait by Holbein, of Archbishop Warham, consecrated in 1504; and in an ante-room is a portrait of Charles I., attributed to Vandyke.

The history of this interesting place would fill a volume.

The adjoining church with a perpendicular tower is St. Mary's, the mother church of the parish. The oldest part dates from about 1375, and it contains the tombs of seven archbishops. Here also are the tombs of Dollond the well-known optician, and Elias Ashmole the antiquary. In the churchyard lie the elder and younger Tradescant, the gardeners.

Lansdowne House, south side of Berkeley Square, was erected for George III.'s Marquis of Bute, but was sold before completion to the Lord Shelburne, afterwards first Marquis of Lansdowne, for £22,000. Priestley made the discovery of oxygen when living in the house as Lord Shelburne's librarian, in 1774. Here is a good collection of ancient sculpture, chiefly placed in the gallery, 100 feet long. The greater part of it was formed by Gavin Hamilton, who resided many years at Rome. A statue of Mercury, heroic size, was pronounced by Canova to be "not only the finest in the collection, but finer and more perfect than the Mercury of the Vatican." There are also works by Rauch and Canova, including the Sleeping Woman, the Italian artist's lost work, and a duplicate of the Venus in the Pitti Palace. The present Marquis came to the title in 1866, and his grandfather entirely formed the valuable collection of pictures, about 160 in number. These are divided between this mansion and Bowood, the Marquis's country residence, and are frequently changed

from one place to the other. "The collection is quite miscellaneous in character; every school, every style, every age, every country, is here represented by one genuine specimen at least; of a few favourite painters the examples are numerous. It is strictly a private collection, the pictures being distributed through the family apartments. Of the most distinguished masters in the different schools of art, we find here sometimes a single good and genuine specimen, sometimes two or three. But the painter whose works so predominate that they may be said to impart a certain colour and character to this charming collection—the painter whose presence is most *felt* as we look around us, is Sir Joshua Reynolds"—*Mrs. Jameson.* Of that painter there are twelve examples, and amongst them are the celebrated strawberry girl, and the portraits of Sterne and Mrs. Sheridan. Here also are Hogarth's portraits of Peg Woffington and himself.

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, Charing Cross, is now removed to form a new street from the Strand to the Thames Embankment. The well-known Lion which surmounted the gatehouse has been re-erected on a gateway at the Duke's mansion, Lion House, Middlesex.

STAFFORD HOUSE, the residence of the Duke of Sutherland, stands near St. James' Palace, with the west front looking into the Green Park, and the south front into St. James' Park. The greater part of the mansion was built for the late Duke of York, on whose death the Crown lease was sold to the first Duke of Sutherland for £72,000, and a ground rent of £758 a-year. Sir Charles Barry, who planned the interior, added the upper storey. The hall and state staircase, 80 feet square, extend through the whole height of the house. There are eight state rooms; the great dining-room, 70 feet by 30, contains a Ganymede by Thorwaldsen; the picture gallery, 126 feet by 32 feet in width, is "not only the most magnificent room in London, but is also excellently adapted to its purpose in the management of the light and the style of decoration." Altogether, this mansion, whether as regards size or splendour, has not its equal in London, and is worthy of the residence of a nobleman who is reported to be the wealthiest of the English aristocracy. The collection of pictures is large, and includes that part of the famous Stafford Gallery which was brought together by the first Duke of Sutherland, as well as many paintings acquired by the late duke. They are not only hung in the picture gallery, but in many of the other rooms. Amongst them is "The Return of the Prodigal Son" by Murillo, of which

Mrs. Jameson has said, that "in point of truth of expression, and in execution, Raphael himself never exceeded it;" a portrait of a Jesuite, called Titian's Schoolmaster, by Moroni, "which every painter must look at with a sort of desperation;" a portrait, by Giorgione, "exceedingly fine;" Correggio's Muleteer, "a celebrated little picture, in a style of composition quite unusual with the painter;" a wood scene, by Hackert, "a most charming picture;" a landscape, by Van Goyen, "eminently beautiful, soft, clear, and light;" St. Grisogono borne aloft by angels, by Guercino, forming the centre of the ceiling of the picture gallery, "a celebrated picture, painted with powerful effect." Amongst the modern pictures are portraits, in one canvas, of the late Duchess Dowager of Sutherland and her eldest daughter, by Lawrence, "beyond comparison the first of his works;" a Festival before the Flood, by Etty, "one of his very finest works, in conception most poetical, Titian-like;" the Day after the Battle of Chevy Chase, by Bird, "one of the best and most expressive pictures left by that painter;" Lady Evelyn Gower and the present Duke of Sutherland, by Sir Edwin Landseer, "beautifully painted." Lord Strafford going to Execution, by Paul de la Roche, "has transcendent merit in conception and execution." Dr. Johnson by Sir Joshua, and Lord Chancellor Thurlow by Romney.

In addition to the principal collection of about 200 ancient and modern paintings, there is a very interesting assemblage of 150 portraits illustrating French history, memoirs, literature, and art, during a period of three centuries. These formed the well-known *Cabinet le Noir*, which was purchased entire by the late duke when the French Government was hesitating on account of the price.

In addition to the private galleries previously mentioned, the following noblemen and gentlemen possess collections of pictures of more or less extent. Special permission must be obtained from their respective owners before they can be seen:—

Ashburton, Lord, Bath House, 82 Piccadilly—large and very good collection, especially of the Dutch and Flemish schools.

Barker, Alexander, Esq., 103 Piccadily.

Bedford, Duke of, 6 Belgrave Square—small, but very choice; chiefly Dutch pictures.

Caledon, Countess of, 5 Carlton House Terrace.

Cambridge House, Picadilly, formerly the residence of Lord Palmerston, and now a club—the Naval and Military ; good collection of modern pictures.

De Grey and Ripon, Earl, 4 St. James's Square.

Dudley, Earl of, Dudley House, Park Lane—large and good collection.

Ellis, Wynn, Esq., 30 Cadogan Place.

Garvagh, Lady, 31 Portman Square. Here is a *chef d'œuvre* of Raphael, a Madonna and child.

Holford, R. S., Esq., Dorchester House, Park Lane—a large and very handsome mansion, containing a collection of very good pictures, brought together by Mr. Holford.

Hope, Mrs., Deepdene, near Dorking, Surrey. The collection of pictures and sculptures at Deepdene is very valuable.

Montague House, Whitehall Gardens, one of the town residences of the Duke of Buccleuch, looking on to the Thames Embankment, contains a few Dutch paintings—notably Vandyckes—and a splendid collection of English miniatures.

Morrison, Charles, Esq., 93 Harley Street.

Munro, Hon. Mrs. B., 6 Hamilton Place, Piccadilly.

Norfolk, Duke of, 21 St. James's Square.

Overstone, Lord, 2 Carlton Gardens—principally Dutch, very choice.

Rothschild, Baron Lionel, Piccadilly, next Apsley House—collections of China, carved ivory, mediæval curiosities, besides pictures.

Vane, Earl, Holderness House, Park Lane—a handsome mansion, containing statuary, pictures, and articles of *vertu*.

Yarborough, Earl of, Arlington Street, Piccadilly.

CLUBS.

Army and Navy Club—Athenæum Club—Carlton Club—City Club—Conservative Club—Garrick Club—Guards' Club—Junior United Service Club—Oriental Club—Oxford and Cambridge Club—Reform Club—Travellers' Club—Union Club—United Service Clubs-University—White's—Brooks'—Boodle's—Chess Clubs, etc.

The Clubs form a peculiar feature of London life, and their houses as peculiar a feature in London architecture, not to be paralleled in any foreign city. They consist no longer of a small number of persons meeting at a tavern or coffee-house to spend a social evening, and talk eloquently over their cups. They are large assemblages of gentlemen, who, adopting one bond of union or another, have subscribed their guineas, and built themselves handsome houses, splendidly decorated, and luxuriously furnished, where they can take their meals, read the papers, and discuss the news of the day with their fellow-members. Some of the houses are amongst the finest edifices in the metropolis. They are intended chiefly for bachelors ; and a man of moderate income may enjoy comforts in them only otherwise to be commanded by a large fortune. The two principal rooms on the ground-floor are the morning room, where the members find a spacious sitting room supplied with newspapers, and the coffee-room, in which meals are served. On this floor is frequently a house dining-room where set dinner parties can meet. On the upper floor will be found a splendid drawing-room, a card room, and the library well stocked with books. In some part of the building, generally on the floor above the drawing-room, are billiard and smoking rooms. It will thus be seen that all the appliances for a comfortable existence are supplied, except as regards sleeping, no beds being provided. The affairs of a club are in the hands of a committee of management, appointed by the members out

of their own body. This committee act in all respects as masters of the house, appointing the servants, receiving subscriptions, paying bills, and making regulations for the orderly ongoing of the household. A complete establishment will embrace a secretary and librarian; a steward and house-keeper; groom of the chambers, butler, hall-porter; clerk of the kitchen, chief cook, under-cooks, with waiting and other servants of various kinds. Viands are supplied at cost price, the general charges of the establishment being defrayed from the fund arising from entrance-fees and annual subscriptions. At some of the clubs a member may entertain his friends at dinner, there being a strangers' room provided for the purpose. Another convenience is that members can have their letters addressed to them at their club. Gambling is not permitted; and deep drinking has long gone out of fashion, moderation in wine being happily the order of the day. In order to procure admission to a club, a gentleman must be proposed by a certain number of members, and must then submit to the ordeal of the ballot-box, in which the presence of a regulated number of black balls will exclude the candidate. The entrance-fee varies from nine guineas to thirty-one guineas, but it is usually about twenty-five guineas. The annual subscription also varies, ranging from six to ten guineas.

The club-houses congregate in Pall Mall and the neighbouring streets, and Pall Mall derives its palatial aspect altogether from them, for the real palace of St. James' is but a poor affair by the side of the noble structures erected by the subscriptions of a few gentlemen. The "city" possesses only one club. We shall proceed to give a few details respecting the principal clubs, and it will be seen that the bond of union has been furnished by various circumstances: sometimes it is political, sometimes derived from the universities, and sometimes professional.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB-HOUSE, a very handsome building, stands in Pall Mall, at the corner of George Street. It was commenced in 1848 from designs by Messrs. Parnell and Smith, who took for their models, to a considerable extent, two Venetian buildings, Sansovino's Palazzo Cornaro, and the Library of St. Mark. The entrance is in St. James' Square, by a loggia of three arches, leading to a spacious hall, where hang an equestrian portrait of the Queen by Grant, which cost 400 guineas, and a piece of Gobelin tapestry presented by the Emperor Louis Napoleon, an honorary member. The coffee-room is 81½ feet by

30½ feet; the morning room 71 feet by 27½ feet. The site cost £52,000! and the building £35,000. The number of members is limited to 2200. The entrance-fee is £40; the annual subscription £7: 7s.

THE ATHENÆUM CLUB, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, was instituted in 1823 by Sir Walter Scott, Sir Humphrey Davy, Sir T. Lawrence, Sir F. Chantrey, and others, for the association of individuals known for their literary or scientific attainments, artists of eminence, and noblemen and gentlemen, distinguished as liberal patrons of science, literature, and the arts. The club-house was built in 1829 from the designs of Decimus Barton. The building cost £35,000; the furniture, plate, linen, and glass, £7500; the library £4000. The library contains the best collection of books of any club-house in London. In it is a portrait of George IV., on which Lawrence was working only a few hours before he died. On the principal front is a frieze copied from the Panathenaic frieze of the Parthenon; and over the portico is a colossal statue of Minerva by Baily. The club is limited to 1200 members; the entrance-fee is 30 guineas; the annual subscription 7 guineas.

THE CARLTON CLUB-HOUSE, Pall Mall, is the head quarters of the Conservatives. The building was originally in the Grecian style, after designs by Sir R. Smirke, but was subsequently enlarged and refronted in a totally different style by his brother Sydney Smirke. The present design owes much to Sansovino's Library of St. Mark at Venice. The façade is 130 feet long, in two orders—the lower Doric, the upper Ionic. Polished red granite columns and pilasters adorn the Caen-stone front, and catch the eye at once. The interior contains some splendid rooms, one of which, the coffee-room, is 92 feet long by 37 feet broad. The number of members is limited to 800, exclusive of peers and members of the House of Commons. The entrance-fee is 20 guineas, the annual subscription 10 guineas.

THE CITY CLUB is established at 19 Old Broad Street. It was built in 1833, from Ph. Hardwick's designs, upon the site of the old South-Sea House. Merchants, bankers, and professional men, constitute the members, who pay an entrance-fee of 30 guineas, and an annual subscription of 8 guineas.

THE CONSERVATIVE CLUB-HOUSE stands on the west side, and near the bottom of St. James' Street. It is a handsome Palladian building, erected in 1845, from the designs of Sydney Smirke

and G. Basevi. The morning-room is 92 feet long by 28½ feet wide. The splendid drawing-room is of the same size, and its coved ceiling is supported by 18 Scagliola columns. The coffee-room has a length of 80 feet, and a width of 28½ feet, and the library has the same dimensions. The hall and staircase are richly decorated with encaustic embellishments by Sang. A gallery runs round the hall. The expenses of building and furnishing amounted to £73,000. Members limited to 1200. The entrance-fee is 30 guineas, the annual subscription 8 guineas.

The Garrick Club meets at Garrick Street, Covent Garden, and derives its name from the celebrated actor. It was instituted in 1831, and consists of members of the histrionic art and patrons of the drama. Clarkson Stanfield, David Roberts, and Louis Haghe, have adorned the walls of the smoking-room with paintings. Members limited to 650. Entrance-fee £21; annual subscription 8 guineas. Here is a collection of theatrical portraits, brought together principally by Charles Mathews. Strangers must be personally introduced by a member, and the pictures can only be seen on a Wednesday between eleven and three.

Junior Garrick, Adelphi Terrace, 400 members; entrance fee 10 guineas, subscription 4 guineas.

The Guards' Club-House, 70 Pall Mall, has the external appearance of a private house. Officers of the household troops alone can be members. Restricted to 357 members; entrance fee 30 guineas; annual subscription £10.

The Junior United Service Club-House is a handsome edifice at the corner of Charles Street and Regent Street. It was rebuilt in 1857, from the designs of Messrs. Nelson and Innes. The members are limited to 2000. The entrance fee is £35, the annual subscription 7 guineas.

The Oriental Club, 18 Hanover Square, was instituted in 1824 for the convenience of gentlemen officially connected with our Indian empire, or who have travelled in Asia or Egypt, or at the Cape of Good Hope. It is limited to 1100 members, who pay an entrance fee of £31, and an annual subscription of £8 : 8s.

The Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, for members of the two universities. It was erected, 1835-8, from designs by Sir Robert Smirke and his brother. The façade is 80 feet in length, and 75 feet in height. Over the window of the upper floor are bas-reliefs in panels. The members are limited to 1170 from the two universities. The entrance fee is 30 guineas, the annual subscription 7 guineas.

The Reform Club, Pall Mall, stands between the Travellers' and the Carlton. Sir Charles Barry furnished the designs, and the building was erected in 1838-39. It has been greatly admired as a successful imitation of the Italian palazzo. It has a front of 135 feet, 6 floors, and 134 rooms. A leading feature of the interior is the grand hall, 56 feet by 50, covered with glass, and surrounded by colonnades, the upper one forming a picture gallery. The principal drawing-room is over the coffee-room in the garden front, each about 130 feet in length. This is the only club-house at which members can obtain sleeping accommodation. Soyer was chief cook here for some years. The kitchen arrangements are very complete, and are shewn to strangers as one of the admirable points of the establishment. Water is obtained from an Artesian well 360 feet deep. The number of members is limited to 1400, exclusive of peers and members of the Lower House. The entrance fee is 30 guineas ; the annual subscription 10 guineas. A few honorary members, chiefly connected with literature and science, are elected periodically.

The Travellers' Club is between the Athenæum and the Reform. It was built in 1832, and is another of Barry's designs in the Italian palazzo style. The garden front has been highly eulogized. One of the rules of this club is, that no person shall be eligible for a member who shall not have travelled out of the British Islands to a distance of at least 500 miles from London in a direct line—not so great a feat now-a-days, as it was when the rule was instituted. Foreigners are admitted to the privileges of this club during their temporary stay in London, if properly recommended. Talleyrand was accustomed to play whist in the card-room of the Travellers'. Members are limited to 750 ; the entrance-fee is 30 guineas ; the annual subscription 10 guineas.

The Union Club is at the corner of Cockspur Street, with a front in Trafalgar Square. Sir Robert Smirke was the architect, and the building was erected in 1824. The stock of wine is reputed to be larger here than in any other club-house. Members limited to 1000. Entrance-money 31 guineas ; annual subscription 7 guineas.

The United Service Club have their house over against the Athenæum, at the corner of Pall Mall, and the approach to St. James' Park. It was built in 1826 from Nash's designs. Stanfield's Battle of Trafalgar, and other pictures, adorn the interior

Members limited to 1550 ; entrance fee £40 ; annual subscription £7.

United University, Pall Mall, East, limits its members to 530 from Oxford and 530 from Cambridge, who pay an entrance fee of 30 guineas, and an annual subscription of £7 : 7s. The club-house was built in 1824, in Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, East, from Wilkins' designs.

Besides these, the principal clubs, there are several others of more or less note, some of which boast of considerable age. For instance, White's, 37 St. James Street (once a Tory club), which originated about 1736. It is written in its annals that the club in 1814 gave a ball to the allied sovereigns, then in London, which cost £9850 ; and three weeks afterwards a dinner to the Duke of Wellington, which cost £2480. Brooks' has always been a Whig club. It was founded in 1764 by Charles James Fox and the leading Whigs of the day ; the present house, 60 St. James' Street, was opened in 1778. Both this and White's were notorious for high play, as was Crockford's, 50 St James's Street, at a later period, for a time used as a public dining-room is now, once more a club—the Devonshire. Boodle's, 28 St. James's Street, also dates from the last century.

Of the newer Clubs, the most remarkable are—the Junior Carlton, almost opposite the Carlton in Pall Mall, remarkably fine. The Thatched House, late Civil Service, in St. James's Street, next door to the Conservative and the new University Club-House, 71 Jermyn Street, Piccadilly. The St. Stephen's Club, lately erected on the Thames Embankment, within easy access of the Houses of Parliament ;—entrance fee 30 guineas, annual subscription 10 guineas.

Chess Clubs.—Strangers who take an interest in the game of chess may like to know that, besides the public rooms where chess is played (amongst which Kilpack's Divan, 42 King Street, Covent Garden, and the Divan opposite Exeter Hall in the Strand, should be mentioned), there are three chess clubs in the metropolis—viz., the St. George's, meeting at 20 King Street, St. James's ; the Westminster, Caledonian Hotel, Robert Street, Adelphi ; and the City of London, Horn Tavern, Knight Ryder Street, Doctors' Commons. For information respecting them, apply to the secretaries. At all the clubs there are chess as well as billiard rooms.

In addition to these are various smaller clubs, as the Medical, the Law Society, the National, the New Travellers', the Turf, the Temple, the Savage, the Gresham, the Cocoa Tree, the New City, etc.

THEATRES,

Music Halls, and Places of Public Amusement.

Adelphi—Astley's—Covent Garden—Drury Lane—Haymarket—Her Majesty's—Lyceum—Gaiety—Olympic—Pavilion—Princess's—Sadler's Wells—Standard—Surrey—Victoria, etc. Music Halls—Exeter Hall—St. James's Hall, etc.—Polytechnic Institution—Tussaud's Exhibition of Waxworks, etc.—Bazaars, etc.

THEATRES.

Those who intend to visit any of the theatrical or musical entertainments should consult the advertising columns of some of the daily newspapers, where they will be kept advised from day to day of particulars of the pieces to be performed, the hours of commencement, with the prices of admission. Here we must confine ourselves to a short notice of the principal houses, which we shall place alphabetically. The hours of admission are usually 7, 7½, and 8 p.m.

Adelphi Theatre Royal in the Strand, No. 411 (opposite Adam Street), is a most comfortable theatre, having been rebuilt on an enlarged scale by the well-known actor Benjamin Webster, for many years its lessee and successful manager. The first house on this site was called the Sanspareil. It was built about the beginning of the present century by a Mr. Scott, a colour-maker. The piece called "Tom and Jerry" was brought out at this house, and the combined names have hardly yet died out of recollection. Terry, Sir Walter Scott's friend, became joint lessee and manager with Yates. Afterwards Charles Matthews the elder took the house, and brought out his popular "At Homes." The Adelphi still retains its ancient fame for melodrama and spectacular effects.

Albert (late the Garrick), Leman Street, Whitechapel; drama, music, and farce.

Alexandra, Park Street, Regent Park; opera, melodrama, domestic comedy, and farce.

Albion, High Street, Poplar; melodrama and farce.

Alhambra, Leicester Square ; famous for opera bouffe, ballet, and spectacle.

Astley's (now Sanger's), Westminster Bridge Road, Lambeth, is the fourth house erected on this site, the three previous houses having been destroyed by fire. The present building was adapted for a play-house by Mr. Boucicault. Astley's first theatre was a structure of deal boards, put up in 1773. It afterwards passed into the hands of Andrew Ducrow, during whose proprietorship it was burned down. In 1873 it was again converted into a circus, with a revival of its former popularity.

Britannia, Hoxton ; melodrama, farce, and pantomime. One of the largest houses in London, audiences principally local.

Charing Cross, King William Street, West Strand. This theatre was formerly the Polygraphic Hall. It is now used for pieces of comedy and burlesque.

Criterion, at the back of the Criterion Hotel, Coventry Street, Haymarket ; principally comedy and opera bouffe. An elegant and admirably conducted house.

Court, Sloane Square ; opera bouffe, comedy, and farce. Easily reached by the Metropolitan District line from Queen Victoria Street.

Covent Garden Theatre (Royal Italian Opera), Bow Street, Long Acre. The first playhouse on this site was opened in 1733. This was destroyed by fire ; and another theatre, erected from the designs of R. Smirke, was opened in 1809, the cost having been about £180,000. The prices of admission having been raised, there ensued the famous O. P. riots, which were only terminated at the end of two months by a return to the previous charges. The taste of the public running upon musical entertainments, the theatre was converted into an Italian opera-house in 1847. Smirke's building was destroyed by fire in 1856. The present handsome theatre is rather larger than its predecessor. It was designed by E. M. Barry, and was erected in the space of twelve months (at a cost of nearly £80,000), being opened to the public in May 1858. When used for the opera it holds about 2300 comfortably-seated spectators ; when otherwise fitted, 3000 or more. The statues of tragedy and comedy, and the figures on the friezes in bas-relief at the Bow Street front, are by Flaxman.

East London (formerly the Effingham), Whitechapel Road. A large theatre, principally supported by the working classes, for whom a variety of highly-spiced performances are provided.

DRURY LANE, Brydges Street, Covent Garden, is renowned in the annals of the British drama; the first house on this site dated from 1663. It was built for Thomas Killigrew, and others, "the king's servants," in Charles the Second's reign. When that theatre was burned down, Sir Christopher Wren designed its successor. Rich, Steele, and Garrick, were amongst the patentees; and here the last took leave of the stage. Sheridan afterwards became one of the proprietors, and in his time the theatre was pulled down and rebuilt. The new house was destroyed by fire in 1809, and then succeeded the present building, designed by B. Wyatt, which was opened in 1812, Lord Byron writing the address. This occasion gave rise to that amusing production of the Smiths, "Rejected Addresses." The Doric portico in Brydges Street, and the iron colonnade in Little Russell Street, were added during Elliston's lessee-ship. The hall contains a statue of Shakspere, and a statue of Balfe the composer, and a statue of Edmund Kean. Amongst the celebrated actors and actresses who have appeared at Drury Lane are, Nell Gwynne, Mrs. Siddons, John Kemble, Edmund Kean, Macready, Phelps, Walter Montgomery, Mrs. Veizin, Benjamin Webster, and the Misses Cushman.

ELEPHANT AND CASTLE, Walworth Road; melodrama, farce, and pantomime.

THE HAYMARKET THEATRE, the name of which indicates its locality, was built from Nash's design, and opened in 1821. In a theatre which stood only a few feet distant from the site of the present one, the Beggar's Opera, that made Gay rich and Rich gay, was produced in 1727. Foote afterwards became manager, and was succeeded by the Colemans, by Mr. Webster, and Mr. Buckstone.

THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, King Street, St. James's, was built by Braham the singer, at a cost of £26,000, and was opened in 1835. It has since been used for the production of French dramas, and Rachael and Ristori have appeared here.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE (Italian Opera House), Haymarket. Sir John Vanbrugh's was the first house on this site, opened in 1705. This having been burned down, its successor, designed by Novosielski, was built in 1790, and burned down in 1867. The present house was finished in 1869. The freehold of a box in this theatre has sold for £8000; and a rent of 300

guineas has been paid for a single season for one box. Since the rebuilding of the house in 1868 it has not been opened.

Grecian (formerly the Eagle), in the City Road ; principally used for melodrama, pantomime, and farce.

Lyceum Theatre, Wellington Street, Strand, is so called from a former house having been erected (1795) as a lyceum, or academy for a society of artists. Garrick afterwards bought the lease with the view of preventing its being converted into a rival theatre. After this time it was enlarged, and English operas were performed in it. In 1816 it was pulled down and rebuilt ; the new edifice having been destroyed by fire, the present house was built from Beazley's designs in 1830, at a cost of £35,000. Its present reputation rests on the performance of Mr. Henry Irving, in "The Bells," Richelieu, Hamlet, etc.

Gaiety Theatre, in the Strand, No. 345, was built in 1868-9, and is one of the best in London. It is under the management of Mr. Hollingshead.

Globe is in Newcastle Street, off the Strand ; comedy and farce, always well played.

The Mirror, 43 High Holborn, is also a new theatre, and well conducted. It was first called the Holborn.

Marylebone, New Church Street, Edgware Road ; melodrama, farce, and pantomime.

Olympic Theatre, Wych Street, Strand, stands on the site of a house built by Philip Astley for equestrian performances. That house having been burned in 1849, the present house was built the same year. This is the theatre at which the late Mr. Robson showed his great powers as an actor.

Opera Comique, 299 Strand. Opera bouffe, comedy, and French plays.

Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel Road, was erected in 1859. It will hold 3500 persons. Nautical pieces, melodramas, and farces are chiefly performed here.

Philharmonic, formerly a music hall, Islington ; famous for opera bouffe and burlesque.

Princess's, 73 Oxford Street, stands on ground belonging to the Duke of Portland, who has granted a lease of it for sixty years from 1830, when the theatre was built from Nelson's designs, at a cost of £47,000. It acquired great *eclât* from the splendid manner in which Shakspere's historical plays were put upon the stage by the late Mr. Charles Kean.

PRINCE of Wales, 21 Tottenham Street, noted for the production of "Caste" and other of Mr. T. Robertson's modern comedies.

QUEEN'S. This new theatre is situated at No. 91 Long Acre, near Covent Garden, and is famous for the plays of "'Twixt Axe and Crown" and "Joan of Arc," in which Mr. and Mrs. Rousby take so prominent a part (formerly St. Martin's Hall).

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, High Holborn, originally built for a circus, has been again converted into a regular theatre.

ROYALTY, Dean Street, Soho, comedy, farce, and burlesque.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, Islington, derives its name from the fact that one Sadler built a music-house here in the neighbourhood of a mineral spring, in the reign of Charles II. In 1764 the present house was built; it is the oldest theatre in London. The Grimaldis were clowns at this place; and here Belzoni was posture-master before setting out on his travels. Mr. Phelps was long manager of this theatre, and won for it a name by the excellent mode in which he represented Shakspere's plays and other pieces of the classic drama. It is said that this theatre is to be disused in future.

STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch, opposite the Eastern Counties Railway station. Melodramas, operas, and pantomimes.

THE STRAND THEATRE, 169 Strand, was originally built for the exhibition of a panorama, but was altered in 1831 into a theatre. Famous for burlesque and farce.

THE SURREY THEATRE, Blackfriars' Road, was erected in 1806 on the site of an older house, which dated from 1782, and was originally used for equestrian performances. Burnt down a few years ago, and handsomely rebuilt.

VARIETIES, Pitfield Street, Hoxton. Farce and singing.

VAUDEVILLE, Strand, is a new theatre, in which are represented comedy, burlesque, and farce. At this house has been produced Mr. Albery's "Two Roses," and other famous modern comedies.

VICTORIA THEATRE, Waterloo Bridge Road, Lambeth, originally "the Coburg," changed its name in 1833, when the Queen, then Princess Victoria, visited the house. The gallery is very large. Melodrama and pantomime.

CONCERT ROOMS.

EXETER HALL, Strand, erected 1831, from the designs of Gandy Deering, is a proprietary establishment. In the Great

Hall, 131½ feet long, 76½ feet wide, and 45 feet high, oratorios by Handel, Haydn, and other great composers, take place, performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society, to whom the organ and orchestra at the east end belong. The hall will accommodate about 3500 persons. There are also two other halls here, one accommodating about 600 persons, the other 250; twenty-one other rooms used as offices and committee-rooms, and also an extensive range of vaults. The whole cost about £36,000. During the months of April and May, the annual meetings of religious and benevolent societies take place. The latter constitute one of the leading features of the London season.

St. George's Hall, Langham Place, Regent Street, occasionally used as a theatre, and lately occupied by Mr. and Mrs. German Reed since the disuse of the Gallery of Illustration, Regent Street.

St. James's Hall (entrance both from Piccadilly and Regent Street) is 139 feet long, and 60 feet high. It was designed by Owen Jones, and is lighted by gas-drops from the roof. It is a proprietary establishment, and is let for concerts and other public entertainments.

The Hanover Square Rooms, for years celebrated for its concerts, balls, and popular meetings, has been dismantled, to be converted into a club.

Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's, were built in 1765, from designs by Robert Mylne. For a considerable time they were called "Almack's," after the original proprietor, a Scotchman. The great ball-room is about 100 feet long by 50 feet wide. There the well-known exclusive balls of the last century took place. The Rooms are let for concerts, lectures, etc.

Musical performances, in addition to the opera, are given at—

The Albert Hall Concerts.

The Philharmonic Society's Concerts.

The New Philharmonic Concerts and *The Musical Society of London*, both at St. James's Hall.

The Floral Hall Concerts, in the glass structure next Covent Garden Theatre, during the season.

The Sacred Harmonic Society's Oratorios at Exeter Hall.

The Crystal Palace Opera Concerts.

The Alexandra Park Concerts, during the summer season.

The Royal Horticultural Society's Musical Promenades.

The Musical Promenades in the Botanic Gardens.

The Monday Popular Concerts at St. James's Hall.

The following places of public entertainment in or near the metropolis are in addition to those already noticed :—

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, 309 Regent Street, and 5 Cavendish Square, open, on payment of 1s., daily from 12 to 5 and from 7 to 10. Contains small machines in motion, scientific apparatus, a tank with diving-bell, a collection of pictures, etc. There is also a theatre capable of holding 1500 persons, where dissolving views are exhibited, and musical entertainments take place. A smaller theatre is used for lectures with experiments, etc.

CREMORNE GARDENS, Chelsea (formerly the property of Lord Cremorne), occupy a large piece of ground, and are laid out with shrubberies, winding walks, etc. Dancing, concerts, rope-walking, balloon ascents, and fireworks, are amongst the entertainments. Dinners and suppers are served in public or private rooms. Admission to the gardens 1s.

ALEXANDRA PALACE and PARK, noticed in another page.

SURREY GARDENS, Walworth, open during the summer season for musical and *al fresco* entertainments.

NORTH WOOLWICH GARDENS, open daily during the summer for popular amusements—music, dancing, fireworks, etc.

PEOPLE'S GARDENS, Willesden, open from May to November, for music, etc. Admission by introduction of a shareholder.

ROSHERVILLE GARDENS, noticed in another page.

CANTERBURY HALL AND FINE ARTS GALLERY, Westminster Road, Southwark. Ballets, comic singing, etc.

"THE OXFORD," 6 Oxford Street. Musical entertainments every evening. Refreshments obtainable. Admission 6d. and 1s.

THE SOUTH LONDON PALACE OF AMUSEMENT, a large music hall in London Road, near the Elephant and Castle.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington, noticed in another page.

EVANS'S CONCERT AND SUPPER ROOMS, Piazza, Covent Gardens.

GATTI'S MUSIC HALL, Westminster Bridge Road.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL, Edgware Road.

LYRIC HALL, Great Portland Street. Music and singing, etc.

TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION OF WAX-WORK, Baker Street, Portman Square. Admission 1s. Open daily from 11 to 6, and from 8 to 10 in the evening. Here are upwards of 200 well-modelled figures, in appropriate costume, of many celebrated persons of modern times. One of the rooms is 240 feet long by 49 feet. There is also a curious collection of relics of Nelson, Napoleon, and others. George IV.'s coronation robes, that cost £18,000,

are shewn. This is one of the most popular exhibitions of London.

Bazaars and Arcades for the sale of millinery, table ornaments, toys, music, and other small articles, are to be found at various places at the west end of London. Admission free; usually open from 9 to 6. The stalls are mostly attended by young women. Singing and fancy birds are on sale at the Portland Bazaar; and photographic establishments are attached to some of them.

Soho Bazaar, west side of Soho Square and Oxford Street.

Pantechnicon, Motcomb Street, Belgrave Square; destroyed by fire in 1873, and now rebuilding.

London Crystal Palace Bazaar, north side of Oxford Street, near the Circus, with an entrance in Great Portland Street. Chiefly built of glass and iron, from the designs of Owen Jones, with a roof of coloured glass.

Portland Bazaar, or German Fair, Langham Place, nearly opposite the Polytechnic Institution.

Baker Street Bazaar, Baker Street, Portman Square.

Corinthian Bazaar, Argyle Street, built on the side of Argyle House, at present (1875) empty.

Burlington Arcade, between Piccadilly and Burlington Gardens, west of Burlington House; 600 feet long, with shops at each side. Closes at 8 in the evening.

Lowther Arcade, between West Strand and Adelaide Street; 245 feet long, with stalls on each side.

Average Numbers of Audience and Employes of the Twelve Theatres within a Quarter of a Mile radius from the Strand.

	Audience.	Employes.		Audience.	Employes.
Adelphi . . .	1800	136	Olympic . . .	900	60
Charing Cross .	800	55	Opera Comique .	1080	60
Covent Garden .	4000	600	Queen's . . .	2500	154
Drury Lane . .	4000	1100	Strand	1200	100
Gaiety . . .	1500	150	Vaudeville . .	1800	120
Globe	1000	60			
Lyceum . . .	2500	130	Totals . .	22,680	2725

These figures were prepared (October 1872) by the late Harry Boleno, a well-known clown, in connection with the agitation respecting the Licensing Act in the theatrical district of which Covent Garden is the centre.

THE CITY.

The City Corporation—Guildhall—Mansion House—City Companies and their Halls.

The "City" is the oldest part of London, and forms as it were the nucleus of the whole metropolis, which from this point has spread out in all directions, adding house to house, and street to street, absorbing neighbouring villages, and covering the intervening fields and gardens, until it has become one of the wonders of the world. The "City" extends from Aldgate on the east to Temple Bar on the west, and from the river Thames on the south to an irregular boundary on the north. Within these limits there are only 631 acres, 6367 inhabited houses, and 45,550 resident people; and yet all the great foci of commerce are here—the Bank of England, the chief joint-stock and private banks, the General Post Office, the Mint, Lloyd's, the Royal Exchange, the Corn and Coal Exchanges, the Custom House, together with the counting-houses of the principal merchants. Here also are the Tower and St. Paul's Cathedral, and here is the residence of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, president of the Corporation of London.

The Corporation.

For municipal purposes, the city is divided into twenty-six wards, each returning an alderman, and subdivided into precincts, each returning a common councilman. At the head of the corporation is the Lord Mayor, who is annually chosen by the livery on the 29th of September. He is usually the senior alderman who has served the office but has not passed the chair, *i. e.*, who has not already been mayor. Now and then, however, the same gentleman is elected a second time. The liverymen are select persons of the trade companies, about which we shall have some-

thing to say presently. They are about 12,000 in number, and, with the Alderman, choose the principal officers. The freemen, a larger body, are persons who by various ways (inheritance, admission to a company, payment, etc.) have obtained the freedom of the city; they are about 25,000 in number. Any male person of the age of 21 may be made a freeman on paying £6. It is not an unusual thing to present the freedom of the city to persons who have distinguished themselves in the service of the state. The chief officers after the Lord Mayor are—two sheriffs, a recorder, who is a barrister and officiates as judge, a chamberlain, a common serjeant, and a town-clerk. The style of the corporation is the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London. The chief is addressed as My Lord, and styled Right Honourable. After the King, he holds the first place within the city, even before the heir-apparent, a privilege disputed by but maintained against George IV. when Prince of Wales. He is at the head of the military force of the city, is a judge of the criminal court, and presides in all the civic courts. He is lodged in the Mansion House, which is splendidly furnished for him, where he is supplied with plate, jewels, and servants. He has an allowance of £10,000 for his year, but as he spends £4000 or £5000 out of his own pocket in addition, the expenses of the office are not far short of £15,000. When installed in his office, on the 9th of November, "Lord Mayor's Day," he is conveyed to Westminster, to be sworn in before a Baron of the Exchequer, in a state coach, accompanied by the sheriffs in their state coaches, and by a showy retinue, aldermen, recorder, chaplain, chamberlain, bailiffs, sword-bearer, etc.

> "How London doth pour out her citizens!
> The Mayor and all his brethren in best sort,
> With the plebeians swarming at their heels."
>
> SHAKSPERE'S *Henry V.*

He wears a gold chain and badge, with rich gowns varying with the occasion. His state carriage was built in 1757, from Cipriani's design. It is one of the few remaining pompous vehicles of the last century, is richly carved and gilt, and adorned with paintings, good for their place. It cost originally £1065, and it is said £100 is laid out on it annually. He lives in a style of lavish hospitality, and entertains, several times in the year, the ministers, judges, and other distinguished personages. The great gold mace was given by Charles I.; the sword of state with a scabbard set with pearls, by Queen Elizabeth.

The freemen—householders of a ward paying £10 a year rent—elect the alderman of that ward, and he retains his seat until he chooses to resign it. He is a justice of the peace, a judge of the central criminal court, chairman of the ward meetings, and wears a state robe with a gold chain. The two sheriffs for London, who are also sheriffs for Middlesex, are chosen by the livery. It is said that the expenses of the office exceed the receipts by £2000 for each. The privileges and jurisdiction of the city have been granted or acknowledged by several royal charters. It has its own magistrates and police. It has often been proposed by those who think the expenditure too great, to reduce the corporation to that of an ordinary municipal body, but so far it has borne a charmed life. The arms of the city, which will be seen everywhere, from the parapets of bridges to the collars of policemen, are the cross of St. George with the sword of St. Paul.

The conservancy of the Thames having been transferred from the corporation and vested in a special board, and there being no longer any need for preserving the city state-barge (which had originally cost £3000, and was continually a source of expense), it was sold to the Fishmongers Company. This barge had been maintained for forty-three years, and had been during this period connected with convivial feasts of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen when they and their friends paid official visits to the upper part of the Thames.

There are many curious customs connected with the City Corporation, to which we have no space to do more than allude. We may, however, mention that the Recorder and the Sheriffs are bound to attend once a year in the Court of Exchequer at Westminster, there to perform suit and service in respect of certain lands held by the corporation, the said suit and service consisting of chopping faggots with a bill-hook and adze, and of counting six horse shoes and sixty-one nails. The Civil Government of the Metropolis is divided between the Corporation and the Metropolitan Board of Works; the Military Government is vested in a Court of Lieutenancy, consisting of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and principal citizens; the Ecclesiastical Government is under the jurisdiction of a Bishop, an Archdeacon, a Dean of Westminster, and their Clergy.

Corporation Buildings.

Guildhall, end of King Street, Cheapside, City, is the town-hall of the City of London. The first hall on this site was built in 1411, but only a few fragments of that edifice remain. The present building was erected in 1789, from the designs of the younger Dance. Over the entrance are the city arms and motto "*Domine dirige Nos*"—O Lord direct us. The great hall is 153 feet long, 48 feet wide, and 55 feet high, illuminated with windows of painted glass, and having at the west end two gigantic grotesque wooden figures (carved in 1708), called Gog and Magog, of the origin of which little is known. Around the hall are several marble monuments. 1. Lord Mayor Beckford, father of the author of Vathek, with his bold speech (said never to have been spoken) to George III. 2. Lord Nelson; the inscription was written by Sheridan. 3. The Duke of Wellington. 4. The Earl of Chatham; the inscription was written by Burke. 5. His son, William Pitt; the inscription was written by Canning. At the back of the dais, are statues of Edward VI., Elizabeth, and Charles I. These came from the old Guildhall Chapel, pulled down some years ago. This hall is used for civic banquets, elections, and other city meetings. It is open to the public every day. In the lobby leading to the Common Council Chamber is a portrait of Major-General Sir W. F. Williams of Kars. At the upper end of the Common Council Chamber is Chantrey's statue of George III., with his words "Born and bred a Briton," inscribed; and at the opposite end is Copley's large picture of the siege of Gibraltar. Another large picture is Northcote's Sir William Walworth, the Lord Mayor, killing Wat Tyler. Here are portraits of several British warriors, judges, and aldermen, with busts of the Queen, Nelson, Granville Sharp (by Chantrey, good), and others. The room where the Court of Aldermen transacts business is rich, and is adorned with paintings by Sir James Thornhill. The windows contain the arms of the Lord Mayors. In an adjoining committee-room is a picture by Opie, representing the murder of James I. of Scotland. The new *City Library and Museum*, adjoining Guildhall, opened in November 1872, contains a fine collection of MSS. and printed books, tracts of the time of the Civil war and the Commonwealth, and papers connected with the city. Here are preserved antiquities, pottery, glass, etc., found in various parts of the city, coins,

etc. In glass cases may be seen autographs of kings and queens, of Cromwell, Sir C. Wren, Sir Robert Walpole, Dr. Johnson, and other eminent people. The most interesting object of this class, and one that will receive particular attention, is an autograph signature of the author of Hamlet, attached to the deed of purchase of a house in Blackfriars, dated the 10th of March 1613, in which deed he is described as "William Shakespeare, of Stratforde upon Avon, Gentleman." The signature is unmistakeably "William Shakspere." The city gave £142 for this document. The mortgage of the same property, which Shakspere executed shortly afterwards, was purchased by the trustees of the British Museum, for 300 guineas. Admission free. Adjoining are the City law courts, where the superior judges preside.

The Mansion House is the residence of the Lord Mayor during his year of office. It stands in the neighbourhood of the Bank of England and the Royal Exchange, and was erected from George Dance's designs in 1740, but was not inhabited until 1753. The principal feature of the front is a Corinthian portico with six fluted columns, and a pediment of allegorical sculpture by Sir Robert Taylor. The chief room is called the Egyptian Hall, on account, it is said, of being an imitation of that which Vitruvius described under that name. Here the Lord Mayor gives his grand banquets, and it can accommodate 400 guests. It contains some marble statues by British artists, amongst which notice Caractacus and Egeria, by J. H. Foley; Genius and the Morning Star, by Bailey; Comus, by Lough; and Griselda, by Marshall. About £8000 have been laid out on the statuary here. The edifice contains other dining-rooms, with drawing-rooms and a ball room. The Venetian Parlour and some other of the rooms have been recently redecorated in a costly manner. There is also a justice-room, where the Lord Mayor sits as a magistrate daily to hear police cases.

The City Companies and their Halls.

The City Companies, of which there are about 82, are the relics of the trading companies that in old time were omnipotent within the city in their respective occupations. Most of their privileges, however, have disappeared, as not being in conformity with the spirit of the age—in other words, as being injurious to the community. In several cases their very names relate to

branches of trade that have ceased to exist, for example, the loriners, the girdlers, the patten-makers, and the bowyers. It will be inferred that they now retain little of the influence they once possessed. Only about fifty of them have halls. Of these, twelve are known as the Great Livery Companies. They are wealthy associations, whose halls are for the most part conspicuous amongst city edifices, where the members meet, not only to transact the business of the companies, the great bulk of which relates to charitable trusts, but to enjoy good eating and drinking. Most of them have founded alms-houses, where decayed members may retire in the evening of life, protected from want, and free from anxiety as to the morrow. Their annals contain curious records of their feasts, revels, and pageants, in bygone centuries. It must be remarked that the majority of the members of any company do not exercise the trade indicated by the company; and that it is only in one company, the stationers, that the members are restricted to the craft.

The halls of the twelve companies will now be mentioned:—

1. Mercers' Hall stands on the north side of Cheapside, between Ironmonger Lane and Old Jewry, on the site of an ancient hospital which had been erected on the spot where stood the house of the father of Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. The hospital was built by his sister after the murder, and fell a victim to the great fire. Wren designed the chapel, but only the front of his work remains, a richly decorated façade. The hall is over the ante-chapel. Here are original portraits of Sir Thomas Gresham and Dean Colet. The Mercers' ranks first of the city companies, and can boast of having had amongst its members kings and princes. Richard II., who granted the first charter, was a mercer, and Queen Elizabeth was free of this company; also Caxton, Whittington, and Gresham. The last made the company joint-trustees with the corporation, of the funds with which he founded his college. The Golden Lectureship is in their gift. Amongst their treasures are the silver-gilt election cup, and some other silver-gilt vessels of the sixteenth century. Admission by request at the hall.

2. Grocers' Hall, in the Poultry, only dates from the beginning of this century. It was erected on the site of older halls, in one of which Cromwell and Fairfax were feasted. The statue and portrait of Sir John Cutler (Pope's "sage Cutler"), who was four times master of the Company, are in the hall. Sir

Philip Sidney was free of the Grocers, who attended his public burial in St. Paul's, preceded by Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs in purple. Charles II. and William III. were masters of the company, originally termed Pepperers, and afterwards united with the Apothecaries! Admission on application.

3. Drapers' Hall is in Throgmorton Street. It was erected after the great fire on the site of a house built by Cromwell, Earl of Essex, after whose attainder the company (in 1541) purchased it from the crown. Alterations and additions were made by the brothers Adam. The company itself dates from 1332. Notice Beechy's portrait of Lord Nelson, George IV. by Lawrence, and a whole-length, attributed to Zucchero, of Mary Queen of Scots, and her son James I. when four years old. According to tradition, this picture was thrown over the wall into the Drapers' garden during the great fire, and never afterwards claimed. In the hall is a curiously carved screen, and an old but not cotemporary portrait of Fitz-Alwin, the first Mayor of London. Admission on application.

4. Fishmongers' Hall, at the north-west foot of London Bridge, was built in 1832 on the site of an older hall. The basement contains fire-proof warehouses, and the river front has a balustraded terrace. The banqueting hall is 73 feet long by 38 feet. The company claims to possess the dagger with which Sir William Walworth, a member, stabbed Wat Tyler, and a funeral pall of cloth of gold, called Walworth's, but really of the period of Henry VIII. Notice Pierce's statue in wood of Walworth; portraits of William and Mary by Murray; of George II. and his Queen by Shackleton; the Duke of Kent, Queen Victoria's father, by Beechy; Admiral Earl St. Vincent by Beechy, and Queen Victoria by Herbert Smith. In the court dining-room is a silver chandelier weighing 1350 ounces. Dogget, the actor, was a member of this company, and bequeathed to its care a coat and silver badge to be rowed for on the Thames on the 1st of August annually, in commemoration of the accession of George I. The present company was founded by the incorporation, in Henry VIII.'s reign, of two older companies—the Salt Fishmongers and the Stock Fishmongers. Its head is styled Prime Warden. Grand banquets are occasionally given in their hall to the ministers of state and distinguished individuals.

5. Goldsmiths' Hall is in Foster Lane, Cheapside, at the back of the general Post-Office. It is a handsome structure, built

in 1835, from the designs of Ph. Hardwick, but in a situation so bad, being almost hidden from view, that one is left to wonder how they could bring themselves to place it there. It has a frontage of 180 feet, and the style is Italian. The grand staircase is one of the finest in the metropolis. Here is a portrait bust of William IV. by Chantrey, and portraits of George III. and his Queen by Ramsay, and George IV. by Northcote. The banqueting hall is a superb room, 80 feet by 40, having busts of George III. and George IV. by Chantrey, and portraits of Queen Adelaide by Shee; of William IV., Queen Victoria by Hayter, and Prince Albert by Smith. In the court-room is preserved, under glass, a Roman altar, bearing figures of Apollo, a dog, and a lyre, discovered when the foundations of the hall were being excavated. Here also is a portrait by Janssen of Sir Hugh Middleton, who brought the New River to London; a portrait of Sir Martin Bowes, Lord Mayor in 1545, with the cup he bequeathed to the company, which is still preserved; a painting of St. Dunstan, the patron saint of the goldsmiths. The marble chimney-piece was brought from Canons, the Duke of Chandos' mansion; its terminal busts are attributed to Roubiliac. In the livery tea-room is a conversation piece by Hudson (Sir Joshua's master), with portraits of six Lord Mayors, members of the company. The plate possessed by the company is very valuable. Amongst it is a gold chandelier,weighing 1000 ounces. The goldsmiths acquired the site of the hall so far back as 1323, and were incorporated by Edward III. seven years later. They have altogether fifteen charters. From 1641 to the Restoration, the hall was employed by the Parliamentarians to receive the money obtained by sequestrations. Under several Acts of Parliament all articles of gold and silver manufacture must be assayed and stamped by the company before being sold. When plate is passed it is stamped with certain marks indicating the place of manufacture, the payment of the duty, the date of the assay, and the quality of the metal.

6. Skinners' Hall, Dowgate Hill, Upper Thames Street, was built subsequent to the great fire, and since refronted. It contains a drawing-room lined with cedar, and a portrait of Sir Andrew Judd, a member of the company, and Lord Mayor in 1551, who founded Tunbridge School, and made the Skinners trustees. They were incorporated in 1327. The chief officer is called Master, and next under him are four wardens, in whose election a singular custom is pursued. A cap of maintenance,

made to fit a particular individual, is brought with great formality into the hall, and being tried on by the retiring master, to pronounce that it does not fit him, trials are then made by other persons until it reaches the person for whom it was made, who declares it to be a fit, and is thereupon inducted into the office. A similar proceeding takes place with regard to the wardens. Admission on application to the porter.

7. Merchant Taylors' Hall is in Threadneedle Street, but is not seen from the street. It was built shortly after the great fire of 1666. Upon the walls of the banqueting hall, the largest of the halls possessed by city companies, are portraits of several of our sovereigns ; including a head of Henry VIII. by Paris Bordone, head of Charles I., three quarters and full length of Charles II., James II., Queen Anne, and George III. and his Queen, by Ramsay. There are also the Duke of York by Lawrence, Lord Chancellor Eldon by Briggs, the Duke of Wellington by Wilkie, Mr. Pitt by Hoppner, and an old picture of Sir Thomas White, Master of the Company in 1561, the founder of St. John's College, Oxford, besides of several Lord Mayors who have been merchant tailors. This company was originally incorporated by Edward IV. in 1466, and was then styled "Taylors and Linen Armourers." They can boast of having had sovereigns and many distinguished persons amongst their members. Grand political dinners are occasionally given to the chiefs of the Government. In the old hall James I. and his son Prince Henry were entertained, for which occasion Ben Jonson had "devised" some verses. For admission apply to the clerk at the hall.

8. Haberdashers' Hall, Gresham Street, West, was rebuilt in 1855. The site was acquired in 1478, a year after their incorporation. They were then called Hurrers. Several portraits hang in the hall. For admission apply to the porter.

9. Salters' Hall, St. Swithin's Lane, Cannon Street, was opened in 1827, being the fifth hall of the company. In the election hall are portraits of several sovereigns, and of Adrian Charpentier, painted by himself in 1760. The Salters, *i.e.*, Drysalters, were not regularly incorporated until 1558, but they had existed as a company for a considerable period before that date.

10. Ironmongers' Hall, north side of Fenchurch Street, was erected in 1748. The banqueting hall has been decorated of late years with papier mâché and carton pierre ornaments in the

style of Louis Quatorze. Amongst the portraits there is one of Mr. Thomas Betton, who, in 1724, left the company £26,000, and directed that half the interest should be laid out in ransoming British subjects, captives in Barbary or Turkey. Also a portrait of Admiral Hood by Gainsborough, presented by the admiral when admitted an ironmonger in testimony of his distinguished naval services. This company was incorporated in 1464. Admission by order of a freeman.

11. Vintners' Hall, Upper Thames Street, near Southwark Bridge, was rebuilt by Wren after the great fire, and it has since been refronted. In the court room are some portraits of royal personages. The Wine Tunners, afterwards Vintners, were incorporated in 1437. Admission by application.

12. Clothworkers' Hall, in Mincing Lane, Fenchurch Street, has been lately rebuilt, and is an elegant edifice, with a noble banqueting hall 80 feet long by 50 wide, and 40 high. The Shearmen were incorporated in 1482; and when they united with the Fullers, and received another charter from Henry VIII., they were styled Clothworkers. James I. was admitted into the company; and Pepys, the diarist, was master in 1677, which time he presented a silver cup, which is still used at the company's banquets. A Mr. Thwaites left £30,000 to this company a few years back, and directed half the income to be laid out in charities, and half on feasting. Admission by request.

Amongst the halls of the minor companies the following deserve notice.

Apothecaries' Hall, in Water Lane, Blackfriars, was erected in 1670; and here pure drugs are sold to the public on behalf of the company. All the drugs for the army and navy are procured at the hall. Here are portraits of James I. (good), Charles I., and others. The apothecaries were at first joined with the grocers, but they obtained a charter as a separate company in 1617. The company has a botanic garden at Chelsea.

Armourers' and Braziers' Hall, Coleman Street, a modern building. In the banqueting-hall, which is decorated with armour, is Northcote's painting representing the Entry of Richard II. and Bolingbroke into London, painted for Alderman Boydell. This company has a fine collection of mazers, hanaps, and silver cups. It was incorporated in 1422 by Henry VI., a member.

Barbers' Hall, Monkwell Street, was built after the great fire, which destroyed the old hall. In the Court-room

hangs a celebrated picture by Holbein, Henry VIII. presenting the charter to the company, 10 feet 6 inches by 7 feet, containing 18 figures. The king is on his throne ; Thomas Vicay, the master of the company, is kneeling before him and receiving the charter. The members of the court are also kneeling. All the details are very carefully finished. This admirable painting is the finest of Holbein's works in Britain. Sly Mr. Pepys tried to buy it for £200, "it being said to be worth £1000," as he notes. There are also some curious portraits of Sir Charles Scarborough (chief physician to Charles II., James II., and William III.) and other physicians. The chests of the company contain a silver-gilt cup, richly embossed, given by Henry VIII. ; a silver cup given by Charles II. ; two chaplets in silver, and a silver punch-bowl, presented by Queen Anne. In olden time the same person practised the arts of shaving and surgery. An act was passed in 1512 forbidding any except barbers from practising surgery within the city and seven miles round, save such persons as had been examined by the Bishop of London ! In 1540 the barbers and the surgeons were made one corporation, but the barbers were interdicted from practising surgery, except so far as drawing teeth and bleeding were concerned. The surgeons were separated in 1745, and have now a college of their own in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. The designation of barber-surgeons, however, was retained for a time. Close by are the clothworkers' almshouses. Underneath the chapel are the remains of a Norman crypt. The short columns have embellished capitals ; the ribs of the groining have zig-zag and spiral ornaments. This crypt belonged to the hermitage of St. James. The church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, is in the neighbourhood. For an account of it see another page. Admission by application to the porter.

Paper-Stainers' Hall, Little Trinity Lane, Upper Thames Street, rebuilt after the great fire, contains a picture of St. Luke writing the gospel, by Vansomer ; a landscape, by Lambert, with figures by Hogarth ; Charles II. and his queen, by Huysman ; Queen Anne, by Dahl ; William III., by Kneller ; and some other portraits. Camden, the historian, bequeathed money to buy a silver cup, which is now employed at the election feasts. The company was incorporated in 1582 by Queen Elizabeth. This company has very commendably commenced an annual exhibition, open during the summer, of specimens of marbling, graining, arabesque, glass-work, and other ornament. It takes

place in their hall, and prizes are awarded to the most successful exhibitors. Admission free on application.

Saddlers' Hall, No. 143 Cheapside, has a handsome great hall. Here is an ancient funeral pall of crimson velvet, embroidered with gold. In the hall is a portrait of the father of George III., a master of the company, which was incorporated by Edward I. This Company also exhibits saddlery, etc., once a year. Admission on application.

Stationers' Hall, Stationers' Hall Court, Ludgate Hill, was erected after the great fire (in which the company are said to have lost £200,000) on the site of the old hall then destroyed. The stationers existed as a guild in 1403, but were not incorporated until 1557, in the reign of Philip and Mary, the existing charter being dated in 1690. Under their charters all printers were obliged to serve their time to a member of the company; and publications of all kinds were required to be entered at Stationers' Hall. The register of works commencing in 1557 has been published. James I. granted them the monopoly of printing almanacs, which they retained until late years, and this branch of business they still carry on, though subjected to competition. The bible printed by them in 1632 is classed amongst bibliographical curiosities from its omitting the word "not" from the seventh commandment. Archbishop Laud made a star chamber matter of it, and the company paid a heavy fine. Under the copyright act the proprietor of every published work must register it in the books of the company before he can prosecute any claim at law in respect of it; and assignments must also be registered. In the Court-room is some carving, attributed to G. Gibbons; also West's painting of King Alfred sharing his loaf with the pilgrim St. Cuthbert, given by Alderman Boydell, a former master, whose portrait as Lord Mayor, by Graham, hangs here. Other portraits are those of Prior, Steele, Richardson the novelist and his wife, John Bunyan, Bishop Hoadley, and Vincent Wing the astrologer. In the hall used to take place musical performances on St. Cecilia's day, for which Dryden wrote his well known ode. See the fine plane trees in the garden, and in Stationers' Hall Court. Admission free.

Watermen's Hall, St. Mary at Hill, built 1786. This company was incorporated by Philip and Mary in 1555. Under various Acts of Parliament it is empowered to make regulations with reference to the watermen, barge owners, and others con-

nected with the navigation of the Thames from Teddington to Gravesend.

Weavers' Hall, Basinghall Street, contains an old picture representing William Lee, a Cambridge M.A., directing the attention of a knitter to his loom for weaving stockings. This company is allowed to have been earlier incorporated than any other of the city companies.

In all the companies fees are payable on taking up the freedom, and on admission to the Livery. They vary from 13s. 4d. in the Brewers, to £110 : 11 : 6 in the Clothworkers.' The whole income of the several companies arising from endowments, etc., in 1869, says *Whitaker's Almanack*—the great authority on metropolitan statistics—was £99,027. Of this is expended in education, £19,008 ; apprentice-fees, etc., £5646 ; for the clergy, £903 ; almshouses and pensions, £53,912 ; donations and gifts, £1480 ; and to parish schools, etc., £17,983. The sum of £99,027, however, by no means represents the entire income of the Companies. The Comb-makers', Gardeners', Longbow Stringmakers', Paviors', and Tobacco-pipe Makers' Companies have ceased to exist. The Fellowship Porters, Parish Clerks, and Watermen, have no Livery.

For further information concerning the City Companies, see the *City Directory*, published by Messrs. Collingridge, proprietors of the *City Press*, one of the most complete local papers of its kind published in the metropolis.

THE THAMES.

Piers and Steamers.

Port of London—On the River from Chelsea to Hungerford—From Hungerford to London Bridge—From London Bridge to Greenwich —River Steamers.

This river, so intimately connected with all our associations of London, has its rise near Cirencester in the county of Gloucester. In its course of 220 miles it crosses or touches nine counties. Its basin is estimated to have an area of 6600 square miles, and it extends into fifteen counties. The source of the Thames is thought to be about 280 feet above low-water mark at London Bridge. Its navigation commences at Lechlade on the borders of Gloucestershire and Berkshire, but its navigable property for many miles below this point, as far indeed as Teddington in Middlesex, is obliged to be kept up by means of locks and weirs. Small steamers occasionally make their way up to Hampton Court. At London itself the river is alive with them, and they afford a cheap and ready means of passing from point to point, of which thousands daily avail themselves. The first steamer was placed on the river in 1814. Large vessels are stopped at London Bridge, ships of 800 tons burden come up to St Katherine's docks, and vessels of 1400 tons burden can get as far as Blackwall. Vessels of any burden may reach Woolwich.

At London Bridge the river is about 800 feet wide; at Woolwich it is about a quarter of a mile; at Gravesend it has widened —it is more than half a mile; and at its mouth it has a width of eighteen miles. The upper part of its course abounds with pretty scenery, but below London Bridge it is somewhat uninteresting in this respect, except at one or two points.

At low water there is a depth of about twelve feet at London Bridge, but the influence of the ocean tide causes the water to

rise twice a day to the height of seventeen feet at London Bridge, or at the extreme springs to the height of about twenty-two feet, and this influence is perceptible, though in a less degree, as far as Teddington, between Richmond and Kingston. The salt water itself keeps many miles away from London, but once, in Henry VIII.'s reign (1542), there occurred such a drought, and the Thames fell so low that the salt water flowed above London Bridge. The flow of the river at ebb tide is about 3¼ miles an hour between Westminster and London Bridges; the tidal flow is about 3 miles an hour.

On rare occasions the tide rises to such a height that all the low-lying places on the banks of the river are flooded, and much damage is done. On the 7th and 8th of March 1860 the river rose to an unusual height; the Temple Gardens were flooded to the depth of several feet, and the pleasure-grounds attached to the mansions in Privy Gardens, Whitehall, were inundated. The water covered the Horseferry Road, Westminster, to a considerable depth, and prevented all thoroughfare, so that persons proceeding in that way had to be ferried in boats along the street. The open spaces in front of Lambeth Palace and Bishop's Walk were likewise covered with water. But the Thames Embankment now defends part of its banks from a similar invasion. Lower down the river, on the south shore, and at Limehouse, Blackwall, and Wapping, on the north shore, there was much destruction of property; and in many granaries, warehouses, and cellars near the banks, very great damage was done. The marshes of Battersea, Greenwich, Woolwich, and Essex, were converted into great lakes. In 1873 also there was a very high tide.

Formerly several state barges were kept on the Thames, but they are gradually falling into disuse. The Lord Mayor's barge and the barge of the Goldsmith's Company have been sold. The Sovereign has, or had until lately, a state barge, a curious specimen of boat building, constructed 150 years ago. The Elder Brethren of the Trinity House retain their barge, and so do the Lords of the Admiralty, but they are seldom used.

Rowing in lightly constructed boats on the Thames, from Chelsea upwards, is a favourite amusement with young men, and the various matches which take place during the summer excite great interest among the Londoners, who are attracted to the river in large numbers on these occasions to witness the contest. Large sums of money are staked in bets on the event. The most inte-

resting of those matches is that between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. On the first of August every year a coat and silver badge are rowed for by Thames watermen in pursuance of the will of Dogget the actor (d. 1721), who left a sum of money for the purpose. *See* Fishmongers' Hall.

The cold is sometimes so severe that the Thames is frozen from bank to bank, and there are records from ancient times of carts having crossed over the ice, and of fairs being held upon it. Thus Evelyn, under date of the 24th of January 1684, writes, "The frost continuing more and more severe, the Thames before London was planted with boothes in formal streetes, all sorts of trades and shops furnished, and all full of commodities, even to a printing presse, where the people and ladies tooke a fancy to have their names printed on the Thames. Coaches plied from Westminster to the Temple, and from several other staires, as in the streetes ; sliding with skeetes, and bull-baiting, horse and coach races, puppet plays, and interlades, cookes, tipling, etc., so that it seemed to be a bacchanalian triumph or carnival on the water." At the beginning of 1814 similar occurrences and scenes took place on the frozen river, and there is a book in existence which has this title page :—"Frostiana, or a History of the river Thames in a frozen state, with an account of the late severe frost, etc., printed and published on the ice on the river Thames, February 5, 1814." So lately as January 1861 the river was ice bound.

The Port of London extends from London Bridge for six miles and a half down the river to a place called Bugsby's Hole. The part where vessels lie is divided into the Upper Pool, which consists of the reach from the bridge nearly as far as the tunnel, and the Lower Pool, extending thence to Cuckold's Point. Colliers lie chiefly in the Lower Pool, a clear way of 300 feet being left for other vessels. The amount of business done in this port is very great. (See the notice of the Custom House in this volume.) As many as 244 vessels have been known to enter it in one day, but this was after bad weather. Many fatal accidents occur in the port in the course of the year ; there being about 500 lives lost here annually. A vigilant police force keeps depredators in check. At Wapping is a place called Execution Dock, where pirates and sailors guilty of murder were executed in former days.

As the "silent highway" of the Thames is greatly frequented, and as it is highly desirable that the stranger who wishes to

examine London thoroughly should see not only various objects lying on the banks of the river, but the bridges spanning the current, which can be done nowhere so well as from the stream itself, we propose to take him to the bridge that connects Battersea with Chelsea, and then conduct him in three stages to Greenwich. The first division of this river route will be that from

Battersea and Chelsea Bridge to Hungerford.

Battersea Church, where Lord Bolingbroke, Pope's friend, was interred, stands on the south bank, a little above the first-mentioned bridge. Cremorne Gardens, a popular haunt of pleasure-seekers, lies almost opposite on the north bank. A little below it on the same bank is Chelsea Church. Sir Thomas More lived in a mansion in this neighbourhood, the gardens of which extended to the river; and here Henry VIII. has been seen to walk with him "by the space of an hour, holding his arm about his neck," that neck which his gracious majesty was in course of time to order the executioner to sever with his axe. In the church is a black marble tablet to More, with a Latin inscription, placed there by More himself three years previous to his judicial murder. In the churchyard is a curious monument to Sir Hans Sloane, egg-shaped, with serpents entwined round it. At Chelsea have lived several eminent persons in former days, when country retirement was to be had here. Swift, Addison, Steele, Locke, and Smollett, made it their residence. Between the church and Cadogan Pier is Cheyne Walk, and a little below is the Apothecaries' Botanic Garden, and then comes *Chelsea Hospital*, for our old soldiers, built by Wren. On the opposite bank is *Battersea Park*, a place only recently laid out. Between the hospital and the park the river is 790 feet wide. From the north end of Mr. Page's elegant *Suspension Bridge* a new road leads to Sloane Street, in the direction of Hyde Park. Nearly adjacent to this bridge is the bridge by which the railway is taken northwards to the *Victoria Station*, Pimlico. On the south bank below these bridges are the Nine Elms Station Warehouses of the South-Western Railway Company, the Belmont and Vauxhall Works of Price's Patent Candle Company, and near the end of Vauxhall Bridge, the Phœnix Gas Works. Not far distant were the once celebrated Vauxhall Gardens, but their glory has departed; their ten thousand lamps have been extinguished for

ever, and their courts and alleys where beaux and belles disported, are now covered with common houses. Behind Pimlico Pier, on the north bank, are the Government Military Clothing Stores. Trinity Church is opposite to the end of the bridge. We now pass under *Vauxhall Bridge*, and are in the near neighbourhood of the huge building once called Millbank Penitentiary, now *Millbank Prison*. On the other bank, now walled in with granite, are the towers of Lambeth Palace and St. Mary's Church, and beyond St. Thomas's, the grandest of London Hospitals, in 7 blocks or compartments. Beyond are the fine front and the lofty towers of the *Houses of Parliament*, and behind stands *Westminster Abbey*. Passing under *Westminster Bridge*, the widest and finest that spans the river, we may see the building lately used by the extinct Government Board of Control in Indian affairs, then the end of Richmond Terrace, near which is the Duke of Buccleuch's new and spacious mansion. Then come Privy Gardens, Whitehall, the whole being faced with the Thames Embankment; we now arrive at the new railway bridge at Hungerford.

Hungerford Pier to London Bridge.

Soon after leaving Hungerford Pier behind, we see at the end of Buckingham Street the rustic Watergate, the work of Nicholas Stone, the sculptor of many monuments in Westminster Abbey. It is the last relic of a mansion known as York House, from having been the town residence of the Archbishops of York. It came, however, to be let to the keepers of the great seal, and there Lord Bacon was born, and there he was living when the great seal was taken from him. It passed into the hands of Villiers, the first Duke of Buckingham, and he it was who built the Watergate, two years before his assassination. The adjoining Adelphi Terrace was erected, with other streets, by the brothers Adam in 1768. David Garrick died in the centre house (1779), and there his remains lay in state previous to interment in the Abbey. The vaults under the terrace are used as cellars and coal wharfs. Before gas was, these vaults were the nightly haunt of thieves and profligates. A little beyond the terrace is the Savoy. On the opposite bank of the river will be seen the Lion Brewery and a tall shot tower, which some one has ventured to say is of finer design than Wren's London Monument. We now pass under one of the arches of Waterloo Bridge, and emerge in front of

Somerset House. The eastern angle of the noble front is King's College. From some parts of the river the towers of St. Mary le Strand and St. Clement Danes are caught. The three streets that come down to the river are Surrey Street, Norfolk Street, and Arundel Street, which occupy the site of the Earl of Arundel's mansion, where he assembled his famed marbles in the first half of the 17th century. Peter the Great lodged in Norfolk Street, in a house near the river, and at the south-west corner lived William Penn the quaker. Essex Street is on the site of the mansion where the Earl of Essex was living when he made his attempt to dethrone Queen Elizabeth. He fortified the house and only surrendered when he saw that defence against the artillery, by which it was threatened, was hopeless.

The Temple Pier is opposite the end of Essex Street, and close to a new and handsome building, the Middle Temple Library, standing at one side of its patch of garden, and near the Hall. The larger garden of the Inner Temple is a little beyond, with its halls and various buildings occupied as lawyers' chambers. Farther on were the unsightly buildings of the City Gas-Works, erected on part of the site of Whitefriars, which acquired the cant name of Alsatia. The City Gas-Works are now removed, and the gas supplied by the Company is made at Barking, much lower down the river. The site has been acquired by the corporation, and part of it will probably be laid out as gardens. Passing New Blackfriars Bridge, opened by the Queen in 1869, but obscured on the east side by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway bridge, we come in sight of Southwark Bridge and a railway bridge leading to the Cannon Street station of the South-Eastern Railway. This bank of the river is a region of active commerce, lined with warehouses that extend to Upper and Lower Thames Street. The Dome of St. Paul's is seen towering over all meaner edifices. Behind St. Paul's pier is St. Bennet's church, where Inigo Jones, the architect of the beautiful banqueting-house, Whitehall, was interred. Notice the handsome steeple of Bow Church. An indentation of the river is called Queenhithe dock, hithe being the Saxon name for a wharf. This spot has been used as a landing-place from very ancient times, and is frequently mentioned in our early dramatists. It derives the first syllable of its name from having been part of the dowry of Eleanor, queen of Henry II. In Stow's time it was the chief watergate of the city. At this time it is chiefly used by barges bringing grain and

flour from the west country. On the opposite side of the river is Bankside, where stood some old theatres which have long since disappeared. At SOUTHWARK BRIDGE the river is at its narrowest, being only about 650 feet wide. On the south side is that great establishment BARCLAY'S BREWERY, and hereabouts, in Shakspere's time, stood the famous Globe Theatre. Beyond, on the same side, is ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, the interior of which is well worth inspecting. On the north bank close upon London Bridge is FISHMONGERS' HALL, above which are several piers for landing and taking up passengers. But if the London Bridge Railway Station be the reader's destination, he should land on the opposite (south) side of the river.

LONDON BRIDGE TO GREENWICH.

Stepping on board a steamer from a pier on the west or upper side of London Bridge (steamers bound for Greenwich and Woolwich call here every quarter of an hour), we pass through an arch of the bridge, and are soon in front of Billingsgate market, standing on the left, and marked by an Italian campanile; behind which is the dome of the Coal Exchange. Next to the market is the great front of the Custom House, and behind it is seen the church steeple of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, copied by Wren from one at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The Tower of London, with its lofty keep, is conspicuous; the low arch under the esplanade is Traitor's Gate. At this spot the Thames is 860 feet in width. The London and St. Katherine's Docks succeed, and a church tower indicates the classic district of Wapping. We now enter the Pool, which, with its vast crowd of ships, will give some idea of the immense commerce of the Port of London, and must strike all foreigners with astonishment. The London Docks lie, like all the preceding objects, on the north bank of the stream. The tower of Rotherhithe Church, on the opposite bank, will point out the position of the south entrance into the Thames Tunnel, now converted into a railway tunnel, over which the steamer insensibly glides, having previously stopped to land and receive passengers at a pier on the north side, known as the Tunnel Pier. "Prince" Lee Boo, from the Pellew Islands, was interred in Rotherhithe Church. The Commercial Docks are on the Surrey side, in the angle formed by the river bending to Limehouse Reach, and over against them are the immense East

and West India Docks, with entrances on both sides the Isle of Dogs, as the large horse-shoe piece of land round which the river winds is called, from Henry VIII. having kept his hounds upon it. Its western shore is known as Millwall, and here are placed some large manufacturing and other establishments, as Green's great shipyard, the Iron Ship-building Factory, iron foundries, anchor-smiths, and engineering works, etc. In one of these, formerly in the possession of Mr. Scott Russell, the mighty but unfortunate "Great Eastern" was constructed. Deptford, with its royal dockyard, where Peter the Great studied shipbuilding, is now partly used as a receiving market for foreign live cattle, and in its neighbourhood are several newly erected abbatoirs. A little beyond, the Dreadnought hospital ship, now abolished, was formerly moored. In it sick sailors of all nations were received and carefully tended. Presently we arrive in front of that magnificent group of buildings forming Greenwich Hospital, backed by the trees of Greenwich Park and the Observatory. Here, if our design be to inspect the interior of the hospital, we land, but if Woolwich be our destination, we proceed. In a few minutes we are abreast of the pier at Blackwall, which, but a short time ago, was noted for its hotels, to which the Londoners were wont to resort to eat their favourite dish of whitebait—a small fish taken abundantly in the Thames, and formerly supposed to be the young of the shad, but now established in books of natural history with a scientific name of its own (*Clupea alba*). The members of the Government have a custom of resorting hither or to Greenwich at the end of the session to partake of a whitebait dinner. Near the pier is the terminus of the Blackwall Railway. Behind Blackwall are the East India Docks, and a little lower down the river the Victoria Docks, the last construction of these artificial basins. Charlton, a pretty village, with a manor-house of James I.'s time, is seen on the south bank ; and shortly afterwards we are at the Woolwich pier, with a not very attractive prospect of houses, and high walls, and tall chimneys before us. Behind Woolwich, Shooter's Hill, a mound of London clay capped with drift gravel, rises to the height of 412 feet. On the opposite side of the river is the terminus of the North Woolwich Railway. Our return to London may be made, if thought desirable, either by this line to the Bishopgate terminus, or by the North Kent line to London Bridge or Charing Cross.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Penny Steam-Boats between Westminster Bridge, Hungerford Bridge, and London Bridge, every ten minutes, not calling at intermediate piers.

Citizen and Iron Steam-Boat Company's Boats start every few minutes from piers on both sides of London Bridge, and call at Paul's Wharf, Doctors Commons, Blackfriars Bridge, Temple Pier, Essex Street, Strand, Waterloo Bridge, Hungerford Bridge, Westminster Bridge, Lambeth, Vauxhall Road, Vauxhall and Nine Elms, Pimlico, West London and Crystal Palace Railway Pier, Battersea Park Pier, Cadogan Pier, Chelsea, and Battersea Bridge. *Fares*, from London Bridge to Westminster, 1d.; to Pimlico Piers, 2d.; to Chelsea and Battersea, 3d.

Watermen's Company Steam-Boats start during the summer months for Greenwich and Woolwich every fifteen minutes from Westminster Bridge, calling at Hungerford, Temple Pier, Blackfriars Bridge, London Bridge (upper side), Cherry Gardens, Rotherhithe, Thames Tunnel, north bank, and Commercial Dock, and calling at Blackwall every half-hour.

Diamond Funnel Packets leave, during the summer, Hungerford, London Bridge, Greenwich, Blackwall, and Woolwich, for Erith and Gravesend, every half hour throughout the morning, and at two and half-past four from London Bridge in the afternoon; for Southend and Sheerness at half-past eight, and ten from Hungerford, and nine and half-past ten from London Bridge, returning the same day.

Steamers to Margate and Ramsgate, calling at Herne Bay, start daily from London Bridge and Blackwall Pier.

Steamers to Kew, from London Bridge, calling at the other piers, every half-hour throughout the summer. *Fare*, there and back, 1s. From Cadogan Pier, Chelsea, by the Citizen and Iron Steam-boats every half-hour, calling at intermediate piers; fare there, 4d. Return from Kew Bridge every half-hour.

Steamers to Kew and Richmond from London and Hungerford Bridges, daily during the summer; and, when the tide permits, proceeding to Hampton Court.

THE BRIDGES.

Battersea Park Bridge—Blackfriars Bridge—Charing Cross Bridge—Lambeth Bridge—London Bridge—Southwark Bridge—Vauxhall Bridge—Waterloo Bridge—New Westminster Bridge—The Tunnel.

Between Chelsea and the Tower, the Thames is crossed by twelve bridges, of which nine are constructed of iron, and the rest of stone. Four of them are railway bridges, the others are for foot passengers and ordinary vehicles. The following account of the London Bridges, available for foot passengers, is arranged alphabetically:

Battersea Park or Chelsea Bridge is an elegant iron structure, erected in 1857, from the designs of Mr. T. Page, at a cost of £88,000. It crosses the river in the neighbourhood of Chelsea Hospital, and the new park at Battersea. Including the abutments, it is 915 feet long, the distance between the two suspension towers being 347 feet. Close by is the viaduct by which the Crystal Palace and other railways are carried over the Thames from the Victoria Station, Pimlico.

Blackfriars Bridge.—The old bridge was commenced in 1760, and opened in 1769, Portland stone being the material employed in its construction. Robert Mylne was the architect, and its total cost, including the approaches, was about £262,000. Large sums had been expended upon repairs, but the foundations having given way, the new iron bridge with stone piers, erected from the designs of Mr. Page, was opened in 1869 by the Queen, who, on the same day, opened the Holborn Viaduct. It has only three spans, with a width of 80 feet within the parapets.

Charing Cross (Hungerford) Bridge.—This bridge has been lately erected for the purpose of extending the South-Eastern Railway from London Bridge to the station built on the site of

Hungerford Market. It has taken the place of the suspension bridge for foot-passengers, which was erected by Mr. Brunel only a few years ago at this point, where the river is 1350 feet wide, and 30 feet deep at high water. It is wholly of wrought iron, supported on cast iron columns sunk deep into the river's bed. It crosses the Thames in eight spans, with a width of 70 feet, sufficient for four lines of rails, with a footpath on each side seven feet wide. Mr. Hawkshaw is the engineer of the bridge and railway.

Lambeth Bridge, a new bridge half way between Vauxhall and Westminster Bridges, connects the boroughs of Lambeth with Pimlico and Chelsea. It is wholly of iron, and was completed in the course of 1862 at the low cost of £40,000. It has three equal spans of wire cables, each 280 feet wide, supporting a wrought-iron platform. It has a double carriage-way and two footways, the total width being 34 feet. Mr. Barlow is the engineer.

London Bridge was commenced in 1824, from the designs of John Rennie, and continued after his death by his sons, Sir John Rennie and George Rennie. It is the most easterly of all the bridges, and the most fully used. It took seven years and a-half to erect, and was opened on the 1st of August 1831, with great state by William IV. and his Queen, who partook of a banquet served upon the bridge itself, Lord Mayor Key presiding. The total cost, including the approaches, was £1,458,000. The stone employed is granite. It is 928 feet long, and consists of five semi-elliptical arches, two of 130 feet, two of 140 feet, and the centre of 152½ feet span ; the roadway being 52 feet wide. The masonry is from 8 to 10 feet below the bed of the river. About 120,000 tons of stone were used in the structure. Cannon taken in the Peninsular war are said to have furnished metal for the lamp-posts. The old bridge, which had stood through nearly six centuries and a quarter, was about 100 feet to the eastward. There were houses upon it at each side like a continuous street, and at each end a gate-house, upon which it was the barbarous custom to place the heads of persons decapitated for political offences. In the year 1598 thirty heads were counted on the bridge. In the middle of the bridge was a Gothic chapel dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury ; and in its crypt, within a pier of the bridge, were found the bones of the architect Peter of Colechurch, when the bridge was taken down in 1832.

In consequence of the proximity of a great railway station, or rather an aggregation of stations, the traffic across this bridge is immense; and, notwithstanding the excellent arrangements made by the police (one of which is, that the quick vehicles shall take the middle part of the roadway, and those with heavy burdens the sides), there are frequently "dead locks" upon it.

SOUTHWARK BRIDGE is an iron bridge designed by John Rennie, and erected, 1813-19, at a cost of about £800,000, including the approaches. It is badly placed, and it would require a large additional expenditure to make the approaches what they ought to be. There are three arches, the middle one having a span of 240 feet, and two side arches, each with a span of 210 feet. About 5700 tons of iron were used. The total length is 708 feet. Toll abolished.

VAUXHALL BRIDGE connects Millbank with Kennington. Nine cast-iron arches of 78 feet span rest upon stone piers. Clear of the abutments, the bridge is 806 feet long; its centre arch is 27 feet above high-water mark. It was begun by a public company in 1811, but in consequence of disagreements with the engineers, it was not finished until 1816, the total cost being upwards of £300,000.

WATERLOO BRIDGE, the admiration of all beholders, was also designed by John Rennie for a public company. It was begun in 1811, and was opened with great pomp by the Prince Regent in 1817, on the 18th of June, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. The cost was large, more than a million sterling, and the tolls yielding a very small dividend, the value of the shares has been much depreciated. The total length is 1380 feet, to which must be added 1070 feet for the approaches. It is built of granite, and consists of nine semi-elliptical arches, each having a span of 120 feet. The façades are embellished with Grecian-Doric columns between the piers, and by a Doric entablature beneath the balustrade. An agitation for the abolition of the tolls on Waterloo, Vauxhall, and other bridges has been for some time going on; and it is not unlikely that the Metropolitan Board of Works will presently purchase the proprietors' rights and make all the bridges over the river free for ever.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—In place of a stone structure built in the first half of the last century, a new bridge was erected at the cost of about £250,000, and opened in 1862. The arches are iron, the piers granite, and its appearance is light and elegant, harmonising well with the Houses of Parliament, near which it crosses the

river. It has a length of 1160 feet, with a width of 85 feet, of which 50 feet are allotted to the carriage-way, and 15 feet on each side to the foot-ways. The arches are elliptical in shape, and seven in number; the centre arch has a span of 120 feet, and has a height of 20 feet above high-water mark; the two arches on each side of the central one have each a span of 115 feet, the two next on each side 115, and the shore arch at each side is 94½ feet. The foundation is sunk 30 feet below low-water mark, entering 20 feet into the London clay. It was commenced in 1856 from the designs of Mr. Page, and in building it one longitudinal half was completed and opened for traffic before beginning the other half. The difficulties encountered in pulling down the old bridge and constructing the present one were considerable, and much work was done by divers. The tidal rise compelled the labourers to work at night, and at one time the "electric light" was used as the mode of illumination, but gas was afterwards employed. The spectacle presented by the nocturnal operations was curious in the extreme.

Two new railway bridges have been thrown across the Thames; one immediately below new Blackfriars Bridge, carries the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway to the foot of Ludgate Hill; and the other between Southwark and London Bridges, conveys the South-Eastern line to Cannon Street.

Besides these, bridges cross the Thames at Chelsea and at Battersea (railway), Fulham and Putney, Hammersmith, Barnes, and Chiswick (railway), Kew, and Richmond.

The Thames Tunnel is now used as a tunnel of the railway, connecting the Great Eastern with the Brighton and South-Eastern systems. The Thames Tunnel, under the Thames, till lately one of the lions of London, was commenced from the designs of Sir I. K. Brunel in February 1825. A shaft on the Rotherhithe side was first sunk, and then the excavation of the nearly horizontal tunnel commenced. A large apparatus called a shield was employed to facilitate the work. This consisted of 12 great frames placed close together. Each frame was 22 feet high and 3 feet wide, and was divided into three chambers or cells, in each of which a workman was placed. As the work of excavation advanced, the bricking of the tunnel proceeded. In May 1827 the river broke into the tunnel. When the bed of the river was examined with the help of a diving bell, it was found that a large cavity had been formed, through which the tunnel

had been filled. Bags of clay and gravel were thrown into the hole, and in this way it was filled up. The water was then pumped out of the tunnel, and the work proceeded. When the tunnel had advanced 600 feet, the water from the river again entered, and with such violence that six men were drowned. Mr. Brunel himself had a narrow escape. The water carried him up the shaft along with timber and casks. This injury was repaired in the manner previously described. On both occasions, after the water had been drawn out, the brickwork was found uninjured. The works were stopped from 1828 to the beginning of 1835 from want of funds. A supply having been obtained from Government, the excavation went on slowly, until a third irruption of the river occurred in August 1836. Measures similar to those already mentioned were taken. A vertical shaft having been constructed, the tunnel was finally completed and opened to the public the 25th of March 1843. Its total cost has been £468,000, of which £250,000 have been advanced by Government. When completed, with its approaches on either side, this railway will, in fact, provide a convenient passage from one side of the river to the other.

There are two parallel arches for the trains to pass through, so that collision is impossible. When used as a footway there were communications between the arches, which were lit with gas, and open for traffic night and day, at a penny toll for each passenger. Shafts, with about 100 steps in each, led to the entrances on either side. The tunnel, in its total length under the river, is 1200 feet. Each archway is 14 feet wide and 17 feet high. About 5500 bricks were used in each foot of length, and altogether about seven millions of bricks were consumed. The number of persons who have passed through it up to the present time is about 21 millions; that is by reckoning each separate passage through as a separate passenger. As a financial speculation it never paid an adequate dividend, and the shareholders did well, in 1873, to sell it to the railway company. In that year the total receipts from passengers amounted to less than £6000, while the cost of its maintenance reached nearly £5000. Should another tunnel under the Thames be made, as proposed, it could be constructed at a much cheaper rate and upon a much improved plan, with considerably less trouble—so much has engineering science advanced during the last forty or fifty years.

The Albert Suspension Bridge at Chelsea is the last bridge thrown over the Thames. It is situated betweeen Victoria and Battersea Bridges, and connects Battersea and Chelsea. It was opened on the 23d of August 1873, and has already proved a great convenience to the inhabitants of those districts. When old Battersea and Putney bridges are destroyed, there will be an end to two ugly edifices which endanger the navigation of the river. The new bridge is a very handsome one. It is built by a company, who have the right of levying tolls similar in amount to those of Waterloo Bridge and Vauxhall Bridge. The new bridge starts as nearly as possible from where the Cadogan steamboat pier now stands—itself a miniature suspension bridge. From Cadogan pier it crosses the river in a straight line into the Albert Road, leading from Battersea Park, where many villas have lately been erected, and are now in course of erection. Its total length is 830 feet; its width, however, is only 35 feet, which is divided into a 20 feet roadway, and two footways of $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The whole structure is built on the plan of Mr. R. Ordish's rigid suspension bridge—a principle which has answered with great success in the Moldan Bridge which he has recently erected at Prague, and for which the Emperor of Austria gave him the gold medal of the Order of Merit. The whole principle may be shortly said to be that of an inverted girder—the rigid ties which support the girder from below being turned into rigid ties which support the bridge floor from above. By this means all downward movement, and all lateral swing, is got rid of. The latter has proved destructive to some of the best suspension bridges ever built in the United States. The cost of the bridge was about £70,000.

A new bridge below the Tower, eastward, has long been talked of; proposals for widening London Bridge have also been made; and a suspension bridge across the river from Limehouse to Rotherhithe has been among the projects of enterprising speculators; but these, like other great engineering works, are among the things to come.

DOCKS.

Commercial Docks—East India Docks—London Docks—St. Katherine's Docks—Surrey Docks—West India Docks—Victoria Docks.

THESE vast works, for the accommodation of shipping, are all situate on the east side of London, and have been entirely formed during the present century by joint-stock companies. Previous to their formation, merchandise was kept in barges on the river, and was subject to much depredation. The docks are seven in number, and occupy between 700 and 800 acres.

THE COMMERCIAL DOCKS, at Rotherhithe, on the south of the Thames, were opened in 1807. They contain about 50 acres, with five basins, and are chiefly occupied by vessels from the Baltic, and for east country trade. The grain stores will hold 100,000 quarters. These and the Surrey Docks belong to one company.

THE EAST INDIA DOCKS are at Blackwall, near the termination of the Blackwall Railway. They were opened in 1806, having been formed for the use of the East India Company. The basins comprise about 32 acres, and have been made very deep to hold vessels of heavy burden. These and the West India Docks now belong to one company.

THE LONDON DOCKS, opened in 1805, comprise 90 acres, of which about 35 are water, in four docks. There are three openings from the Thames. The mere walls enclosing these docks cost £65,000; the total capital of the company is four millions. One dock, and one huge warehouse, covering five acres, are devoted to tobacco. The tea warehouse is capable of holding 120,000 chests. Altogether there are 24 warehouses, 20 sheds, and 21 vaults, for the reception of goods. The wine entering the port of London is chiefly kept here; there is accommodation for 80,000 pipes, but not more than from 50 to 60,000 pipes are to be found there at one time. The liability to loss by the

fraudulent dealing of persons who have access to the wine vaults is very great. In 1874 the loss on the stock of wine deposited in the east vault was upwards of 5000 gallons. What is known amongst the merchants as the Osborn fraud was the mysterious change of 22 pipes of Italian or Spanish red wine into very excellent port wine, which could only be explained by supposing that the inferior wine had been abstracted by some means never discovered, and that the loss had been made good by pilfering wine from port wine casks. The London and St. Katherine's Docks now belong to one company, to which also has been transferred the management of the Victoria Docks, which were constructed at a much later period by another company.

For an order to see the vaults and warehouses apply to the secretary of the company at the London Dock House, in New Bank Buildings. To see the wine-vaults to advantage, secure the assistance of a wine-merchant, who will procure a "tasting-order."

St. Katherine's Docks are close to the Tower, and are nearer the centre of London than the other docks. They were commenced in 1827, and opened the following year—Telford having furnished the plan. Besides St. Katherine's Hospital, which was reconstructed in the Regent's Park, 1250 houses were pulled down, and 11,300 inhabitants were displaced in carrying out this great undertaking, which cost £1,700,000. The walls enclose about 24 acres, of which between 11 and 12 are covered with water. The earth removed by the excavations was taken up the river to Millbank to fill up reservoirs, which were afterwards built over. The annual gross earnings from this dock are about £250,000, and their expenses about £140,000. It is said that the cats, which are kept to destroy vermin, cost £200 a year! There is accommodation in the warehouses, etc., for 140,000 tons of goods.

The Surrey Docks are near the Commercial Docks, on the south side of the Thames. They are chiefly used for timber.

The West India Docks are the most extensive on the river, and perhaps have no equal in the world. They are situate at the bend of the river, opposite Greenwich, called the Isle of Dogs. The Blackwall Railway has a station where passengers can alight. They were commenced in 1800, William Pitt, the minister, laying the first stone, and were finished in two years. Their area is said to be 295 acres. The wall surrounding them is five feet thick. The basins are connected with the river on

each side of the bend, that is, both above and below Greenwich. The great import dock has a length of 170 yards, and a breadth of 166 ; it is capable of containing 250 vessels, each of 300 tons. The export dock has the same length, but the width is only 135 yards ; this is calculated to hold 195 such vessels. There is besides a canal-shaped dock, almost three quarters of a mile in length, which is used for timber vessels. The warehouses are sufficiently spacious to hold 180,000 tons of goods. Colonial produce to the value of twenty millions sterling has been stored here at one time. These docks, and the East India Docks, belong to the same company, and receive shipping from all quarters. The capital of the company invested on the West India Docks is £1,200,000. The greatest revenue these docks ever realized was in 1813, when £449,000 was the gross return, but since that time the returns have much decreased. The office is at 8 Billiter Square.

Victoria Docks are the most modern, and the most distant from London. They are below Blackwall, and their walls inclose 200 acres. Persons desirous of visiting them may either take the railway to Blackwall, and then a steamboat to the docks, or go down by the North Woolwich line, which has a station at the docks. Graving docks in connection with the Victoria docks were added 1856-8, at a cost of £116,000, furnished by a distinct company.

No stranger in London should neglect to visit the docks. However the other parts of the metropolis may astonish him, the docks will do more to exhibit the great extent of London's commerce than any single commercial establishment. Into the several docks come ships from all parts of the world, bringing merchandise of all kinds—sugar, tea, cocoa, spices, coffee, rice, grain, cotton, wool, timber, wines, oils, drugs, horns, hides, tallow, gold, silver, and a thousand means of wealth and comfort, to be hence distributed throughout the kingdom and the world. From the docks depart the emigrants who go to people the wilderness, and spread our language and civilisation abroad to the uttermost ends of the earth. Looked at from these points of view, the docks are the most representative institutions in the giant city.

Numerous smaller docks, wharves, and warehouses stud the river on either side from London Bridge to Gravesend, at which latter place is the oldest ship-building yard on the Thames.

COURTS OF LAW.

Civil Courts—The Lord Chancellor and the Courts of Chancery—Courts of Queen's Bench, the Common Pleas, and the Exchequer—Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—County Courts—Criminal Courts—Central Criminal Court—Old Bailey—Middlesex Sessions House.

Civil Courts.

The law of England is divided, for the benefit of the lawyers, into two great branches, the Common Law and Equity, each with its own rules, modes of procedure, and judges. The only persons who have the right of speaking in these courts on behalf of clients are barristers, gentlemen who have been called to the bar by one of the four Inns of Court, and from them the judges are selected, on the occurrence of vacancies, by the ministry of the day. These persons appear in court in black gowns and gray wigs. Of barristers there are three grades; viz. 1. *Serjeants-at-law*, gentlemen who, after having been a certain number of years at the bar, have induced the Lord Chancellor to advance them to this dignity. As this step is a costly one, and as the serjeants have no longer exclusive audience in the Court of Common Pleas, their numbers are becoming small. They are always addressed as "Mr. Serjeant ——," and are to be known in court by the black patch on the crown of the wig, and by the judges always styling them "brother," in consequence of the occupants of the bench being invariably made serjeants when they take their seats, if they were not of this dignity previously. On the appointment of a serjeant, it is the custom for him to distribute gold rings, with an appropriate motto, to the Sovereign, the Lord Chancellor, the Judges, and others. 2. *Queen's Counsel*, who wear silk gowns, and have seats *within* the bar. The Chancellor has the privilege of making queen's counsel of barristers after a certain number of

years. The dignity has no salary attached to it, and involves the inability of supporting a client against the crown without permission to do so, which permission, however, is invariably given on application. Queen's counsel have precedence over their seniors at the bar who have not arrived at this rank, and they are entitled by the etiquette of the profession to higher fees 3. *Barristers* below the bar, who wear stuff gowns. The judges are taken indiscriminately from the three ranks, though it is rarely that a stuff gown is elevated to the bench. The Attorney and Solicitor-General, officers appointed by the Crown as its representatives, are considered the chiefs of the bar in the common law and equity courts respectively. They have seats in Parliament, and are the official legal advisers of the Government. The remuneration they receive in the shape of fees is very large, the income of the Attorney-General from his whole business, public and private, averaging £20,000 a-year. On the occurrence of a vacancy on the bench, the offer of the place is always made to them in the first instance, but the Attorney-General will only accept the highest prizes of the profession.

The chief administrator of equity law is the Lord Chancellor, who is assisted by the Master of the Rolls and three Vice-Chancellors, each of whom has a separate court. From their decision an appeal lies to the two Lords Justices, who sit together, and their judgments may be reviewed by the Lord Chancellor, who now-a-days seldom or never hears cases except in the way of appeal. Lastly, the ultimate court of appeal is the House of Lords. The whole house nominally hears and decides the appeal, but in point of fact the Law Lords (*i. e.*, such peers as have been lawyers) decide the case.

The Chancellorship is a place of great dignity. The holder of it, though usually only a baron, ranks next after the royal family and before every other peer of the realm. He is speaker of the upper house of Parliament, where he sits on a particular seat called "the woolsack." He receives his appointment by delivery to him, by the hands of the sovereign, of the Great Seal of England, of which he is the custodian. This seal, placed in an embroidered bag, is deposited, along with the silver-gilt mace, upon the table when he takes his seat in court or in the House of Lords. This seal consists of two dies six inches across, one of which is engraved with the figure of the sovereign on the throne, the other with her figure on horseback. The mode of using the

seal is to close the dies, placing between them the ribbon or slip of parchment intended to receive the seal. The wax is poured in through a channel left for the purpose. On the death of the sovereign the old seal is cut into pieces, which are deposited in the tower, and a new seal is prepared.

The Mastership of the Rolls is an office of ancient date. The holder, besides being an equity judge, is the *custos rotulorum* of the realm, and the new Record Office has accordingly been built on the Rolls Estate in Fetter Lane. During term all the equity judges sit in courts at Westminster ; in vacation they sit in courts at Lincoln's Inn, except the Master of the Rolls, who sits in his own court in Chancery Lane.

There are three superior courts of common law, the Queen's Bench, the Common Pleas, and the Exchequer, all of which date from a very ancient period. The bulk of the business is of the same general nature in all, but the Queen's Bench has exclusive jurisdiction in criminal cases which belong to the *crown side* of the court, whilst civil business is taken on the *plea side ;* and the Exchequer has exclusive jurisdiction in revenue cases. There are six judges in each of these courts, all of whom, though only knights, are styled "My Lord." The chiefs of the Queen's Bench and the Common Pleas are styled "Lord Chief Justice," the junior or puisne judges, "Mr. Justice." The head of the Court of Exchequer is styled "Lord Chief Baron," and the puisne judges, "Mr. Baron." The courts in which these judges and the equity judges sit, are on the right hand side of Westminster Hall; they were built from Soane's designs, and are so inconveniently small that new courts have been long talked of.

Appeals from the decisions of any one of these courts lie to the Court of Exchequer Chamber, which is constituted of the judges of the other two courts ; and from the Court of Exchequer Chamber the appeal is to the House of Lords.

The Court of Probate and the Court of Divorce were constituted in 1857, and are presided over by the same judge. In the former, questions relating to the proof of wills are decided ; in the latter, where, we are sorry to say, the business is large, applications for the dissolution of the marriage tie are heard. Previous to the constitution of this court the only mode of obtaining a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii,* was through the House of Lords, and the proceeding was so expensive that only very rich people could avail themselves of it.

Appeals from the Indian and Colonial Courts, and from the Maritime and Ecclesiastical Courts, lie to the Queen in Council, and are heard before the *Judicial Committee of the Privy Council*, sitting at the Privy Council Office, Whitehall. This committee consists of persons filling or who have filled the office of judge in some other court, and four paid judges.

The *New Law Courts*, in course of erection in the Strand, just through Temple Bar, are intended for the use of all the judges, so that all the Courts may be concentrated. It is calculated that the magnificent pile, to be erected in accordance with the designs of Messrs. Barry and Street, will be completed and ready for occupation in the spring of 1878.

The County Courts, constituted under a modern Act of Parliament, are minor courts distributed over England, under the presidency of judges; and of these there are ten in the metropolis.

Criminal Courts.

The Central Criminal Court in the Old Bailey was established in 1834 for the trial of offences committed in the metropolis and certain parts of the adjoining ccunties. The Sessions take place twelve times a year before two of the common law judges. The lighter charges are disposed of by the recorder and common serjeant, officers of the corporation.

The Sessions House, Clerkenwell Green (now only a paved roadway), is the building where the magistrates for the county of Middlesex hold their quarterly sessions with the aid of the assistant judge. It was built in 1780, and refronted with Portland stone in 1860. One of the rooms contains a carved oak chimney-piece brought from Hicks' Hall, and bearing an inscription recording the gift of it in 1612 by Sir Baptist Hicks, a city mercer, afterwards Viscount Campden, who in that year presented to the justices and their successors for ever, for their meetings, a house which he had erected for that purpose in the neighbouring St. John Street. This building received the name of Hicks' Hall, and was a noted landmark from which distances were measured. There are milestones still remaining inscribed with the number of miles "from the spot where Hicks' Hall formerly stood."

The Sessions House, Westminster, is also used for the trial of offenders in Middlesex.

INNS OF COURT.

Lincoln's Inn—The Inner Temple—Gardens—Church—The Middle Temple—Old Hall—New Library—Gray's Inn—Minor Inns.

THE INNS OF COURT comprise the four honourable societies of Lincoln's Inn, the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, and Gray's Inn. Their common designation is derived from the fact of their having been at one time held in court of the king's palace. Each society is governed by Benchers, the principal of whom is the treasurer, who is annually elected from amongst the benchers. By them alone is the privilege of calling to the bar exercised. Before a student can be called, he must dine a certain number of days in each term in the hall of the society to which he belongs. When he has "kept" twelve terms (*i.e.*, eaten his commons in the hall along with his brother students), and has attended a year's lectures, he is eligible to be called to the bar, if he has arrived at the age of twenty-one. The barristers, members of these inns, are upwards of 3000 in number. Beyond compelling a student to attend the lectures of two of the five readers for a year, and offering prizes to those who most distinguished themselves at the non-compulsory examinations, the Inns of Court do little to further the legal education of students. It would not be amiss, if some other portion of their vast revenues were devoted to this end. The chief part of a student's learning is obtained in the chambers of some practising barrister.

Ben Jonson dedicated his drama of "Every Man out of his Humour," to the "noblest nurseries of humanity and liberty in the kingdom, the Inns of Court." In the dedication he says, he looks upon the members of the Inns "as being born the judges of these studies" (*i.e.*, dramatic literature); and he boasts of his friendship with divers in those societies. In those days, the lawyers formed a considerable portion of the auditors who as-

sembled in theatres, and hence it was worth the while of play writers to conciliate their good will by frequent allusions to matters connected with the law. In Shakspere we find a great number of legal phrases which are introduced with such technical accuracy, as to have led some persons to suppose that he had spent part of his youth in an attorney's office.

Lincoln's Inn is situate on the west side of Chancery Lane, and is called after De Lacy, Earl of Lincoln (d. 1312), who had a house and garden here, and whose device, a lion rampant, has been adopted by the Inn. The great gate-house in Chancery Lane was built in 1518. The *Old Hall* was rebuilt in 1506, on the site of an ancient hall. It is about 71 feet long, 32 feet broad, and about the same height. At one end is a screen put up in 1565, and curiously carved, a hundred years later, with the achievements of Charles II., and some of his lords. The ceiling is a modern disfigurement. This hall is no longer used as a dining room since the completion of the new buildings, of which the society may well be proud. These were erected in 1843-5, from the designs of P. Hardwick, in the late Tudor style, and are well seen from all sides. The *Hall* is 120 feet in length, and 45 feet in width. The windows are filled with stained glass, enriched with arms and mottoes. In canopied niches are life-size figures of several eminent members. The roof of oak is handsome, and the entire effect of the interior very striking. Here is Hogarth's picture of Paul before Felix, curiously characteristic of the painter. On the upper part of the north wall is a large fresco painting, 45 feet wide, by 40 high, representing in 30 figures the early lawgivers, from Moses down to Edward I. It was the gratuitous work of Mr. G. F. Watts, and was completed in 1860. In the drawing room are many portraits. The *Library*, 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 44 feet high, has an open oak roof, with a collection of upwards of 20,000 volumes, and many valuable MSS., chiefly bequeathed to the society by Sir Matthew Hale. The library was founded in 1497, and dates from an earlier period than that of any other library in London. Some of the books retain the iron rings by which they were secured to the shelves. Other books are in their original oak bindings. For a single odd volume of Prynne's Records, the society gave £335 at the Stowe sale. The new hall and library were inaugurated in 1845 by the Queen and Prince Consort, who were entertained at a banquet given by the benchers. The Prince was

made a bencher of the Inn. The society counts amongst its eminent members, Sir Thomas More, Sir Matthew Hale, John Selden, and Lords Mansfield and Hardwicke. The extent of the *Garden* was much diminished by the erection of the new buildings, and "the walks under the elms," spoken of by Ben Jonson, have disappeared. Rare Ben is said to have worked as a bricklayer at some of the old buildings here, holding a trowel in his hand, and having a book in his pocket. The pile on the east of the garden is occupied as chambers, and is known as Stone Buildings. The *Chapel* was built in 1621-3, by Inigo Jones, the first stone having been laid by Dr. Donne, who preached the consecration sermon. There is an open cloister under the chapel, where in former times lawyers met their clients, but it is now inclosed by an iron railing, and is used as a place of interment for the benchers. The chapel bell is said to have been brought from Cadiz by the Earl of Essex, about 1596. The oaken seats date from the time of James I. On the ascent to the chapel will be seen a marble tablet to the memory of Lord Brougham's only child, with an inscription written by the Marquis Wellesley. The preachership is considered a high appointment, and has been held by Donne, Usher, Tillotson, Warburton, Hurd, and other eminent men. The equity judges sit here in vacation in courts provided for them, in place of sitting at Westminster.

New Square and Lincoln's Inn Fields form no part of the Inn, which is an extra-parochial district. The houses around the former entirely, and those around the latter in great part, are used as chambers by lawyers.

The Temple is a district lying between Fleet Street and the Thames, and divided by Middle Temple Lane into the Inner and Middle Temple, belonging to separate societies, each with its hall, library, and garden. The Outer Temple no longer exists. The name is derived from the Knight Templars, who removed hither from Holborn in 1184. The Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, to whom the forfeited property of their rival brotherhood was granted by the Pope, demised it to certain law students who wished to live in the suburbs, out of the noise of the city. In the sixth year of James I., royal letters patent granted the Temples to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and other persons, whence originated the incorporated society of the "Students and Practisers of the Laws of England;" in whom the property is now vested. The two Temples are separated by a wall from the rest of the

city, and have entrance gates, which are locked at night. The district is extra-parochial, being exempt from the operations of the poor law, and maintaining its own poor.

In a by-gone age the gentlemen of these societies were famous for the masques, revels, and banquets which they gave in their halls. To these entertainments there are many allusions in the old poets. Kings have attended them; the benchers joined in them, and directed the students to dance, as the exercise made them more fit for their books at other times. Nay, on one occasion at Lincoln's Inn, the under barristers were put out of commons, because they had not danced on a day when the judges were present! In the hall of the Inner Temple, in 1733, a play and farce were acted, songs were sung, and dancing took place. Of these doings the only relics are on what are called Grand Days, when the judges dine in hall with the benchers. The Inner Temple has for its device a winged horse, the Middle Temple a lamb. These devices (the latter derived from the old Templars) called forth some satirical verses:

> Their clients may infer from thence
> How just is their profession;
> The lamb sets forth their innocence,
> The horse their expedition!

The Inner Temple. Passing through the archway, built in the time of James I., into Inner Temple Lane, a new pile of chambers will be seen on the right. These have been erected on the site of a set, in one of which Dr. Johnson lived for five years, and the new pile is now called after him, Dr. Johnson's Buildings. We then arrive at the western doorway of the Temple Church; and beyond are cloisters built by Wren, after the fire of 1678, for the students to walk in and discuss law points. On a broad terrace facing the garden is the library (where an autograph manuscript of Lord Bacon is preserved), and adjacent to it is the hall, both of which are of modern date. In the latter are portraits of those pillars of the law, Coke and Littleton, who were members of this Inn, as well as Selden, the poets Beaumont and Cowper, with many chancellors and judges. The *Garden* is a quadrangular piece of ground, about five acres in extent, prettily laid out, and looking very ornamental from the river. It is hemmed in between piles of chambers, but has been much enlarged by the Thames Embankment. The public are admitted on summer evenings between six and nine, and strangers may like to avail themselves

of this permission to walk in a spot whence originated (according to Shakspere, 1st part of Henry VI., act ii., sc. 4) the Wars of the Roses. At 5 King's Bench Walk, Lord Mansfield ("How sweet an Ovid Murray was our boast"—*Pope*) had chambers when practising at the bar.

The Temple Church. This highly interesting edifice belongs to the two Temples. The members of the Inner Temple occupy the southern half, and those of the Middle Temple the northern half, as indicated by their devices. The porter at the top of Inner Temple Lane has the keys, and strangers may easily procure admission should the church not be open. The plan of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem has been copied to the extent of combining a rotunda with an edifice of rectangular form. The entrance doorway is fine. The round part remains as it was built in 1185 (saving that externally it has been refaced with stone), but the remaining portion replaced one previously built, and was dedicated to St. Mary in 1240. The *Round Church*, 58 feet in diameter, is said to afford one of the earliest examples in this island of pointed arches, which are still intermingled with round arches. The clerestory is pierced by six Romanesque windows over interlaced Norman arches. The vaulting is supported by six clustered pillars of Purbeck marble, having boldly sculptured capitals. On the floor are two groups of monumental effigies, cross-legged knight-templars, whose names are uncertain. A figure between two columns on the south-east is said to represent William Mareschall, Earl of Pembroke, the Protector *temp.* Henry III. In former times the lawyers waited for clients in this part of the church, as a merchant now-a-days meets his customers on 'Change, and there is a passage in Hudibras referring to them walking "the round about the cross-legged knights." Notice the prismatic or ridge-like coffin-stone of the twelfth century. Such cope stones, *en dos d'asne*, are not very common. The *Rectangular Church*, or choir, is in the Early English style. It is 82 feet by 58 feet, with a height of 60 feet. The roof is painted with arabesques; triple lancet-headed windows admit light. The great east window is ornamented with modern stained glass; the altar, choir-stalls, and benches, are all new. The hymn of St. Ambrose is inscribed on the wall, beneath the windows. Left of the altar is Selden's white marble monument; his remains are below. On the south side of the church is the effigy of a bishop in pontificals; and in the south-west

angle is a bust of the "judicious" Hooker, who was master of the Temple. In a recess under the organ-gallery is a tablet, recording that Oliver Goldsmith lies interred in the burial-ground outside. The organ was built by one Schmydt, after a competition with another builder, which Judge Jeffries was called on to decide. In the north-west angle of the choir is a well-staircase, leading past what has been called a penitential cell to the Triforium, where monuments, formerly scattered about the church, have been collected. The most noticeable of these are the memorials of Plowden the jurist; Anne Littleton, with a quaint epitaph; Howell, the old letter-writer; and an ancestor of Gibbon the historian. Here is a bust of Lord Chancellor Thurlow. The walls are inscribed with texts from the Latin Scriptures. In 1839-42, £70,000 were laid out in restorations. The preacher at this church is termed the Master of the Temple, formerly an office of more consideration than at present. His house is north-east of the choir, and has a small garden attached to it.

The Middle Temple is entered from Fleet Street through a gateway built by Wren. The *Hall* was built 1562-72, but since that time it has been refaced and has had external additions. It is 100 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 47 feet high. The roof is of open timber, and is without the principal arched rib. By increasing the pendants and smaller curves a handsome effect has been obtained. At the lower end is a carved Renaissance screen and Muric gallery. The side-windows are emblazoned with arms of eminent members, on the dais are marble busts of the brothers Lord Eldon and Stowell (members of the Inn), and on the wall hang some royal portraits, including a large equestrian portrait of Charles I. by Vandyke. The benchers dine at the table on the dais, the barristers and students at the tables on the floor. *This hall is the only edifice now standing in which a play of Shakspere was acted in the poet's lifetime.* The play was Twelfth Night. This Inn boasts of having had amongst its members Sir Walter Raleigh, John Ford the dramatist, Wycherley, Congreve, Blackstone, Dunning, Burke, Sheridan, and Lords Chancellor Clarendon, Somers, and Eldon.

A fountain of elegant design has lately been erected at the top of the steps leading to the Middle Temple Garden, in place of an old single jet fountain.

The Library, a recently erected Gothic structure in the per-

pendicular style, is best seen from the river, and is a conspicuous object amongst dingy hall and chambers, standing at one side of the small garden. It has a high steep roof, a tower, and a number of grotesque gargoyles. The library room measures 85 feet by 42 feet, and has a height of 63½ feet. It is illuminated with 14 windows filled with stained glass blazoned with heraldic devices. The roof is of open timber work, the principal ribs of which rest on massive stone corbels. The books here are nearly 30,000 in number. This library, the building of which cost about £14,000, was opened by the Prince of Wales in November 1861, on which occasion his Royal Highness was made a bencher, and a grand banquet took place in the noble old hall.

Goldsmith had chambers on the second floor of No. 2 Brick Court (a pile pulled down within the last few years), over chambers occupied by Blackstone, then writing his famous commentaries. "I have been many a time in Goldsmith's chambers (says Thackeray), and passed up the staircase which Johnson and Burke and Reynolds trod to see their friend, their poet, their kind Goldsmith—the stair on which the poor women sat weeping bitterly when they heard that the greatest and most generous of all men was dead within the black oak door."

"I was born," says Charles Lamb in his delightful essay on The Old Benchers of the Inner Temple, "I was born, and passed the first seven years of my life in the Temple. Its church, its halls, its gardens, its fountain, its river, I had almost said—for in those young years, what was this king of rivers to me but a stream that watered our pleasant places?—these are my oldest recollections. I repeat, to this day, no verses to myself more frequently, or with kindlier emotion, than those of Spenser where he speaks of this spot:—

> 'There when they came whereas those bricky towers,
> The which on Themmes brode aged back do ride,
> Where now the studious lawyers have their bowers,
> There whylome wont the Templer knights to bide
> Till they decayed through pride.'

Indeed it is the most elegant spot in the metropolis. What a transition for a countryman visiting London for the first time—the passing from the crowded Strand or Fleet Street, by unexpected avenues, into its magnificent ample squares, its classic green recesses! What a cheerful, liberal look hath that portion of it, which from three sides overlooks the greater garden; that

goodly pile 'of building strong, albeit of paper hight, confronting with massy contrast the lighter, older, more fantastically shrouded one named of Harcourt! What a collegiate aspect has that fine Elizabethan hall! What an antique air had the sundials with their moral inscriptions seeming coevals with that time which they measured!"

Gray's Inn stands on the north side of Holborn and abuts on Gray's Inn Lane. It derives its name from the family of Gray of Wilton, to whom the property formerly belonged. It came into the possession of "certain students of the law" in the 16th century. The chief entrance is from Holborn, by a gateway of brickwork erected in 1592. There are two squares with chambers around them, divided from each other by the hall, chapel, and library, the last erected in 1861. The hall was finished in 1560. The open roof is of oak, and the windows are emblazoned with arms. The garden was first laid out when Francis Bacon was treasurer, and in Charles II.'s time they were a fashionable place of promenade. Here is a catalpa tree, cuttings of which are much sought after, for it is traditionally asserted that it was raised from a tree planted by Lord Bacon. Chief Justice Holt, Lord Burghley, and Sir Samuel Romilly, were members of this Inn; and Bradshaw, who presided at the time of Charles I., was a bencher. But the most eminent name connected with the Inn is that of Lord Bacon, who was a bencher and reader. His celebrated essays are dated from "my chamber at Graie's Inn." After his disgrace he returned to his old chambers, and was residing here at the time of his death, which, however, took place at Highgate. His chambers are thought to be no longer in existence.

In addition to the four principal Inns there are several minor Inns nominally attached to the others. They are scattered about in the neighbourhood of the parent Inns, and some of them are quaint places with halls. It will be recollected that Justice Shallow was once of *Clement's Inn* (a dependency of the Inner Temple), where Falstaff remembered him "like a man made after supper of a cheese-paring." In *Staple Inn*, Holborn, a dependency of Gray's Inn, Dr. Johnson wrote his *Idler* in 1759. *Serjeant's Inn*, Chancery Lane, is the Inn of the serjeants, of whom mention has already been made.

PRISONS.

Bridewell — Holloway Prison — Coldbath Fields Prison — Middlesex House of Detention — Millbank Prison — Newgate — Pentonville Prison—Debtors' Prisons.

The Fleet Prison, in Farringdon Street, and the Compter, Giltspur Street, have been pulled down. There remain for notice the following places of incarceration.

CRIMINAL PRISONS.

Bridewell Hospital, in Bridge Street, Blackfriars, is marked by a bust of Edward VI. over the entrance. It stands on the site of an ancient royal palace, which site was granted by Edward VI. to the city as a workhouse and house of correction. To this use it was applied for many years, but it is now unoccupied. There is a hall 85 feet long by 30 feet wide, and over the chimney-piece is a picture attributed to Holbein, but spoiled by being painted over, if really his, representing King Edward handing the endowment charter to the mayor. The room contains a full-length of Charles II. by Lely ; of George III. and his Queen by Reynolds, as well as portraits of several presidents of the institution. Hogarth laid in Bridewell the scene of the fourth plate of the Harlot's Progress. The name Bridewell, which has been transferred to other prisons, is derived from the parish in which it is situate.

The City Prison, Holloway, was opened in 1852, having been built by the city at a cost of £100,000. The walls include a space of ten acres. Mr. Bunning designed the prison, which, by its castellated style, resembles a fortress. It contains 436 cells, which are disposed in six radiating wings.

Coldbath Fields' Prison, between Gray's Inn Road and Bagnigge Wells Road, covers nine acres of ground, and will hold 1500 prisoners. It is the prison for Middlesex.

The Fleet Prison, infamous for nearly 800 years, was abolished by Act of Parliament, and the Corporation bought it from the Government for £25,000. It stood on the east side of Farringdon Street, and was pulled down in 1846, and the materials sold. It derived its name from the river Fleet, which ran hard by, and is at this day hidden under the pavement of Farringdon Street. On the site of the Fleet Prison now stands a fine building—the Memorial Hall of the Congregationalists, and several large houses of business; while, just behind, runs the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, which crosses Ludgate Hill by a bronze bridge, which might be made to look handsome if it were gilt and decorated, but is now a great eyesore, closing up the view of St. Paul's from Fleet Street.

Surrey County Gaol, Union Road, Newington, is the prison for the County of Surrey.

Middlesex House of Detention, Clerkenwell, erected in 1846, with 286 cells, to receive prisoners detained for trial.

House of Correction for Middlesex, Tothillfields, Westminster, for female criminals.

Surrey House of Correction, Wandsworth Common, for convicted criminal prisoners, except those sentenced to death or penal servitude.

Millbank Prison, a very large structure near Vauxhall Bridge, Westminster, built on the plan devised by Jeremy Bentham, who had described something like it in his work on prison discipline, entitled the "Panopticon, or the Inspection House." But Bentham's plan, if properly carried out, would have cost about £30,000 for 1000 prisoners, whereas this building cost about £500,000—about £500 for each cell. Six lines of building radiate from a centre, where the governor's house is placed. The average number of persons confined in this, the largest prison in London, is about 700, but there is accommodation for 1200. The outer walls enclose sixteen acres, seven of which are covered with buildings. The corridors are said to be more than three miles in length, and the staircases almost as long. Convicts sentenced to transportation are lodged here until they are removed out of the country. For permission to inspect the prison, apply to the Home Secretary of State; or to the Directors of Convict Prisons, 44 Parliament Street, Westminster.

Newgate, in the Old Bailey, has become a celebrated name in the annals of crime. Its name originated from the first prison

on the site having been adjacent to the then latest built of the city gates. Here are confined persons who have been guilty of offences on the high seas ; those upon whom sentence of death has been passed ; and persons who are awaiting trial at the Central Criminal Court in the Old Bailey. In the old prison many persons who have made figures in history or literature have been confined. George Wither, the poetical Earl of Dorset, William Penn, Titus Oates, Defoe, Dr. Dodd, and Jack Sheppard, were imprisoned in Newgate. The present building, which has received commendation for its appropriate style of architecture, was commenced in 1770 from the designs of George Dance. In 1780, when still unfinished, it was set on fire by Lord George Gordon's rioters, and 300 prisoners set free from the inhabited portion. In 1782 it was repaired and completed. Soon afterwards the sentence of hanging was carried out in front of it, instead of at Tyburn. John Howard was opposed to the plan of the prison, and it is now seen to be utterly unfit for the purposes of a jail, except that of securing the persons of its inmates. Fevers have often raged within its walls, from the want of ventilation and the small space. Lord George Gordon died here in 1793 of fever, after several years' imprisonment. About 2500 persons are committed to this place in the course of a year. To inspect the prison, apply to the Home Secretary of State, the Lord Mayor, or the sheriffs. Next to the prison stands the Sessions' House, mentioned in another part of this volume.

Pentonville Prison, frequently called the Model Prison, stands in the Caledonian Road, Islington, not far from the New Cattle Market. It contains 1000 cells, and was erected, 1840-42, at a cost of £85,000. Nearly seven acres are enclosed by the wall. The system of management is a modification of the silent and solitary systems. In plan, five wings radiate from a central hall, and a lofty clock tower rises from the main building. The cells are each 13 feet long, 17 feet wide, and 9 feet high. The prisoners are made to work at various handicrafts—tailoring, shoemaking, weaving, etc. ; and the cultivation of their minds is attended to. A library of 2000 volumes is placed at their use. Everything is kept in admirable order, and the place well deserves inspection. For permission apply to a visiting magistrate.

Imprisonment for debt being abolished, debtors guilty of contempt of court are imprisoned in the city and county jails.

HOSPITALS

And Charitable Institutions.

Chelsea Hospital—Foundling Hospital—General Hospitals for Diseases—St. Bartholomew's—St. Thomas'—University College—Westminster—Charing Cross—Great Northern—St. George's—Guy's—King's College—St. Mary's—Middlesex—Royal Free Hospital—Hospitals for Special Diseases—Bethlehem Hospital—Cancer Hospital—Consumption Hospitals—Fever Hospital—St. Luke's—Ophthalmic—Orthopædic—Small Pox—Spinal Hospitals.

Chelsea Hospital.—Open daily from 10 to 4; it is usual to pay a small gratuity to the pensioner who conducts visitors round.

This hospital, for the reception of old and disabled soldiers, occupies the site of a college commenced in James I.'s reign, for the purpose of maintaining a body of clergy who were "to answer all the adversaries of religion," and hence Laud nicknamed it Controversy College. That scheme fell through, and in the reign of Charles II. the present establishment was founded. Nell Gwynne it is said used her influence to effect this laudable work. Sir Christopher Wren was the architect. Charles himself laid the first stone, and the buildings were finished in 1690, the cost having been £150,000. They are of red brick with stone dressings, shewing towards the Thames a recessed centre and two wings. The centre forms a square, open towards the river, and a bronze statue of Charles II., executed by Grinling Gibbons for Tobias Rustat, occupies the middle. The north front is long, and has before it an avenue of limes and horse-chestnuts. The Roman-Doric portico in this front is four columned. Between the two fronts are two spacious quadrangles. The wards of the pensioners are on the wings of the river front; and the governor's residence is at the end of the eastern wing. The state apartment contains portraits of Charles I., Henrietta Maria, and the two sons who

succeeded him, of Charles II., William III., and George III., and his queen. In the chapel is an altar-piece of the Ascension, painted by Seb. Ricci ; the communion plate was given by James II. Here are thirteen French eagles, and many colours taken by our armies. In the great dining hall is an equestrian portrait of Charles II. by Verrio and H. Cooke, and an allegorical picture of the Duke of Wellington's victories by James Ward. Here are more colours captured by our armies in various campaigns, and some staves of the colours won at Blenheim. The Duke of Wellington's body lay in state in the hall. The establishment is managed by a board of commissioners and a governor, under whom are subordinate officers. The resident pensioners are from 400 to 500 in number, and the cost of their maintenance is about £36 a year for each man. Several of them will be seen about Chelsea wearing their hospital costume, a long red coat lined with blue, and a three-cornered hat. There are besides about 70,000 out-pensioners who receive money at various rates, chiefly from sixpence to a shilling a day, though some have as much as three shillings and sixpence a day.

The Royal Military Asylum, where the children of soldiers are supported and educated, is to the north of the hospital. Friday is parade day for the boys.

Near Chelsea Hospital, and on the north-eastern side of the road leading to Battersea Park Bridge, new and handsome barracks for 1000 men of the Guards have recently been erected. These barracks are on an improved plan, and have been specially designed by Mr. George Morgan, with a view to the comfort and well-being of the soldiers. They have a frontage of upwards of 1000 feet. There is a detached building for the officers, and one for the serjeants ; a separate house for the married privates, well ventilated quarters for privates, schools, baths, washhouses, reading room and library, lecture room, gymnasium, etc.

The Foundling Hospital, Guildford Street, bears an incorrect name, for it is a place for the maintenance of illegitimate children, whose mothers are known. When originally established in 1739 by Thomas Coram, it was intended for the reception of exposed and deserted children. So numerous were the children sent hither, and so indiscriminate the admission, that far more infants were received than could be properly attended to. Out of 14,934 received in three years and ten months, 10,389 died. Such wholesale slaughter called for the interference of the legis-

lature, and in 1760 the establishment was placed nearly on its present footing. The site of the hospital was purchased for £5500 in 1741 from Lord Salisbury, who compelled them to buy the whole estate, refusing to sell a part only. It is fortunate they did so, as the rents now produce every year more than the original purchase-money. The building, erected from Jacobson's designs, was opened in 1754. Hogarth was an intimate friend of Coram, painted his portrait, and helped him in carrying out his design. He has recorded that he painted this portrait with more pleasure than any other man's. The painter became a governor and guardian, and presented not only the portrait of Coram, but others of his works, viz., the march to Finchley (one of his best works), and Moses brought to Pharaoh's daughter. There are other paintings worth notice, viz., Handel by Kneller, Dr. Mead by Allan Ramsay, Lord Dartmouth by Sir Joshua Reynolds, George II. by Shackleton, views of the Foundling and Guy's Hospitals by Richard Wilson, and the Charter-house by Gainsborough. Here will be seen Roubiliac's bust of Handel, who was a great benefactor to the hospital. He frequently performed his "Messiah" on the organ in the chapel. The musical performance of divine service has always been a source of revenue, as a collection is made at the door, and the good singing attracts a large number of persons. The altar-piece, Christ presenting a little child, is by West. After service visitors may inspect the building; this may also be done on Mondays from ten to four. From three to four a band, formed of boys belonging to the establishment, executes pieces of music. It is an interesting sight to witness the children, of whom there are 500 of both sexes, in the act of dining. Coram lies in the chapel vaults, as well as Chief-Justice Tenterden, whose bust will be seen near the eastern entrance of the chapel. Preachers of celebrity are selected to deliver sermons here. Sterne preached in this chapel in 1761; Sydney Smith, another humourist, was also a preacher. The children are well cared for, and their general health is very good. At a proper age the boys are put out to trades, and the girls to service. The donation of £50 qualifies for a governor.

HOSPITALS FOR THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES.

No application of money is more to be commended than that which attempts to relieve the poor when suffering from disease

or accidental injury. London may boast not only of having numerous institutions for this object, but of their magnificent scale. The twelve principal hospitals of the metropolis possess a permanent annual income of £130,000, exclusive of voluntary contributions. They have upwards of 3700 beds, and the out-patients attended to in the course of a year are not far short of 500,000. We have only space to mention the chief institutions of this nature, which the benevolence of the rich has founded for the relief of the needy ; but it may here be stated that, in addition to the hospitals about to be noticed, there are upwards of thirty dispensaries where medical assistance is afforded to applicants. The art of nursing has been much improved of late years. In the larger hospitals a " sister" takes charge of each ward, and sees that the nurses do their duty, besides exercising a vigilant superintendence over the patients themselves, the result of which is communicated to the medical officer.

General Hospitals.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield, occupies the site of part of the ancient priory of St. Bartholomew, whereon Rahere founded an hospital. At the Dissolution, Henry VIII. refounded it, and gave the charge of it to Thomas Vicary, his serjeant-surgeon, who wrote the first anatomical work published in English. Harvey was physician to the hospital for many years, and lectured in it on his discovery as to the circulation of the blood. The buildings having become much decayed were taken down, and the great quadrangle was built in 1730, the architect being Gibbs, who built St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. The entrance had been erected nearly thirty years previously. The new surgery was built in 1842, and the year after, a collegiate establishment for the abode of students within the walls was founded, and is placed under the superintendence of a warden. This hospital is under the management of a Treasurer and four Almoners, who meet once a week, and are assisted by a House Committee. Presentees of 100 guineas become governors. Dr. Radcliffe, Queen Anne's physician, gave a considerable sum towards the building ; he also bequeathed to the hospital £500 a year to aid in improving the diet of patients, and in addition £100 a year to be laid out in linen. The income of the hospital is about £40,000 a-year. Cases of all kinds are treated at this

hospital, and patients are admitted free after examination by the surgeons or physicians. In urgent cases patients are admitted at once, either in the day or at night, the resident medical officers being on the spot to attend to such cases. There are 650 beds, and a large number of out-patients. The in-patients treated in the course of a year are between 6000 and 7000 ; whilst the out-patients during the same space amount to more than 120,000. Destitute patients are relieved from the "Samaritan fund." The annual expenditure in an establishment of this magnitude is of course very large ; about £2600 being laid out on drugs alone. With regard to the education of students, clinical lectures are delivered, and other lectures in the theatres on the various branches of medical science and art. Several scholarships have been founded with the view of encouraging and assisting students. Prizes are bestowed on those who best acquit themselves at the annual examinations. The library is large, and there are museums containing anatomical preparations and specimens of *materia medica*. In the great staircase are some pictures painted by Hogarth in the grand historical style. The work was gratuitous, and he was made a life-governor in return. In the court-room is an old portrait of Henry VIII. ; Dr. Radcliffe, by Kneller ; Percival Pott, by Reynolds ; and Abernethy, by Lawrence.—Attached to this hospital is a Convalescent Home at Highgate, presented free by Sir Sydney Waterlow in 1872, the year of his mayoralty.

St. Thomas's Hospital is situated on the Southern Thames Embankment at Lambeth, just above Westminster Bridge and directly opposite the Houses of Parliament. It was opened by the Queen in June 1871. It consists of a splendid range of buildings having a frontage of 1700 feet, nearly equal to the Great Exhibition of 1851, with a depth of 250 feet. It is constructed on the block system of eight detached buildings, having intervals of 125 feet or more from each other, where only a limited number of patients can be treated at once in the same block. The architect was Mr. Henry Currey of London. This institution (which formerly stood in Wellington Street, Southwark,) was founded by Edward VI. in 1553 ; rebuilt 1701-6. The income is about £25,000 a-year, and between 50,000 and 60,000 patients are treated annually. As shewing the value of land in this part, it may be mentioned that the hospital sold the

site of two houses to the city at the rate of £70,000 an acre. The old hospital in Southwark was sold to the South-Eastern Railway Company (which required part of the site, but was obliged to take the whole) for the sum of £296,000.

University College Hospital, Upper Gower Street, founded 1833, in connection with University College. The building is capable of containing 200 beds, but want of funds has hitherto limited the committee to a much less number. Relief is afforded to about 21,000 patients in the course of a year.

Westminster Hospital, near the Abbey ; a handsome embattled building, in a style more suitable for a jail than a hospital. Messrs. Inwood were the architects. It has a frontage of 200 feet, and the windows amount to 260 in number. This hospital boasts of being the oldest subscription establishment of the kind in the Metropolis.

Charing Cross Hospital, Agar Street, West Strand. This charitable institution was founded in 1818 ; the present buildings were erected in 1831. There is accommodation for about 100 in-patients ; and upwards of 4000 cases of accidents and dangerous emergency are annually relieved.

Great Northern Hospital, King's Cross. Established 1856, and supported by voluntary contributions. About 200 beds.

St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, was founded in 1733 ; rebuilt by Wilkins in 1831. It is supported by voluntary contributions. John Hunter was surgeon here ; he died, in the hospital, of disease of the heart in 1793. There are about 350 beds.

Guy's Hospital, Southwark, near the London Bridge Railway Stations, was founded by Thomas Guy, a bookseller, who by speculating in South Sea stock had accumulated a large fortune. The hospital was built from the designs of Dance in 1722–24, at a cost of £18,800, and he left for its endowment £219,500. Another benefactor, Mr. Hunt of Petersham, left £119,000 to the hospital, the income of which is now upwards of £25,000 a year. The management of the hospital is vested in governors, who are about sixty in number. There is a statue of Guy in brass in the front court ; another statue of him in marble by Bacon in the chapel, and a portrait of him by Dahl in the court-room. Sir Astley Cooper was interred in the chapel. Attached to the hospital are lecturing and operating theatres, laboratories, etc. The patients number annually about 100,000.

King's College Hospital, Portugal Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, has lately had an addition on an immense scale made to it. The wards are very spacious and airy, with excellent ventilation. This hospital was established in 1839 in connection with King's College.

London Hospital, Whitechapel Road; instituted 1740, a most useful institution in a populous neighbourhood. It makes up nearly 800 beds; a new wing having been added in 1866, which was opened by the Prince of Wales; and another wing, completing the building so far, erected in 1874, to which the Grocer's Company contributed royally. This hospital, which is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, has one of the best medical schools in London.

St. Mary's Hospital, Cambridge Place, Paddington—opened 1850; supported by voluntary contributions.

Middlesex Hospital, Charles Street, Berners Street; established 1745. The nucleus of the present building was erected in Marylebone Fields in 1755, and great additions and improvements were made in 1848.

Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, a very useful institution, where every patient who applies is admitted so long as there is room, without the necessity of producing a recommendation. It is supported by voluntary contributions, which amount to from £7000 to £8000 a year, and is the means of relieving 30,000 patients in the course of that time.

The Dreadnought Hospital, a ship moored on the Thames near Greenwich, where sick and diseased seamen of all nations were received. Patients are now treated in the Greenwich Hospital Infirmary, and the ship has been broken up. The original Dreadnought, fitted up as a hospital-ship in 1831, was engaged at Trafalgar, where she made capture of the Spanish three-decker the San Jaun.

HOSPITALS FOR SPECIAL DISEASES.

Bethlehem (Bedlam) Hospital, St George's Fields, Lambeth, is a great establishment for the reception of lunatics. There was an hospital bearing this name, and applied to the same purpose, in Moorfields, as far back as 1246. A new structure was erected in the neighbourhood in 1675, and this in turn falling into a bad condition, the site was exchanged for a much

larger piece of ground in St. George's Fields. The present edifice was erected in 1812, at a cost of £122,500. Various additions have since been made, including a lofty dome. The building is three storeys high, and 897 feet long. It covers, with the offices and garden, eight acres of ground, and there is accommodation for nearly 400 patients. This institution is under the management of the governors and officers. The house is warmed by means of hot air and water. The system of treatment is admirable, the patients being allowed every possible indulgence. They are kept scrupulously clean, and are decently attired. Those who can work at any sedentary employment, are encouraged to do so. Both sexes have musical instruments, books, and writing materials. Billiard and bagatelle tables are supplied to the men, who play at cricket and other games in the grounds. Balls are occasionally given, as well as musical performances. Refractory patients are confined in cells lined with cork and indiarubber. Restraint is dispensed with as much as possible, which is quite the reverse of the old method of treatment by chains and straight-waistcoats. One division of the building is appropriated to criminal lunatics, who are supported by Government. They cost the country about £4000 a year, the rest of the establishment is maintained at an annual cost of about £20,000 a-year. A governor's order will admit visitors to see the hospital on Tuesdays and the three following days of the week. At *Hanwell*, 7½ miles from town on the Great Western Railway, is an asylum for the reception of 1000 pauper lunatics. At *Colney Hatch*, 6½ miles from London on the Great Northern Railway, is another asylum for pauper lunatics, where upwards of 1200 patients can be accommodated. About 118 acres are included by the walls. Here are 14 wards for men, 18 for women, a hall for exercise 112 feet long and 58 feet wide, a chapel to hold 600 persons, workshops, school-rooms, etc., the whole costing £200,000.

St. Luke's, Old Street, City Road, another large establishment for lunatics. It was begun in 1782, Dance the younger being the architect, and the cost was £40,000, obtained by subscription. There is accommodation for 260 patients, but there is usually not more than 200 in the hospital at one time. The improved system of treatment adopted at Bethlehem Hospital is carried out here, and with the best results, kindness being substituted for harshness, and amusement for restraint.

Cancer Hospital, Brompton, a well designed building of recent erection, supported by voluntary contributions.

Consumption Hospital, Fulham Road, Brompton, opened in 1846, and since enlarged. One-eighth of the entire mortality of the country ensues from chest-diseases. All classes of the community are attacked by these insidious diseases, and no specific has yet been discovered which does much more than mitigate the symptoms. The importance of hospitals where the several modes of treatment may be put to the test, and the several remedies administered under the most favourable circumstances to ascertain their real value, must be apparent, to say nothing of the benefit afforded to the afflicted poor. Machinery, actuated by a steam-engine, is employed to ventilate the building, which is warmed by hot water. The male and female patients are lodged on opposite sides of the hospital. Long corridors afford places for exercise during inclement weather. On the staircase is placed a bust of Madame Lind-Goldschmidt, who contributed £1606 to the Hospital funds.

The City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, founded in 1851, is another institution of the same nature.

The Fever Hospital, Liverpool Road, Islington, instituted on another site in 1803, opened here in 1849, cost in its erection £19,500. Open at all times for the reception of poor patients.

Ophthalmic Hospitals are established in Calthorpe Street, Gray's Inn Road; in St. George's Circus, Southwark; and in Chandos Street, Charing Cross, for the treatment of eye diseases and accidents. About 25,000 cases are treated annually in these hospitals.

Orthopædic Hospital, Oxford Street, established in 1838 for the treatment of clubfoot and spinal curvature. About 1500 cases are treated in the year. There is another hospital for the treatment of the same complaints in Hatton Garden.

Smallpox and Vaccination Hospital, Highgate-Hill, a handsome building, erected in 1850 for the accommodation of 70 patients at a cost of £20,000.

Hospitals for Diseases of the Skin, 52 Stamford Street, Blackfriars; 56 Great Marlborough Street; 227 Gray's Inn Road; 17 Duke Street, Manchester Square; and in Leicester Square. Admission of out-patients daily.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Charter-House—Christ's Hospital—Gresham College—King's College and School—Merchant Tailor's School—New College—St. Paul's School—Westminster School—University College—University of London.

THE CHARTER-HOUSE, Aldersgate Street, City, was founded in 1611 by Thomas Sutton, a wealthy London merchant, for the reception and support of 80 poor gentlemen, and for the free education of 40 poor boys. It has an income of about £29,000 a year. It is under the management of the Queen, and the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and thirteen other governors. The master has a salary of £800 a year, besides a house within the walls, which inclose an area of upwards of thirteen acres. The name is a corruption of Chartreux, there having been a monastery of Carthusians founded on this site in 1371. Howghton, the last prior, and several of the monks, venturing to deny Henry VIII.'s supremacy, were executed at Tyburn in 1535. Their heads were planted on London Bridge, and the prior's mangled body was suspended over the monastery gate. After the suppression of religious houses it passed through several hands. Queen Elizabeth stayed here on two occasions, and James I., on his accession, kept his court and made 200 knights at the Charter-House, when it was in the possession of Lord Howard de Walden, from whom, when Earl of Suffolk, Sutton purchased it for £13,000. Sutton died in the year he bought it, and was buried in the chapel, where his handsome tomb is still to be seen. It was opened in 1842, and the body was found wrapped in lead. Not much of the old monastery remains. The Ante-Chapel and the Evidence Room above bear the date of 1512. The Great Chamber, or Old Governor's Room, was built, or at all events decorated, by the fourth Duke

of Norfolk, father of the Earl of Suffolk before mentioned, and is thought to be the most perfect Elizabethan apartment in the metropolis. It was restored in 1838. Here are an elaborate chimney-piece of wood, and an ornamental ceiling. The walls are hung with tapestry. In the Great Hall notice the screen, music gallery, chimney-piece, and lantern in the roof. In the Governor's Room, in the Master's Lodge, are several portraits which deserve notice: Sutton, the founder, at the age of 79; Charles II.; Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury; William, Earl of Craven, in armour; George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham; James, Duke of Monmouth; Lord Chancellor Shaftesbury; Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham; Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury; Lord Chancellor Somers; and a very fine portrait, by Kneller, of Dr. Thomas Burnet, author of *Telluris Theoria Sacra*, and a master of the house. The pensioners live together in collegiate style, being furnished with good rooms, food, and £14 a year to buy clothing. They are nominated by the governors in rotation.

Charter House School was removed to new premises at Godalming, Surrey, in 1872. The scholars on the foundation, 60 in number, are supported as well as educated without charge. They are nominated, like the pensioners, by the governors. Other boys are educated with them, to the number of about 200. Among the eminent persons educated in the old Charter House may be mentioned: Crashaw the poet, Dr. Isaac Barrow, Sir William Blackstone, Addison, Sir Richard Steele, John Wesley, Lord Chief-Justice Ellenborough, Lord Liverpool, Grote, the historian of Greece, and Thackeray, the novelist.

Christ's Hospital, Newgate Street, City, is a noble establishment for the education of poor fatherless children, between 800 and 900 in number, founded on the site of the monastery of the Grey-Friars by Edward VI., in 1553, shortly before his death. A few arches, part of a cloister, are the only remains of the monastery; and all the buildings of Edward and his sisters have been "restored." The great hall, seen through a double railing from Newgate Street, was erected 1825-9 from the designs of John Shaw. In the hall are a few portraits: Edward VI. granting the charter of incorporation to the hospital, sometimes attributed to Holbein; James II. with his courtiers receiving the mathematical pupils at the annual presentation, by Verrio, presented by him to the hospital; the Queen and late Prince Consort, by F. Grant; and some others. In the counting-house there is

also a portrait of Edward VI., attributed to Holbein. This is often called the Blue Coat School, from the dress of the scholars. They wear a blue gown and yellow stockings, which, in a bygone period, was the usual costume of boys and serving men. They also wear a red leather belt round the waist and a clergyman's white band round the neck. The small trencher cap is now seldom worn, the boys preferring to go bare-headed. In 1672, Charles II. founded the mathematical school for 40 boys, called King's Boys. Twelve more have since been added, and all are distinguished by a badge on the shoulder. There are 17 wards or dormitories. Four boys are annually sent to the universities. On the Thursdays, between Quinquagesima Sunday and Good Friday, the public are admitted, by tickets obtained from the governors, to see the scholars sup in their great hall, a curious and interesting sight. On New Year's day the king's boys are presented at Court; on Easter Tuesday all the boys pay a visit to the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House; and on St. Matthew's day, the 21st September, the head boys deliver orations in their hall before the Mayor, corporation, and governors. The hospital has an income of about £40,000 a-year; and its management is vested in the governors. The president has always been an alderman, until the Duke of Cambridge was elected in 1854. The boys are admitted by presentations, of which the Lord Mayor has two annually; the aldermen one each, and the other governors have a presentation once in three years. At the time of his admission, a boy must be between seven and nine years old. The younger children, about half of the whole number, are kept in a branch school at Hertford. Any one may qualify for a governor by paying £500 to the hospital. The school can reckon amongst its former pupils, Camden the historian, Richardson the novelist, S. T. Coleridge, Mitchell the translator of Aristophanes, Charles Lamb the author of the Essays of Elia, and Leigh Hunt.

Gresham College, Basinghall Street, City, was founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, who gave certain property to the Corporation of London, and the Mercers' Company, upon trust that they should jointly name seven professors (viz., on astronomy, physic, law, divinity, rhetoric, and music) to lecture successively one on each day of the week, and to pay them each a yearly salary of £50. The lectures were first delivered in Gresham's mansion in

1597. Afterwards a room in the Royal Exchange was used, but when that was last rebuilt the present edifice was erected in 1843 at a cost of £7000. Over the portico Gresham's arms are sculptured between those of the City and the Mercers' Company. It contains a large library, professors' rooms, and a theatre capable of holding 500 persons. In this theatre the professors deliver their lectures, gratis to the public, during term time, daily (Sundays excepted), first in Latin, at two P.M. ; then in English at six in the evening ; those on geometry and music being delivered at seven P.M. The professors' salaries are now £100 each.

KING'S COLLEGE AND SCHOOL are vested in a body of shareholders who, in 1828, subscribed £100 a-piece to found a place where boys might be educated in connection with the Established Church. The buildings adjoin Somerset House, of which they may be considered the east wing. Sir Robert Smirke, architect. Two grand staircases lead to the museum and library.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, is now removed from Suffolk Lane, City, to the Charter-House, which was vacated by the boys in 1872, as already stated. New schoolrooms, masters' houses, and lecture halls, with every accommodation for a first-class educational establishment, has been erected on the old playing grounds and upper green, at a cost of upwards of £30,000, provided by the Merchant Taylors' Company. The new schools were opened on the 6th of April 1874 with much ceremony, by the Prince and Princess of Wales, in the presence of the Lord Mayor and a distinguished company of nobility and gentry, including the Duke of Cambridge, and the heads of the chief colleges and schools of the metropolis. In the new schools, the first stone of which was laid by the Duke of Edinburgh in June 1873, about 500 boys are educated at a charge of £10 a year each, the company supplying the remaining funds. Thirty-seven fellowships at St. John's College, Oxford, and several exhibitions at that university and at Cambridge, are prizes that make this an attractive place of education to city people. Amongst the persons educated here, were Shirley the dramatist, Titus Oates of infamous memory, and Lord Clive of Indian celebrity, with many bishops and writers on theology.

NEW COLLEGE, St. John's Wood, was erected 1850-1 by the Independents for the education of their ministers. The building is a handsome structure of Bath stone, in the Tudor style, with a central tower. Here is a library of 22,000 volumes.

St. Paul's School is on the east side of St. Paul's Churchyard. It was founded in 1512 by Dr. John Colet, dean of the cathedral, for 153 children, the sons of poor men. The number was adopted from the number of fishes taken by St. Peter. The lands given by Colet for the maintenance of the school are now worth more than £5000 a year. The education is principally classical. Lilly, the author of a well known Latin grammar, was the first master. Amongst the persons educated here were Leland the antiquary, John Milton, the first Duke of Marlborough, Halley the astromoner, and Samuel Pepys. Colet's school-house was destroyed by the great fire. The present building was erected in 1823.

Westminster School was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1560. There are 40 foundation, or Queen's Scholars, six of whom are usually elected to scholarships at the Universities at Whitsuntide.

The school stands in Little Dean's Yard, and is approached from Great Dean's Yard through a low worn Gothic arch of the thirteenth century, and a doorway attributed to Inigo Jones. It was formerly the dormitory of the monks of St. Peter's. The roof is of chestnut, and at the upper end there is a semicircular apse. On certain parts of the walls the boys of several generations have carved or painted their names, interesting records when their owners have become afterwards famous. The dormitory of the college adjoins the entrance to the school. It is 161 feet long and 25 feet broad. Here the boys annually act a play of Terence in the presence of bishops and ladies. The college hall is 47 feet long by 27½ feet wide, and dates from the time of Edward III., when it was erected as a refectory. The tables are said to have been formed of wood taken out of some of the wrecked vessels of the Spanish Armada.

Amongst the eminent persons who have been educated at this school may be enumerated—Ben Jonson, Cowley, Dryden (whose name, until lately, was to be seen cut by his own hand in one of the benches), Locke, Wren, Warren Hastings, Cowper the poet, Gibbon, and Southey, with judges and bishops beyond number.

University College, Gower Street, was founded in 1828 by a number of subscribers "for the general advancement of literature and science, by affording to young men adequate opportunities for obtaining literary and scientific education at a moderate expense." Lord (then Henry) Brougham, Campbell the poet, and

Dr. Birkbeck, were the chief inaugurators, and the Duke of Sussex laid the first stone of the building, which was designed by W. Wilkins, but only the central portion has yet been erected. The principal feature is a Corinthian portico, so large that it dwarfs the dome behind. The building is 400 feet long. In the library is a marble statue of Locke. On the stairs is a statue of Flaxman the sculptor, the original models of whose principal works are placed in the hall under the cupola, amongst which notice the composition of St. Michael and Satan, and the Pastoral Apollo. There is no divinity chair, and consequently young Jews and Mahommedans who would not be admitted at King's College are usually amongst the pupils. There is a junior school, to which boys are not admitted after the age of 15. Corporal punishment forms no part of the discipline, the extreme penalty for misconduct being expulsion. The library contains 45,000 vols., including 10,000 vols. of Chinese books left by Dr. Morrison, and the collection of books on political economy bequeathed by David Ricardo. *University College Hospital* is over against the College, and is in connection with the medical school. Behind the college, in Gordon Square, is *University Hall*, erected in 1849, where theology and moral philosophy are taught.

The University of London consists of an examining body, with a chancellor, senate, and subordinate officers, and the graduates. It was instituted in 1836 for the purpose of rendering academical honours accessible without distinction to every class and denomination, and its place of assembling is Burlington House, Piccadilly. It does not undertake the office of instruction; its sole duty is to examine the persons who present themselves for examination, and to confer degrees on those who prove to be deserving. There are two matriculation examinations in each year, at Burlington House, two B.A. examinations, and one M.A. examination. There are also provincial examinations for matriculation, and for the degree of B.A. These examinations are carried on simultaneously with the examinations in London, on the same days and at the same hours, before sub-examiners.

Amongst other noteworthy places of education must be mentioned the *City of London School*, Milk Street, Cheapside, founded 1835; the *Wesleyan Training College*, Horseferry Road, Westminster, established 1850; *Mercers' School*, College Hill, Dowgate, founded before 1447, since which time the school has been often removed—Sir Thomas Gresham was educated here; *St.*

Mark's Training College, Chelsea, established for training schoolmasters for the National Society ; and *Queen's College*, 67 and 68 Harley Street, for the general education of ladies, and for granting certificates of knowledge.

SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON.

The deficiency of school accommodation in London was so notorious that the Elementary Education Act of 1870 directed a School Board to be formed without, as in the case of other towns, any preliminary inquiry being made. This Board was to proceed at once to supply its district with sufficient public school accommodation. At its first meeting on 15th December 1870, Lord Lawrence, formerly Governor-General of India, was elected chairman. Its first statistical report showed that whilst there were in London 575,000 children between three and thirteen years of age belonging to the class who are educated in public elementary schools, there were only 350,000 existing or projected school places to accommodate them. The consequent decision of the Board to make provision at once for 100,600 children met with great opposition from supporters of voluntary schools, and an attempt was made to prevent the passing of a bill to give the Board compulsory power of purchase over certain selected sites. The first Board, during its three years' term of office, erected 36 schools accommodating 36,000 children, and took steps to secure 63 additional sites. Mr. Charles Reed, M.P. (who has subsequently been knighted) was elected chairman of the second Board in December 1873. At the present time (June 1875) there are 190 permanent and temporary Board schools at work, with 99,000 children on the roll. The bye-laws of the Board require the regular attendance at school of all children between the ages of five and thirteen. The average attendance at efficient schools since 1871 has been increased by nearly 100,000 ; in addition, 1800 "gutter children" have been sent to Industrial Schools.

In all Board schools Biblical instruction is given. Handsome offices have been erected on the Victoria Embankment for the meetings of the members and the transaction of the business of the London School Board.

MARKETS.

Covent Garden—Floral Hall—Smithfield—Billingsgate—Metropolitan Cattle Market—Columbia Market—Tattersall's.

MARKETS.

Covent Garden Market, the chief market in London for fruit, flowers, and vegetables, dates from Charles II.'s reign, and occupies the site of a convent garden, whence the present name. The existing buildings were erected for John, Duke of Bedford, in 1830, by Mr. W. Fowler, architect. The area is about three acres, and the Duke of Bedford derives about £5000 a year from the place. It is well worth while to walk along the central arcade any day before five o'clock to see the articles exposed for sale on the stalls. Hither is sent fresh produce, not only from many parts of the British Isles, but from France, Belgium, Portugal, even from Azores, the Bermudas, and the West Indies. Extravagant prices are paid occasionally for early produce: green peas at £2 the quart, fifteen shillings for a bundle of asparagus, and strawberries at one shilling an ounce. Early in the morning, from four to six o'clock in summer, the market is crowded with carts bringing in vegetables from the neighbourhood of London, or from the railway stations. At each end of the arcade, a flight of steps leads to a terrace with conservatories. Here Ward's cases, ferns, aquariums, ornamental fish, greenhouse plants, etc., are sold. Beneath the market are spacious store-cellars; and an artesian well, 280 feet deep, furnishes the needed supply of water.

The Floral Hall, a structure of iron and glass, contiguous to the Royal Italian Opera House, Covent Garden, was erected in 1859, from the designs of E. M. Barry, for the purpose of affording a suitable place for the sale of flowers and objects connected

with their cultivation when alive, or their reception when cut. The structure has a frontage of 75 feet in Bow Street, and its total length is 280 feet. Cast-iron columns, 27 feet high, support the arches of the roof. The crown of the arch is 52 feet from the floor. A dome 50 feet in diameter ornaments the south end of the building, having a height of 91 feet from the floor of the hall. Access to the interior is obtained both from the Covent Garden Piazza, and from Bow Street. When well filled with flowers, the appearance of this hall is very beautiful, and it looks well when lighted up at night, when the visitors to the theatre are promenading in it. Concerts are occasionally given here, for which, from the abundance of room, it is well suited.

Smithfield Market, Newgate Street, City (frequently styled West Smithfield, to distinguish it from East Smithfield, Tower Hill), was until the last few years the only market for live stock in London. Although, after the erection of the Metropolitan Cattle Market in the north of London, it ceased to be so used, the pens until lately still encumbered the place, and the surrounding objects were anything but sightly. A Metropolitan meat and poultry market has at length been erected on this site. It is 30 feet in height, 625 feet in length, by 240 feet wide, and contains 100,000 feet of shop space. A carriage road bisects it from north to south, with avenues occupying 50,000 superficial feet. There are roads 60 feet wide on the east, west, and north sides, where vehicles can be accommodated without interfering with the street traffic. Meat and poultry are brought direct from the country and from the Metropolitan Cattle Market, near the Caledonian Road, by means of rails laid under the market, by which it is connected with the Metropolitan and other railways. A new street, 60 feet wide, leads into Victoria Street. The cost of these improvements is not less than £230,000. The nuisance occasioned to the streets of London by the droves of cattle and sheep that were brought here for sale is now thoroughly abolished. The large space formerly used as a market is now utilised—a neat Drinking Fountain and Garden standing above the railway incline in front of the Meat Market. Smithfield is still the principal London market for hay and straw ; the name appears to have been originally *smooth field* (campus planus). This, before the days of Tyburn, was the place of public executions. Mortimer suffered death here, and Wallace. Here Walworth the

mayor killed Tyler the rebel ; and here Jack Straw was hanged. Tournaments were held on the spot. Edward III. celebrated the deeds at Cressy and Poictiers by mimic feats of arms at Smithfield. Richard II. gave a tournament on three days to celebrate his marriage in 1396. A more terrible page of history tells of those murders by way of burning which took place here, in the name of religion, from 1555 to 1611. Ashes and charred bones have been found in various spots beneath the pavement.

A new *Poultry Market* adjoining the Meat Market, and facing Charter-House Street, has lately been erected, in anticipation of the removal of Leadenhall Market. The Meat Market in Newgate Street and Warwick Lane and Square was finally abolished in 1872. The space occupied by the shambles is now partly built on ; and Paternoster Square and Buildings seem likely to become permanent adjuncts to the publishing and book trade of Paternoster Row.

Bartholomew Fair, mentioned so often in our literature, was held at Smithfield. The Lord Mayor went in his gilt coach, attended by city officers and trumpets, to open it. Mountebanks, conjurors, giants, and dwarfs, rope dancers, punchinello, exhibited themselves ; wild beasts, dancing dogs, and all the other marvels of a fair, were shewn to the crowd. The licence of the carnival became too great ; the fair was gradually curtailed of its attractions, and finally abolished in 1853, after having existed from the time of Henry I.

Billingsgate Market, Lower Thames Street, City, is the great wholesale market for fish of the Metropolis. It is a neat Italian structure of red brick, open at the sides, and with a campanile towards the river, designed by Mr. Bunning. The market commences, six days in the week, at five o'clock, A.M., all the year round. The vessels that bring the river-borne fish are moored alongside the floating quay during the night, the oyster boats lying apart. The fish are brought to land in baskets, and immediately sold to the large retail fishmongers, who carry off their purchases at once in the carts they have in readiness. Then come the " bomarees," or middle men, who buy large lots, which they divide and re-sell. And these are succeeded by the costermongers, the fishmongers of the poor, who hawk the fish about London. In the market, oysters and other shell-fish are sold by measure, salmon by weight, all other fish by number. The traffic in the course of a year is enormous, for not only does fish pour in by the river, but

large quantities are now brought by railway. Billingsgate is worth seeing at an early hour, but "let the visitor beware," says Dr. Winter, "how he enters in a good coat, for as sure as he goes in broadcloth, he will come out in *scale* armour. They are not polite at Billingsgate as all the world knows, and 'by your leave' is only a preliminary to your hat being knocked off your head by a bushel of oysters or a basket of crabs. In the early part of the morning it would gladden the heart of a Dutch painter to see the piled produce of a dozen different seas glittering with silver and brilliant with colour." The east coast sends herrings and sprats; Devonshire and Cornwall, mackerel, pilchards, and conger eels; Scotland, salmon; the Doggerbank, cod and turbot; Norway, lobsters; the North Sea, soles; Holland, smelt and eels; the mouth of the Thames, and the English Channel, oysters. The use of this locality as a quay can be traced to a very early period —as far back as the Anglo-Saxon kings. It was appropriated as a fish market in 1699. The origin of the name is very doubtful. Some conjecture that a British king, Belin, built a gate here; others that a later owner of the property may have been named Beling. The name has long become the proverbial designation of a certain kind of fluent discourse—viz., "opprobrious foul-mouth language," as a dictionary has it.

At certain taverns in the neighbourhood, a table d'hôte dinner at one and four is to be obtained for eighteenpence. Several kinds of fish are followed by joints.

The METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Copenhagen Fields, in the north of London, was built in 1854, in order that Smithfield might cease to be what it had long been, the greatest nuisance in the metropolis. Live stock and dead meat are brought for sale, the transactions in the course of a year here reaching a very large amount. The market covers about 30 acres, and cost £300,000. Mr. Bunning was the architect. Early on Monday morning is the time for seeing the greatest bustle of business.

The other markets of London may be summarily treated, as, however extensive their business, they are anything but models for neatness or orderly arrangement. *Leadenhall Market*, Leadenhall Street, for poultry, game, butcher meat, vegetables, etc.; *Farringdon Market*, Farringdon Street, where water-cresses predominate over other articles. The site and buildings cost £250,000, opened in 1829; *Columbia Market, Bethnal Green*,

is situated close to Shoreditch Church, opened April 29, 1869, was built at the expense of Lady Burdett Coutts, and cost £200,000. For ornament and elegance it throws all the other London markets into the shade. It was originally intended as a fish and general market for the poor, who at that time were threatened with exclusion from the streets. A police regulation, however, permitting stalls and barrows to stand by the roadsides, by consent of the shopkeepers in certain districts, Columbia Market attracted few of the dealers for whom it was built. Baroness Coutts then handed it over to the Corporation. It was accepted by the City Fathers, who tried to make it a thorough fish market, but failed. It has now been re-transferred to its philanthropic proprietor, and it seems likely that soon it will be fully and profitably occupied. It is very difficult, in a place like London, to make a market. Trial has been made over and over again to create new markets, but without success. On the abolition of Fleet Market in 1828-9 Farringdon Market was built, and failed. A few years after, a market was attempted in Finsbury ; its site is now occupied by a giant warehouse built by Alderman Waterlow, and at various other times and places similar projects have similarly failed. The true peoples' markets are to be found in the streets—notably in Whitechapel, Bethnal Green Road, Tottenham Court Road, the New Cut, Blackfriars, Paddington, Rotherhithe, the Walworth Road, and Brill Street, Somer's Town.

For *horses* the great mart is *Tattersall's*, Knightsbridge Green, where they are disposed of by auction on Mondays throughout the year, and on Thursdays in spring. Tattersall's is also the headquarters of racing men, there being a subscription room here where turfites of all grades meet to make and settle bets. The betting on the most interesting "events" is regularly quoted in the newspapers.

Of the other markets a short list will suffice :—Skin market, Bermondsey. Borough fruit and vegetable market. Four general markets—viz. Clare, King's Cross, Oxford, and Shepherd's. Three hay markets—viz. Cumberland, Smithfield, and Whitechapel. Newport, meat. Potatoes, Great Northern Railway. Spitalfields, vegetables and flowers of the cheaper sort.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Strangers interested in industrial operations would, if properly introduced, have no difficulty in obtaining permission to inspect some of the great engineering works, such as Maudsley and Field's in Westminster Road, Lambeth, or some of those at Millwall. The manufacture of gas on a large scale, as conducted by some of the great companies, is also an interesting sight. The great drainage works, lately completed by the Metropolitan Board of Works, may be seen by application to the chief clerk, at the office in Spring Gardens, who should be asked which, for the time being, is the most available point to visit. The printing establishment of the *Times* newspaper, in Printing-House Square, Blackfriars, is highly deserving of a visit, and may be seen by ticket obtained from the printer. Messrs. Clowes' printing office in Stamford Street, Blackfriars, is one of the largest in London, and may be inspected by an order obtained from the proprietors. Then there are the great Breweries, so remarkable for the vast amount of their operations. Taking the twelve largest concerns, the annual consumption of malt ranges from 15,000 quarters to 200,000. The establishments of Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, & Co., Park Street, Southwark, and Messrs. Hanbury, Buxton, & Co., Bricklane, Spitalfields, are larger than the others. By procuring a letter of introduction to either firm, there will be no difficulty in obtaining permission to view the brewery. Barclay's covers about 12 acres of ground. Steam-engines are employed to work the machinery. The water is obtained from an artesian well 367 feet in depth. The brewhouses, the cooling-floors, the fermenting "squares," the storehouses with their tuns, are on a gigantic scale. One vat holds about 3500 barrels, the value of the porter being about £9000. The horses, of which there are upwards of 180 employed, are striking creatures, and will be often noticed in the streets pulling drays. They are chiefly

Flemish, and cost from £50 to £80 each. This brewery, in a much less developed state than at present, belonged to Thrale, Dr. Johnson's Streatham friend. On his death, it was sold to a descendant of Barclay, the author of the well-known "Apology for the Quakers." Perkins, his partner, was a clerk in the establishment, and the descendants of these two gentlemen are at this day possessed of the property. The brewery is thought to cover the site of the Globe Theatre, Bankside, with which Shakspere was connected.

In Haydon Square, Minories, is the ale depot of Messrs. Allsopp of Burton, covering 20,000 square feet. Another vast manufacture is that of candles, as conducted by Price's Patent Candle Company. These are amongst the most interesting manufacturing establishments in the metropolis. The company has works both at Belmont, Vauxhall, and at Battersea. At the latter place the works cover 11 acres; the capital invested in apparatus and machinery is £200,000, and 800 persons are employed, although machinery is used as much as possible. For permission to inspect the works apply by letter to the managing director.

The stranger in London will also do well to see Byrant and May's match works at Bow; the railway works at Stratford; the cabinetmakers' shops in and about Shoreditch; the sugar brokers' in Commercial Road, Whitechapel; the Sunday clothes market in Petticoat Lane, Aldgate; the Saturday night market in the New Cut; the pianoforte manufactory of Messrs. Broadwood, in Soho; the billiard-table factory of Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, in Soho Square; the hatters' shops in Lambeth; the tanneries in Bermondsey; the shipwrights in the Isle of Dogs; the silk weavers in Spitalfields; the jewellers' workshops in Clerkenwell; the plaster image works in Saffron Hill; the potters in Lambeth; the carriage builders in Long Acre; the toy and doll-makers at Hoxton, the chemical works on the banks of the Lea, the paper-makers on the Wandle, the iron-founders and anchor-smiths at Millwall, and the boat-builders at Chelsea.

THE PARKS.

Battersea Park—The Green Park—Hyde Park—Kensington Gardens—St. James's Park—Kennington Park—Victoria Park—Finsbury Park—Southwark Park.

NOTHING in London pleases a foreigner more than our parks, and to the Londoners themselves they are, in a sanitary point of view, of the utmost value. Large sums are ungrudgingly laid out upon them, whilst they are jealously guarded from encroachment. These "lungs of London" are nine in number: Hyde Park with Kensington Gardens, the Green Park, St. James's Park, and the Regent's Park, in the west of London; Victoria Park in the east; Finsbury Park in the North; and Kennington, Southwark, and Battersea Parks on the south of the Thames. We will speak of them alphabetically.

BATTERSEA PARK lies on the south bank of the Thames over against Chelsea Hospital. It is of recent formation, and contains about 185 acres ornamentally laid out with trees, shrubs, flower-plots, and a sheet of water. For the land £246,500 were paid, and the laying out made the total cost amount to £312,900. The best mode of approaching this park from the north is by the new iron suspension bridge called *Battersea Park Bridge.* The orator and statesman, Viscount Bolingbroke, lies interred in the family vault of the St. Johns at St. Mary's church, Battersea. The monument, with a bust of himself and his second wife, was executed by Roubilliac; the epitaphs were written by Bolingbroke himself.

THE GREEN PARK, on the south side of Piccadilly, contains about 70 acres. It adjoins St. James's Park, and is separated by the road called Constitution Hill from the private gardens of Buckingham Palace. At its western termination, near Hyde Park Corner, is a gateway in the form of an arch, imitated from the arch of Titus at Rome. Upon its top has been placed M. C.

Wyatt's colossal equestrian statue in bronze of the Duke of Wellington. It was cast in eight pieces, which were fastened together with screws. The weight of the whole is 40 tons, and a good deal of difficulty was encountered in placing so heavy an object in its present position, which took place in August 1846. The height of the group is nearly 30 feet, its length 26 feet. It cost £30,000. On the east side of the Park are several handsome mansions of the nobility. Stafford House, the Duke of Sutherland's, is at the corner next to St. James's Park, close to it is Bridgewater House, the Earl of Ellesmere's, succeeded by Spencer House, Earl Spencer's, ornamented with finial statues. The poet Rogers had a house a little higher up, looking into the Park, (22 St. James's Place), where he had a valuable collection of pictures, which have been dispersed since his death. The reservoir in the north-east corner belonging to the Chelsea Waterworks Company has been removed.

Hyde Park derives its name from the ancient manor of Hyde, situated here, and conveyed to Henry VIII. in 1530. After Charles I.'s death the Parliament sold the park to one Anthony Dean, who levied tolls on all carriages that entered it. It seems to have been early the haunt of the gay and fashionable, for the Puritans complained that it was the resort of "most shameful powdered hair men and painted women;" and, after the Restoration, when it was bought back to the Crown, it was, in De Grammont's words, "the rendezvous of fashion and beauty." Queen Anne and George II.'s queen took away a considerable portion of it to increase the size of Kensington Gardens, and the latter caused the sheet of water now called the Serpentine to be formed. The park contains about 390 acres. Footpaths cross it from gate to gate for the convenience of the public, and there is a carriage-drive round it. The fashionable drive is on the south side, past Albert Gate; the ride for equestrians, called *Rotten Row*, a name of uncertain derivation, is on the same side of the water, and is nearly a mile and a half in length. The best time to see Rotten Row is between 12 and 2 o'clock, and the carriages in the ring between five and seven. On a fine afternoon in the season, no other city in the world can shew a finer display of splendid equipages, and fine horses. In this park reviews take place, and afford the Londoners the sight of as large an army as they are ever likely to see. The number of troops collected here is however small, in comparison with that which

can be massed together in Paris and other continental cities, a fact which need not be deplored. There are nine gates into the Park, viz., Kensington, Queen's, Prince's, and Albert Gates, and the gate at Hyde Park Corner, all on the south side ; Stanhope and Grosvenor Gates on the east side ; Cumberland and Victoria Gates on the north side. The gate at Hyde Park Corner is very handsome. It consists of three carriage archways in a colonnaded screen, designed by Decimus Burton, and erected in 1828 at a cost of £17,000. The Green Park Arch, surmounted by the bronze equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, is on the opposite side of the road. The two gateways, with Apsley House and the new mansions in Grosvenor Place, form a striking architectural group. At Cumberland Gate, on the north-east corner of the Park, stands the *Marble Arch*, which was built for George IV. at a cost of £80,000, and placed in front of Buckingham Palace, from which it was removed when the east front was added to that palace. Its taking down and rebuilding here cost £4300. The bronze gates, which cost £3150, deserve notice for the elegance of their design. Park Lane, on the east side of the park, contains several handsome houses—Holdernesse House (the Earl Vane's residence), near the south end, Dorchester House (R. S. Holford, Esq.), near Stanhope Gate, and Grosvenor House (the Marquis of Westminster), are the most noteworthy. In the south-east angle of the park is a colossal statue in bronze, cast from cannon taken at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo. It was erected on the 18th of June 1822, and was "inscribed by the women of England to Arthur, Duke of Wellington and his brave companions in arms." Its cost, £10,000, was subscribed by ladies. The statue is miscalled Achilles ; it is a copy of one of those on Monte Cavallo, Rome, named by antiquarians Castor and Pollux.

The Serpentine is the resort of a vast number of early bathers during the summer months ; and during a hard frost, the ice attracts a great crowd of skaters. Pleasure-boats are kept for hire. The Royal Humane Society have a receiving-house close by, which is frequently put to use by the carelessness of persons resorting to the lake. The present structure was designed by J. B. Bunning, and the first stone was laid by the late Duke of Wellington in 1834. But means have at length been taken to render the Serpentine shallow throughout, and safe for skaters and bathers. Near this house is a Govern-

ment magazine of gunpowder and ammunition, to which it would be a mistake to apply the motto inscribed above the entrance to the receiving-house—"*Lateat scintillula forsan*" (perhaps a spark may be concealed), illustrating the device of a boy attempting to rekindle an almost extinct torch.

This park has been the scene of many duels, the usual place of encounter being the Ring about the middle of the park. One of the most fatal of these duels was that between the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun, in which both were killed. "They fought at seven this morning," writes Swift in his Journal on the 15th of November 1712. "The dog Mohun was killed on the spot; and while the Duke was over him, Mohun shortened his sword and stabbed him at the shoulder to the heart. The Duke was helped to the cakehouse, by the ring in Hyde Park, where they fought and died on the grass, and was brought home in his coach by eight, while the poor Duchess was asleep." Lord Mohun was the last of a very ancient race.

The ALBERT MEMORIAL to the late Prince Consort was designed by the celebrated architect Gilbert Scott, and is situated near Prince's Gate. The upper portion consists of a cross supported by three successive tiers of emblematic gilt figures, and there are four large angle groups, in marble, representing the four quarters of the globe.

KENSINGTON GARDENS adjoin Hyde Park, and have been principally formed at the expense of that park, from which they are divided by a ha-ha fence. They comprise about 360 acres, of which 300 were added by Caroline, Queen of George II., who intrusted the laying out to Kent. Here we have long avenues of tall trees, offering delightful promenades in the summer. They are best seen from the neighbourhood of the palace. Standing on the Broad Walk, a promenade 50 feet in breadth, extending from the Bayswater Road to the Kensington Road, we see three diverging avenues beyond a round pond. Walking down any of these, we shall perceive that other avenues cross them in different directions. About half the Serpentine is in the gardens, and this sheet of water is crossed by an elegant bridge, designed by Sir John Rennie, which connects the gardens with Hyde Park. Not far distant from this bridge is the station of the military band that plays once or twice a week during summer, and attracts a crowd of fashionable people. In another part are shrubberies and a flower garden, where the plants are

labelled with their botanical names, and the places whence they have been brought. A seated statue of Dr. Jenner, formerly in Trafalgar Square, has been placed on the border of the new ornamental basin at the head of the Serpentine on the Bayswater side.

A road for carriages has recently been made across the Serpentine in the neighbourhood of the gardens, to facilitate communication between the districts north and south of Hyde Park.

St. James's Park is triangular in plan, and contains about 83 acres. Henry VIII. drained the swampy fields hereabouts to make pleasure-grounds for his newly-acquired residence ; and at their eastern limit next Whitehall, he had a tilt-yard, cockpit, tennis-court, and bowling-green. Charles II. added to the park, and employed Le Nôtre to lay it out. Pepys has recorded his visits to the park, which he found "every day more and more pleasant by the new works upon it ;" and on another occasion, "it being a great frost, did see people sliding with their skates, which is a very pretty art." Waller did not omit to pen some flattering lines on the park, "as lately improved by his Majesty." The broad walk planted with limes, elms, and planes, on the north side, is called the Mall, from the ancient game of *pale-maille* that was played here. Pepys records having seen the Duke of York playing at *pall-mall* in the park. Sutherland House, Clarence House, St. James's Palace, and Marlborough House look into the Mall ; and farther east is Carlton House Terrace, now completed, the whole, with the houses in Carlton Gardens, occupying the site of Carlton House. A broad flight of steps in a line with Regent Street leads up to the York column. At the east end of the park is the Parade, on one side of which is a Turkish gun taken from the French in Egypt, and on the other a mortar left behind by the French at Salamanca. The Admiralty, Horse Guards, and other Government offices, stand between the Parade and Whitehall. The new India Office and Foreign Office, approaching nearer to the enclosure, tower above the rest. At the north-east corner are foot-roads through Spring Gardens to Charing Cross, in one of which stands the newly erected offices of the Board of Works. On the south side of the park is Birdcage Walk, communicating at one end, through Storey's Gate, with Great George Street, and at the other, through Buckingham Gate, with Pimlico. Near Storey's Gate is a brick house with some stone steps, in which the execrable Jeffreys lived. Wellington Barracks and the military chapel are on Bird-

cage Walk. Milton had a house in Petty France, and his garden extended to the Walk. The new east front of Buckingham Palace looks down the Mall and into the park. And now, turning out of the roads into the green enclosure, we may admire the fresh sward, the shrubberies, tall trees, and winding piece of water, variegated with islets, and alive with aquatic fowl. Charles II. planted here acorns from the Boscobel oak, which grew into trees, but none now remain. From the walls, many pleasing glimpses of fine buildings may be obtained between the trees. A chain bridge has been thrown across the water about the middle. The bed of the lake has been heightened, and the depth does not anywhere exceed four feet. The gossip about St. James' Park would fill a volume, of which the sayings and doings of Charles II. would form no short chapter.

KENNINGTON PARK, formerly Kennington Common, is a small piece of ground on the south side of the Thames, enclosed only a few years ago with iron railings. It contains no more than about twelve acres, but having been planted with shrubs, it is a great ornament to the neighbourhood. One of the late Prince Consort's model lodging-houses is placed at the principal gate. It is passed by the Kennington and Clapham omnibuses.

THE REGENT'S PARK, in the north-west of London, comprises about 450 acres. In Elizabeth's reign there was a royal hunting ground here called Marylebone Park. Like Regent Street, it derives its name from having been planned during the regency of George IV. It was not opened to the public until 1838, although it had been laid out some years before by John Nash, the architect of most of the house-terraces around it, in which the Crown has some valuable reversions. George IV. contemplated, it is said, the building of a palace here. The trees must grow higher before the park will be seen in its full beauty, still that part near the ornamental water is pretty, but perhaps the most pleasing portion is that near the north end, in the neighhourhood of the canal, where there are some old thorns. In the park, the *Zoological Gardens* occupy a large piece of ground. The drive round the park is not much short of two miles, and there is in addition the drive round the inner circle, where the gardens of the Royal Botanic Society are situate. Footpaths traverse the park in various directions. Very little can be said in favour of Nash's terraces; the style, like that of Regent Street, also designed by him, is now considered poor and pretentious.

Near Gloucester Gate is *St. Katherine's Hospital*, which consists of a chapel and dwellings for the brethren and sisters, erected in 1828. The master's residence is at the opposite side of the road. This hospital formerly stood near the Tower, but that site was sold for the use of St. Katherine's Docks for £125,000, and £36,000 were paid for the rebuilding, together with £2000 for the purchase of a site. In the chapel is the tomb of John Holland, Duke of Exeter, and his two wives, removed hither from the old building, like the octagonal wooden pulpit given by Sir Julius Cæsar, master in Queen Elizabeth's time. A school where thirty boys and twenty girls are educated and clothed is attached to the hospital. This institution has an income of £6000 a year, and the master's salary is £1200, each brother has an allowance of £300 a year, and each sister £200. There are several villas inside the park—St. Dunstan's, once the Marquis of Hertford's, near Hanover Gate, where the clock with automaton strikers, removed from St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street, has been placed ; St. John's, Baron Goldsmid, and the Holme, in the inner circle ; the Baptists' College, formerly Mr. Holford's villa, and South Villa, the residence of the late Mr. Bishop, whose observatory, under Mr. J. R. Hind's management, gained so much distinction by the discovery of asteroids and variable stars. The *Coliseum* is now (June 1875) in process of demolition.

Primrose Hill, another piece of public ground of about fifty acres, is to the north of Regent's Park, and only separated from it by a road. The view from the top, which has an elevation of 206 feet above the Thames, is very good, extending over the whole of London, and the country to the north. In a ditch at the foot was found the body of Sir Edmondsbury Godfrey, whose murder in 1678 was asserted by Titus Oates to have been committed by the papists. Through the ridge adjoining the hill, the North Western Railway passes by a tunnel of 3493 feet long.

Victoria Park, Bethnal Green, in the east of London, has been formed within the last few years at a cost of £130,000, part of which was supplied by the Duke of Sutherland's payment of £72,000 for Stafford House. It has been ornamented with three pieces of water, and has been planted with shrubs. A gymnasium has been built, and cricket and archery grounds formed. In a few years its appearance will be greatly improved by the growth of the trees, and it will be of essential advantage to the inhabitants of this part of the world of London.

Victoria Park occupies about 300 acres, some land previously intended for building having been recently added. In it are the finest collections of evergreens in England. Near the centre of the outer park, for in fact there are two parks divided by a public road, is a fine Gothic fountain, erected in 1862 at the sole cost of Baroness Burdett Coutts, who has been a munificent patron of the east end. In none of the parks are there finer shows of flowers during the season.

Southwark Park, in Rotherhithe, has been formed under direction of the Metropolitan Boards of Works, and down to May 1874 has cost upwards of £100,000.

Finsbury Park, Stoke Newington.—This, like the Southwark Park, has been formed by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and is now nearly completed.

Alexandra Park and Palace, on the summit of Muswell Hill, has a history of its own, which should be told in greater detail than we can afford. The Park and Palace are noticed in another section.

West Ham Park, in the extreme east of London, has been lately formed, partly by gift and partly by purchase, of the estate of the Buxton family. It is finely wooded and well arranged, laid out in walks, lawns, shrubberies, and flower-beds, with here and there a small piece of water. Some of the trees are of great girth and noble height.

Camberwell Park, a small enclosure formerly known as Camberwell Green, at the junction of the Walworth and Peckham Roads, is one of numerous open spaces of late years devoted to the public. It is prettily planted with trees, shrubs, and flowers.

Greenwich Park, Blackheath, Bushey Park, and Richmond Park are noticed in another part of our Guide.

CITY STREETS.

Fleet Street—Temple Bar—Ludgate Hill and Street—St. Paul's Churchyard—Chancery Lane—Holborn—Newgate Street—Aldersgate Street—Cheapside, and the Poultry—Streets by the Bank of England—Moorgate Street, and Finsbury—Threadneedle Street—Cornhill—Bishopgate Street, and Crosby Hall—Lombard Street—Fenchurch Street—King William Street—London Stone—Old City Mansions.

WITHIN a radius of six miles from Charing Cross there are 2637 miles of street. Immense sums have been laid out from time to time in improving London. Regent Street cost upwards of a million and a half, of which more than a million was expended in purchasing property. Improvements in Regent's Park (where the land belonged to the crown, and was not paid for) cost £120,000. Those at Charing Cross cost upwards of a million. New Oxford Street cost £290,000, of which £114,000 was paid for land to the Duke of Bedford. Cannon Street (1166 yards), in the City, was opened at an expense of £589,470. Battersea Park cost upwards of £300,000, and Victoria Park about £130,000. The latest improvements are the viaduct connecting Holborn Hill and Newgate Street, and the new Queen Victoria Street.

Works are now in progress by which new streets are being formed, or old ones widened, in various parts of the metropolis. Improvements in the thoroughfares of the city, particularly Ludgate Hill, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Cheapside, have been and are in progress. The crowding becomes greater, and the stoppages more numerous, every day. Many plans have been put forward, but the immense expense attending them has hitherto

* The reader will find, by reference to the index, some further description of those places the names of which are printed in capital letters in the succeeding pages.

prevented any one being adopted. The plan already mentioned in connection with the Thames embankment seems to offer the most feasible mode of relief.

Fleet Street.—This street, one of the most crowded thoroughfares in London, derives its name from a stream called the Fleet, which now runs under Farringdon Street. It abounds with shops, insurance offices, printing offices, and newspaper offices. Several of the early printers were established here, and many an old volume prized by collectors was "emprynted in Flete Strete." The modern printers have their presses up narrow courts.

Temple Bar, which divides it from the Strand, and the City of London from the liberty of Westminster. This gate was erected in 1670 by Wren, on the site of a house of timber which was consumed in the great fire of 1666. Two niches on the west side contain statues of Charles I. and Charles II., in Roman costume. It was the custom to place the heads of persons executed for high treason upon iron spikes on the top of the bar. The last heads thus exhibited were those of Townley and Fletcher, who were implicated in the rebellion of 1745, and they remained there until 1772. The original oak gates remain. They are usually closed when the sovereign pays a visit to the city, and only opened after parley on a formal demand by a herald. The Lord Mayor is in attendance, and presents the city sword to the sovereign, which is immediately returned. This ceremony can be traced back to Queen Elizabeth's time, on the occasion of that Queen paying a visit to St. Paul's to return thanks for the destruction of the Spanish Armada. The room over the gateway was hired from the city by Messrs. Child, the bankers, as a place of deposit for their account books. Temple Bar began to show signs of decadence in the spring of 1874, and considerable alarm ensued. It was immediately lightened of its great wooden gates, Messrs. Childs' books were removed, and the quaint old structure securely propped up. Though still standing, its fate is sealed, and its removal certain.

Just inside Temple Bar was Lower Serle's Place, formerly Shire Lane. Here Sir Charles Sedley, the poet, was born, Elias Ashmole the antiquarian lived, and here was Christopher Katt's house, in which the Kit-Kat club began ; but the alterations for the new Courts of Law have swept these away.

Soon after passing through Temple Bar we arrive at *Middle Temple Gateway* (S.), and a little farther on is Inner Temple Gateway, opposite which is *Chancery Lane* (N.), leading up to Holborn. Then *St. Dunstan's Church*, built by John Shaw, 1831-3, on the site of an old church. The heads of Tyndall the reformer and John Donne the poet, vicar of the church, are cut over the door. The old church had a curious overhanging clock, and two wooden figures of savages that struck the quarters with their clubs. *Fetter Lane* (N.), is a narrow street leading to Holborn; in it may be seen part of the New Record Office. Opposite Fetter Lane is a passage to *Mitre Court*, where there is a tavern, at which Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith, and other celebrities met. In *Crane Court* (N.), is a house, now belonging to the Scottish Hospital and Corporation, in which the Royal Society met for seventy years; the room in which Sir Isaac Newton sat as president is preserved as it was in his time. In *Johnson's Court* the doctor lived for eleven years, and in the neighbouring Gough Square he compiled the larger part of his dictionary. He died in Bolt Court. In the same court Cobbett wrote and printed his Political Register. In Wine Office Court Goldsmith lodged, and commenced his Vicar of Wakefield. *Whitefriars' Street* (S.) leads to Whitefriars, the once notorious Alsatia, a privileged sanctuary, where the scum of London collected (see Sir Walter Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel"). In Salisbury Street (S.), Richardson wrote Pamela, and printed others of his novels. Bride's Passage leads to *St. Bride's*, one of Wren's churches, famous for its steeple. Fleet Street terminates at Farringdon Street. Here New Bridge Street leads to Blackfriars' Bridge.

Ludgate Hill and Street take their name from an old city gate that once stood hereabouts, said to have been built by a British king named Lud. In the Old Bailey (N.) are the Central Criminal Court and Newgate Prison. *St. Martin's* was one of Wren's churches. At 32 Ludgate Hill, the celebrated jewellers, Rundell and Bridge, had their shop, where Flaxman's silver-gilt shield of Achilles was executed for George IV. Notice the west portico of St. Paul's, seen through the vista of houses, though the view is marred by the railway bridge of the London, Chatham, and Dover Company. Stationers' Hall is up a court (N.), to which it gives a name. *Ave Maria Lane* (N.), opposite Creed Lane, and leading to Paternoster Row, the head quarters of the booksellers, indicates, with Amen Corner,

the route taken by religious processions in Roman Catholic times.

St. Paul's Church Yard.—The north side is reserved for foot passengers, and is connected by several narrow passages and one broad thoroughfare with Paternoster Row and Newgate Street. One entrance to the cathedral is on each side. On the south side are streets leading to *Doctors Commons* (where wills are proved and preserved) and to Heralds' College. At the south-east angle of the churchyard a new street, called *Cannon Street*, leads to London Bridge. This street, which was opened in 1854, cost £200,000. Hereabouts are some large new warehouses; one of them, Messrs. Cook's, contains 1,100,000 cubic feet of space, and is equal to 25 ordinary dwelling-houses. St. Paul's School is over against the east end of the cathedral.

Chancery Lane is a narrow street connecting the west end of Fleet Street with Holborn. Charles I.'s Lord Strafford was born in this street. On the west side, near the bottom, lived Izaac Walton, where he had a draper's shop. *Serjeant's Inn*, rebuilt in 1838, is on the opposite side. Here are the chambers where the judges sit to decide minor points of practice. The *Law Institution*, the head quarters of attorneys and solicitors, is a little higher on the west side. Here young attorneys have to pass an examination before being admitted to practice. There are also a library and a club. On the east side of the street, nearly opposide Carey Street, is the entrance to the *Rolls Buildings*, which consist of a court presided over by the Master of the Rolls, who ranks as the second judge of the Court of Chancery, and to whom is entrusted the custody of the imperial records or rolls, the chambers of that judge, and a chapel of the early part of the seventeenth century, which contains several monuments, the most noticeable of which are Torrigiano's monument to Dr. John Young, M.R., in the time of Henry VIII., with a well modelled recumbent figure in terra cotta; and the monument of Lord Kinloss, M.R., *temp.* James I. The kneeling figure in armour is supposed to be his son, killed in a duel with Sir Edward Sackville. Bishops Burnett, Atterbury, and Butler, were preachers in this chapel, which occupies the site of a house founded by Henry III. for converted Jews. In the *New Record Office*, not yet completed, are preserved the official records of Parliament, of the Courts of Chancery, Common Law, etc., which were previously scattered about in upwards of sixty places

of deposit. The style of the building is a late Gothic or Tudoresque, with a north front and two wings containing 228 rooms. Mr. Pennethorne is the architect. "The records of this country (says Sir F. Palgrave, late deputy-keeper) have no equal in the civilised world in antiquity, continuity, variety, extent, or amplitude of facts and details. From Domesday they contain the whole materials for the history of this country, civil, religious, political, social, moral, or material, from the Norman Conquest to the present day. Of the decisions of the law courts a series is extant from the beginning of the reign of Richard I. With the public records are now united the state papers and government archives, and by their aid may be written the real history of the courts of common law and equity; the statistics of the kingdom in revenue, expenditure, population, trade, commerce, and agriculture, can from the above sources be accurately investigated. The Admiralty documents are important to naval history, and others afford untouched mines of information relative to the history of private families. Perhaps the most interesting documents preserved here are William the Conqueror's Domesday book, written on vellum, and bound in two volumes; the deed of resignation of the Scottish crown by David Bruce to Edward II.; and the treaty of peace between Henry VIII. and Francis I. The gold seal attached is in high relief, and is supposed to be Benvenuto Cellini's work. Quite lately have been acquired the official orders, decrees, and reports in chancery for the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, including the cases heard and decided by Lord Bacon, many of them signed by his hand, and having notes in his writing upon them. Permission to examine documents must be obtained from the deputy-keeper, who will allow inquirers for literary purposes to inspect papers without payment of fees. State papers dated subsequent to 1688, cannot, however, be seen without the express license of the Secretary of State for Home Affairs. The Master of the Rolls is publishing a series of the most interesting documents, with the assistance of competent editors.

Pursuing our way up Chancery Lane, and passing the gloomy chambers and gateway of *Lincoln's Inn*, we arrive at a street on the east called Southampton Buildings, where stood Southampton House, obtained by Lord William Russell on his marriage with Rachel, daughter of Thomas, last Earl of Southampton. Some of Lady Rachel's letters were dated from this house. Several of the

modern houses on the site contain portions of the old mansion. Here is a large building formerly used by the Masters in Chancery, but now by the Commissioners of Patents. Near the top of Chancery Lane, in a pile of stone buildings, are the offices of the Chancery-Registrars and the Accountant-General; the Chancery Record and Writ Office, and Enrolment Office, are also here.

HOLBORN, one of the main east and west arteries of London, derives its name from a stream or bourne which anciently ran in open view, but which now traverses an underground sewer. It is a long street of varying width and direction. Commencing on the west at the north end of Drury Lane (which part is called High Holborn), it soon reaches Southampton Street (N.), which leads to Bloomsbury and Russell Squares. A little further on (S.) is Little Queen Street, leading into Great Queen Street, in which is Freemason Tavern, a place for public dinners. Some narrow passages (S.), called Turnstiles, lead into *Lincoln's Inn Fields*, in which are the *College of Surgeons* and *Sir John Soane's Museum*. A good street into the Fields is much wanted. At No. 67 (N.) is Day and Martin's Blacking Manufactory, a handsome building that cost £12,000. Mr. Day was blind, and left £100,000 for the benefit of poor persons similarly circumstanced. The Blue Boar, 270 High Holborn (S.), was an old inn, where it is said Cromwell and Ireton, disguised as troopers, intercepted an important letter of the king, but a monster hotel now occupies the site. Red Lion Street (N.), leads to the *Foundling Hospital*. Further east on the south is *Chancery Lane*, which conducts past *Lincoln's Inn Gateway* to *Fleet Street*. The entrance to *Gray's Inn* (N.) is near a pile of old unsightly buildings, called Middle Row, standing in the middle of the street at the end of Gray's Inn Lane (N.), that leads up to King's Cross and the *Great Northern Railway Station*. Hereabouts are *Holborn Bars*, the limits of the city, at which toll was, till 1849, levied by the Corporation on vehicles not belonging to freemen entering the city. The amount annually obtained was upwards of £5000. *Furnival's Inn* (N.) presents a good front to Holborn Hill, where we have now arrived. Staple's Inn, where Dr. Johnson wrote his Idler; Barnard's Inn and Thavies' Inn, minor inns, dependences of the *Inns of Court*, are on the south of Holborn Hill. On the north are Hatton Garden,* where the Bishops of Ely had a large

* "My Lord of Ely, when I was last in Holborn, I saw good strawberries in your garden there."—RICHARD III.

garden attached to a house, which came into the possession of Sir Christopher Hatton in Queen Elizabeth's reign. In Ely Place (N.) is St. Ethelreda's Chapel, almost the only relic of the bishop's palace. St. Andrew's (S.) was Dr. Sacheverell's church. The wheels of vehicles were locked in descending the steep part of the hill, which has now been bridged over to Newgate Street, by the *Holborn Viaduct*, a grand bridge crossing the valley of the Fleet. In the City Library are several wood engravings showing the condition of Holborn Hill and Skinner Street previous to the grand metropolitan improvement. In Skinner Street, the old highway from Newgate Street to Holborn, William Godwin, author of "Caleb Williams," kept a bookseller's shop; and in Snow Hill, now only in part remaining, John Bunyan died, in 1688. It was in this street that a picture by William Dobson attracted the attention of Vandyck, and induced him to recommend the painter to the attention of Charles I., whose serjeant-painter he became. *Cock Lane*, the scene of the trick that excited so much noise in the last century, the agent of which made the credulous Londoners believe that a ghost was really revisiting "the glimpses of the moon," is in the immediate neighbourhood. At the eastern foot of the Viaduct is St. Sepulchre's Church (N.), at the corner of Giltspur Street, which leads to *St. Bartholomew's Hospital* and *Smithfield Market*. The drinking fountain in the wall of St. Sepulchre's was the first erected in the metropolis. The great bell of that church is tolled in the morning when an execution takes place at *Newgate*, which is at the diagonally opposite corner of the Old Bailey. At this spot many a criminal has suffered the extreme penalty of the law. Executions now take place within the walls of the prison. The *Central Criminal Court* is in the last-mentioned street, which leads down to Ludgate Hill. We now enter

Newgate Street,

which had a city gate at its east end, whence the name. In *Warwick Lane* (S.) was the edifice, surmounted by a dome, which Wren built for the College of Physicians, and where the fellows met until 1825. It is now in the possession of a brass-founder, who has thoroughly transformed it. Newgate Street is being gradually widened and improved. *Christ's Hospital* (N.) has near it *Christ's Church*, built by Wren, which has a

tower and steeple 153 feet high. Sir Kenelm Digby, the husband of the beautiful Venetia, was buried here; and here, since the end of the last century, the "Spital Sermons" have been annually delivered on Easter Monday and Tuesday by a bishop or by a preacher appointed by the Bishop of London. The Lord Mayor attends the church in state, and the boys of Christ's Hospital walk in procession. The discourses now relate to certain charitable institutions of London. In Ivy Lane (S.), over against Christ's Church, Dr. Johnson formed one of his clubs. Above the entrance to Bull Head Court (N.) is a stone bas relief representing the gigantic porter of Charles I., and Jeffrey Hudson his dwarf, whose portrait is at Hampton Court. In Panyer Alley (S.) there is a pedestal, with an old sculpture in stone of a boy upon a pannier. The inscription runs—

When ye have sovght the Citty rovnd
Yet still this is the highst grovnd.
Avgvst the 27, 1688.

The height of the spot is about 48 feet above Trinity high-water mark.

We now reach St. Martin's-le-Grand, at the corner of the *General Post Office*, and at the west end of Cheapside.

Aldersgate Street.

St. Martin's-le-Grand is continued by Aldersgate Street and Goswell Road to Islington, where the thoroughfare enters the City Road near that well known landmark the Angel Inn. Opposite the General Post Office, marked by a quaint sign, is the Queen's Hotel, formerly the Bull and Mouth, much frequented in the palmy days of stage coaches. The old designation was a corruption of Boulogne mouth, and referred to Henry VIII.'s naval victory in 1544. At the corner of Bull and Mouth Street (W.), where a city gate once stood, and where Aldersgate Street commences, is a church of the French Protestants, opened 1842. Here is the Albion, a famous hotel for public dinners; and close by is the Church of England Young Men's Institution; Bartholomew Close, in which Milton had one of his many London residences, and Jewin Chapel, which boasts the possession of Bunyan's pulpit. Near at hand is *Little Britain*, once famous for its booksellers. The Spectator dated from this place. Milton lodged here, and so did Franklin when working for a

printer in the adjoining St. Bartholomew's Close. Washington Irving has described the place in his Sketch Book. Lower down is the Barbican (E.), a street named from a watch-tower which anciently stood here, leading to Finsbury Square ; Long Lane, the opposite street, leads to Smithfield. Carthusian Street (W.) leads to the CHARTERHOUSE. At the corner is one of the stations of the Metropolitan Railway, which passes underground from the City to Paddington, and forms a portion of what is known as the Inner Circle. By junctions with other lines, this subway traverses the city from east to west, and from north to south.

CHEAPSIDE AND THE POULTRY.

At the west end of Cheapside is *Sir Robert Peel's statue*, and here meet Aldersgate Street (with the *General Post Office*, standing in the lower part called St. Martin's-le-Grand), Newgate Street and Paternoster Row. We are now in the very thick of London business. In Foster Lane (N.), which leads to *Goldsmiths' Hall*, is *St. Vedast's Church*, erected by Wren, and having a handsome three-storeyed spire. Cheapside in old times was famed for its goldsmiths ; it was the street that passed along the side of the chepe or market. Opposite the end of Wood Street (N.) stood one of the nine crosses erected by Edward I. to the memory of Queen Philippa ; it stood there until 1643. In Milk Street (N.) Sir Thomas More was born ; in Bread Street, opposite, Milton ; and in this street stood the Mermaid tavern, the scene of "wit-encounters" between Shakspere, Ben Jonson, Raleigh, and others. *Bow Church* is about half way down (S.) Nearer the Bank are *Mercers' Hall*, and Saddlers' Hall, No. 143 (N.), with their balconies for viewing street pageants. King Street (N.) leads to *Guildhall* and Queen Street, opposite to Blackfriars' Bridge. Off Queen Street is Budge Row, in which stands the church of *St. Antholin*, rebuilt by Wren in 1682. The carpentry of the roof is thought an eminent example of the architect's skill. The octagonal spire, 154 feet high, is also admired. The stone-fronted house, No. 72 Cheapside, was built by Wren, and occasionally used by the Lord Mayor before the Mansion House was erected. The *Poultry* commences at the divergence (S.) of Bucklersbury, a short street, noted for its dining-rooms, and equally noted in Shakspere's day for its druggist's shops. "Like Bucklersbury in simple time," is a comparison in the "Merry Wives of Windsor." *Grocers' Hall*

is on the north side of the Poultry. Facing the east end of the Poultry is *St. Stephen's Walbrook*, the interior of which is considered one of Wren's masterpieces. We are now arrived at the large open space into which look the *Mansion House*, the *Bank of England*, the *Royal Exchange*, and the Church of St. Mary Woolnoth. Hence diverge Princes Street (west side of the Bank), Threadneedle Street (between the Bank and the Exchange), Cornhill (south side of the Exchange), Lombard Street, and King William Street, leading to *London Bridge*, and Queen Victoria Street, leading to *Blackfriars Bridge* and the *Thames Embankment*.

Streets by the Bank of England.

Princes Street on the west side, and *Lothbury* on the north, contain several banks, and in the latter is St. Margaret's Church, rebuilt by Wren in 1690, with a steeple 140 feet high. Its beautifully sculptured font is ascribed to Gibbons. This neighbourhood is populous with stock and share-brokers, whose place of meeting, the *Stock Exchange*, is in Capel Court, *Bartholomew Lane*, on the east side of the Bank. At the corner of this lane and Throgmorton Street is the *Auction Mart*, where much house and landed property is disposed of yearly. *Throgmorton Street*, in which stands (N.) *Drapers' Hall*, leads into *Old Broad Street*, where the church of *St. Peter-le-poor* (N.) ("sometime peradventure a poor parish" says Stow) occupies the site of one known to exist as far back as 1181. A narrow passage (N.) leads to *Austin Friars*, the site of an establishment of monks of the order of St. Augustine, founded in 1243. Here is the *Dutch Church*, containing some good decorated windows. The worshippers are protestant and the service in French. The use of the building was granted by Edward VI. in 1550 to refugees from the Netherlands, France, and other foreign parts. In Old Broad Street (E.) are the *City Club*, several joint-stock banks, and a large building occupied as Commercial Chambers, on the site of the old Inland Revenue Office. This street terminates at Liverpool Street, in which are the termini of the Great Eastern, the North London, and other railways.

Moorgate Street and Finsbury.

Moorgate Street is a wide street leading northward from the north-east corner of the Bank. It is lined with offices and shops, and at its north end is intersected by London Wall. Passing on

into Finsbury Pavement, Fore Street is on the east side, with which is connected Milton Street, formerly Grub Street of literary renown, so cruelly treated by Pope, Swift, and their compeers.* Dr. Johnson in his dictionary says that Grub Street had been "much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called Grub Street." On the east side of the Pavement is Finsbury Circus, where the *London Institution* is situate. Proceeding northward we reach Finsbury Square, which, like the Circus and the surrounding streets, was built upon a tract of ground called Moorfields, of which we first hear as a *fen*, whence Finsbury. In 1415 a gate was made through the city wall, whence Moor-gate. At the time of the great fire the houseless people sought a refuge in these fields, in wretched hovels, and under tents. Immediately afterwards buildings began to be erected on them, and in 1675 *Bethlehem Hospital* was built. That institution was in 1812-14 removed to Lambeth. Northward of Finsbury Square is *The Artillery Ground*, the place of exercise of the Royal Artillery Company of the City of London, a body composed of merchants and others. This company was first heard of as the City Trained Band in 1585, when Spain threatened to invade this country. In 1610 the body was re-established, and in 1622 they acquired their present exercising ground. In the Civil war they took the side of the Parliament. Since that time their services in the field have not been needed, but in 1780 they helped to protect the Bank from the Gordon rioters. On certain state occasions they have made their appearance to increase the effect of the pageant, and they have frequently attended the sovereign as a guard of honour when paying a visit to the city. The sovereign or some member of the royal family has held the chief command for the last 150 years; the late Prince Consort was, and the Prince of Wales is now, Captain-General. They bear as a motto *Arma pacis fulcra*. Their armoury contains some fine pieces of ordnance, and some curiosities in the shape of specimens of the ancient accoutrements of the corps.

Adjoining the Artillery ground is *Bunhill Fields Burial Ground*, the "Campo Sanctus of the Nonconformists," which

* "O Grub Street! how do I bemoan thee,
Whose graceless children scorn to own thee;
Yet thou hast greater cause to be
Ashamed of them than they of thee."—*Swift.*

was originally a common burial-ground for those who died during the Great Plague in 1665. The land within the walls is less than four acres, and yet within the last 150 years probably 150,000 bodies have been laid here. John Bunyan, George Fox, the founder of Quakerism, Daniel Defoe, and Dr. Isaac Watts, were interred at Bunhill Fields. In 1869 this burial-ground was restored and put in order by the Corporation, to whom it now belongs. Immediately opposite is Wesley's Chapel and grave. Here commences the City Road; opened in 1761.

THREADNEEDLE STREET is thought to derive its name from the three needles which the Needlemakers' Company bore on their arms. It formerly commenced at the spot where the Mansion House stands, and the Bank of England is supposed to stand in it, whence that establishment has been facetiously termed "the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street."

Passing the ROYAL EXCHANGE, and the point where Old Broad Street diverges, we reach the *Hall of Commerce* (N.), built in 1843 for Moxhay the biscuit-maker, who expended upon it and the site upwards of £60,000. It was intended to be used as a mercantile club house, but this plan did not succeed, and it now serves for the offices of two joint-stock banks. On the façade is a frieze 73 feet long, with bas reliefs. In the vestibule is a statue of Whittington. The larger of its halls has a length of 130 feet, and a width of 44 feet. On the south side of the street is *Merchant Taylors' Hall*, and a little farther on (N.) is the once famous *South Sea House*, the history of which belongs to the romance of commerce.* The year of 1720 is marked by the blowing and bursting of the great bubble, when £100 stock was sold at £1200, and within three months it would hardly fetch £50. One of the largest speculators and severest sufferers was the Duke of Chandos (the Timon of Pope) who lost £300,000.

> "Yet since just heaven the Duke's ambition mocks,
> And all he got by fraud is lost by stocks,
> Since he no more can build and plant and revel."

Thus wrote Swift, to whom the wild speculation of that time was

* "Reader, in thy passage from the Bank—where thou hast been receiving thy half-yearly dividends—to the Flower Pot, to secure a place for Dalston or Shacklewell, or some other thy suburban retreat northerly—didst thou never observe a melancholy-looking, handsome brick and stone edifice to the left, where Threadneedle Street abuts upon Bishopsgate? I daresay thou hast often admired its magnificent portals ever gaping wide and disclosing to view a grave court with cloisters and pillars."—*The South Sea House*, in Lamb's *Essays of Elia*.

a fertile source of sarcastic remark. Threadneedle Street enters Bishopsgate Street Within, opposite the *Wesleyan Centenary Hall*, formerly the City of London Tavern.

Cornhill extends eastward from Mansion House Street to the corner of Bishopsgate Street, and was named, according to old Stow, of "a corn-market time of mind there holden." In 1748 occurred a great fire that destroyed upwards of ninety houses, including that in which Gray the poet was born, and which belonged to him at the time. The house rebuilt on the site is No. 41. The street contains several well-stored shops of jewellers and silversmiths. On the south side, opposite the Royal Exchange, is *'Change Alley*, the scene of the South Sea Stock gambling.

> "There is a gulf where thousands fell,
> Here all the bold adventurers came;
> A narrow sound, though deep as hell—
> 'Change Alley is the dreadful name."

So wrote Swift in his ballad, "The South Sea Project." And thus Gay, in his "Panegyrical Epistle to Mr. Thomas Snow"—

> "Why did 'Change Alley waste thy precious hours
> Among the fools who gaped for golden showers?
> No wonder they were caught by South Sea schemes
> Who ne'er enjoyed a guinea but in dreams."

In *Finch Lane* (N.) are many stockbrokers. *St. Michael's Church* and *St. Peter's* are on the south side of the street; the latter, one of Wren's churches, has a tower and spire 140 feet high, with a great key, the emblem of St. Peter, at the top. Near the east end of Cornhill stood the *Standard*, a structure connected with a conduit supplying water. From it distances were measured for some time. From this end of Cornhill, Bishopsgate Street strikes northward, Gracechurch Street southward to London Bridge, and Leadenhall Street eastward. Gracechurch Street is the starting-place of omnibuses crossing London Bridge.

Leadenhall Street was so named from an ancient manor-house of Leadenhall. In the angle between it and Gracechurch Street is *Leadenhall Market*, where much butchers' meat and poultry are sold. In this street (S.) stood the old *East India House*, an edifice erected in 1800. When no longer occupied by the Government of India, it was sold to persons who pulled it down, and substituted the East India Chambers for mercantile offices. Indian business is now transacted in the new India Office.

Hoole, the translator of Tasso; Peacock, the author of "Headlong Hall," "Crotchet Castle," and other stories; Charles Lamb, the essayist; James Mill, the historian of India; and the late John Stuart Mill, his son, the author of valuable works on logic and political economy, held clerkships at the India House.

North, are the churches of *St. Andrew Undershaft*, and *St. Catherine Cree*, rebuilt in 1629, and consecrated by Laud, whose proceedings on the occasion savoured so much of superstition that they were made a formal charge against him, and helped to bring about his fate. Holbein is said to have been buried in the old building. A sermon is preached here annually on the 16th October, in pursuance of the will of Sir John Gager, Lord Mayor in 1646, to commemorate his escape from a lion which he encountered in his travels in Asia Minor. Leadenhall Street terminates at *Aldgate*, where formerly stood one of the city gates. In the triangle, formed by Bishopgate Street, Leadenhall Street, and Houndsditch, the Jews are very numerous.

Bishopsgate Street commences at the junction of Cornhill, Gracechurch Street, and Leadenhall Street. Its southern portion is known as Bishopsgate Street Within (the walls), and in this part (W.) is the London Tavern, where great public dinners take place. Opposite the end of Threadneedle Street (where the South Sea House is seen over against the church of St. Martin Outwich) is the *Wesleyan Centenary Hall* (E.) A little beyond (E.) *Crosby Hall*, highly interesting as the only relic in London of ancient domestic architecture on a large scale; Crosby Place, as it was anciently called, was originally built in 1466 by Sir John Crosby, alderman. It came afterwards into the possession of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. Readers of Shakspere will remember that one of the scenes of the drama, bearing that king's name, is laid here, but it is believed that the poet had no authority for supposing that the property belonged to Richard at the date in question. After passing through several hands, including Sir Thomas More, it came into the possession (1564) of Sir John Spencer, ancestor of the Marquis of Northampton, who greatly improved it. Readers of our poets may like to know that when in the hands of Lord Compton, Sir John's son-in-law, the Countess of Pembroke (the lady to whom Sir Philip Sidney, her brother, dedicated his Arcadia, and Spenser addressed one of his sonnets)

lived here several years, and when she died, Ben Jonson wrote her epitaph. About the middle of the seventeenth century it was so injured by fire that it was never afterwards used as a dwelling-house. The Presbyterians, however, met here for religious worship for upwards of 100 years. Some 40 years ago, what remained of the old mansion attracted public attention, and subscriptions were raised for the purpose of restoring it. It was opened with a musical performance in 1838. The repairs have been very extensive, and much of the edifice has been rebuilt. What we now have are the Hall, the Council Chamber, and the Throne Room above, with vaults of early brickwork below. The hall is 54 feet long, 27½ broad, and 40 feet high. It is lighted by lofty windows and a beautiful oriel; there is a minstrels' gallery, and the roof is a very fine specimen of timber work. The fire-place is considered a very curious feature in a hall of this date. The roof of the Throne Room is oak-ribbed rounded. This building may be recognised on the east side of Bishopsgate Street, by the front which is new, but composed in the style of the timber houses of the period. A door is in the entrance to Crosby Square, which is formed by houses built on the ruins of the old Place. The hall is now a well frequented tavern and dining room, to which the adjoining house has been added.

Behind Crosby Hall is *St. Helen's Church.* Before arriving at Wormwood Street, on the east, was the Bull Inn, an ancient hostelry with a galleried yard, in which, before the building of theatres, the actors placed their stage. This was the inn of Hobson the carrier. In one of Milton's humorous pieces of verse upon him, we are told that he died because he had nothing to do, being forbid to make his usual journeys "betwixt Cambridge and the Bull" by reason of the plague. Farther north is *St. Botolph's Church* (W.), which was formerly the fattest of the city livings. The incumbent, even now, has £1650 a-year from it. It escaped the great fire, but was rebuilt 1725-9. Hereabout stood the city gate, which gave its name to the street; and now commences Bishopsgate Street Without, a thoroughfare of irregular width, which leads through Shoreditch to Hackney, Dalston, Kingsland, and the north-eastern suburbs.

Lombard Street abounds in banks and insurance offices. It derives its name from the Lombards, who settled here as goldsmiths at a very early period. Their device, the three gold pills of the Medici family, or, as some think, the three pieces of gold

the emblem of the benevolent St. Nicholas, is now in possession of the pawnbrokers. The expression, a china orange to all Lombard street, indicates the wealth of the place in popular estimation. The church of *St. Mary Woolnoth* stands at the west end, on the site, it is said, of a pagan temple. It was rebuilt in 1716 by Hawksmoor. The Rev. John Newton, Cowper's friend, was rector here for twenty-eight years. Pope, "the little Queen Anne's man," was born in this street, but in what house is not known. Thomas Guy, the founder of Guy's Hospital, kept a bookseller's shop in Lombard Street. Sir Thomas Gresham's shop was on the site of No. 68, now the banking house of Messrs. Martin and Co. Here are two churches on the north side: *St. Edmund the King and Martyr*, a church rebuilt by Wren, with a steeple 90 feet high; over the altar are two paintings by William Etty, representing Moses and Aaron: and *All-Hallows*, also rebuilt by Wren after the Great Fire. Lombard Street terminates at Gracechurch Street, over against the commencement of Fenchurch Street.

Fenchurch Street is a long thoroughfare, which meets the end of Leadenhall Street at Aldgate. *St. Benet's Church*, at the west-end, was removed in 1872. In Rood Lane (S.) is St. Margaret Pattens, rebuilt by Wren in 1687, containing an altar-piece attributed to Carlo Maratti, and around it are flowers well carved in wood. In this church is a large monument to Sir P. Delme, Lord Mayor in 1723, by Rysbrach. In Mincing Lane (S.) are the new *Clothworkers' Hall* and the *Commercial Salerooms*, where an enormous amount of property is disposed of in the course of the year, the articles principally dealt in being tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, indigo, spices, and drugs. *Ironmongers' Hall* (N.) is opposite the end of Mark Lane (S.), which abounds in wine merchants; and here is the *Corn Exchange*, where more extensive transactions in grain take place than anywhere else in the world. The chief day is Monday, from ten to three, but Wednesday and Friday are also business days. It is notorious that much hazardous speculation takes place amongst the frequenters of this exchange. The corn merchants have a newspaper, the Mark Lane Express, devoted to their interests. A few steps from the Corn Exchange, in Hart Street, Crutched Friars, is St. Olave's Church, one of the few city churches that escaped the Great Fire. Its clustered columns and pointed arches are highly interesting. Pepys the diarist was buried here, and

there are several brasses and figure tombs. Passing Mark Lane, the next turn on the south, out of Fenchurch Street, which has been much widened in parts of late, brings us to the *Blackwall Railway Station*,

King William Street.

Starting once more from the Bank, and aiming at London Bridge, we enter King William Street, a fine and wide thoroughfare. At the point where this street, Cannon Street, Eastcheap, and Gracechurch Street meet, there is a statue of William IV. by S. Nixon. Mrs. Quickly's house, the Boar's Head Tavern, was in Eastcheap. The *Monument* is close by on Fish Street Hill. As we approach *London Bridge*, Upper Thames Street strikes westward, Lower Thames Street eastward, under the archway. In the latter, which leads to the *Tower*, are *Billingsgate Market* and the *Custom House*.

On the west side of the north end of the bridge is the *Hall of the Fishmongers*, one of the great City Companies ; and on the east side the church of *St. Magnus the Martyr*, built by Wren. The tower with its spire is classed amongst his best works. The base is open and used as a thoroughfare, thus contrived by Wren, although not freed from the masonry that filled it up until 1730. *Fish Street Hill* leads from the corner of Great Tower Street to the river.

London Stone. On the north side of Cannon Street, City, and against the wall of St. Swithin's Church, which stands at the corner of St. Swithin's Lane, will be observed a worn fragment of stone, protected by iron bars. This is the famous London Stone, which is supposed to have formed part of the *Lapis milliaris*, the pillar set up in the forum of Agricola's station, from which distances were reckoned by the Romans. It is referred to in Saxon charters as a landmark of immemorial antiquity, and it has been again and again mentioned in later chronicles. When Jack Cade entered London, he struck his sword on this stone, and exclaimed, " Now is Mortimer lord of this city ;" as will be found duly stated in Shakspere's drama, following Holinshed. Wren caused the stone, by his time much worn, to be cased with a new stone, hollowed for the purpose. The place of the stone was originally on the south side of the street, but its position causing it to be an inconvenience there, it was removed in 1742 to the north side ; but it was again found to be in the way, and had been doomed to demolition as the best

method of getting rid of a nuisance, when a worthy printer prevailed on the churchwardens of St. Swithin's to fix it against the wall of the church. This was in 1798, when the church was undergoing repair.

Queen Victoria Street extends almost in a straight line from the north end of Blackfriars New Bridge to the Mansion House, crossing Cannon Street near the Cannon Street Railway Station, and so onwards to the Thames Embankment.

In or near several of the streets that have been mentioned the stranger will unexpectedly come upon houses erected by wealthy merchants for their residence two hundred years ago. These are all occupied now-a-days as commercial chambers, for at the present time the City, so thronged during the day, is deserted at night. It is a vast mart whither men come to buy and sell; but the wealthy merchants and dealers who make their money in close counting-houses or shops hasten in the evening to their airy houses at the west end or in the country. It is a curious fact that the resident population of the City is decreasing.

Numerous and valuable are the recent London improvements. From the report presented (April 1875) by the City Surveyor to the Commissioners of Sewers, we learn that during the previous year 882 feet of new sewers had been constructed, and that various streets had been much widened. The report goes on to state :—"The church of St. Martin Outwich, at the corner of Threadneedle Street, having been pulled down, a considerable improvement was effected at that spot, the angle of the church being set back 13 feet. Ludgate Circus was completed by the formation of its south-western portion. It was commenced in 1864, when ground at the foot of Ludgate Hill had been cleared for the works of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. The north-west angle was formed in 1871, when the ground was cleared for the Holborn Valley improvements; and the portion finished last year was cleared by the Commissioners under their statutory powers. By the formation of the Circus 3,444 square feet of ground had been thrown into the public way. No improvement undertaken of late years had conduced more to public convenience than the formation of that Circus. The arrangement entered into with the Cathedral authorities in 1872 for widening the public way on the western front of St. Paul's Cathedral was carried into effect, an area of 10,162 superficial feet being thrown into the street, and the remaining area

on the western front of the Cathedral (which still continues the property of the Dean and Chapter) thrown open to foot traffic, the railings at that spot having been removed. The Dean and Chapter were authorised by Act of Parliament in 1770 to concur in an improvement on the western front of Cathedral. In 1834 negotiations were opened with them by the Commission with that object, but failed. They were more than once renewed at subsequent dates, but without success, until in 1872 an arrangement was come to. Negotiations were also opened with the Cathedral authorities for removing the remainder of the railings around the Cathedral, for widening the thoroughfares on all sides, making that on the northern side wide enough for two carriages, and throwing open the entire area around the Cathedral to foot traffic. These negotiations are still in hand."

During the last few years, there have been carried out, under the Metropolis Management Act of 1855, such grand improvements as the Main Drainage of London, the construction of the Victoria, Albert, and Chelsea Embankments on the Thames, the formation of Queen Victoria Street, etc. There has been opened up or widened other great thoroughfares, such as Garrick Street, Southwark Street, Burdett Road, Holborn (Middle Row), Park Lane, etc. There have been formed Finsbury and Southwark Parks; and many open spaces, such as Hampstead Heath, Blackheath, Shepherd's Bush, and Epping Forest has been preserved. Among the works now proceeding are an improved thoroughfare from Hart Street, Bloomsbury, to Shoreditch, and a new approach to the Victoria Embankment at Charing Cross, on the site of Northumberland House.

London—more especially in the city and the business parts of the East-end—is being gradually paved with wood or asphalte; and new modes of lighting are being tried. The courts and alleys are diminishing in number, and fine large houses, let in flats or suites of rooms, are being substituted for the dilapidated hovels which, in crowded neighbourhoods, form hotbeds of fever and danger to the health of the entire city. The Inner Circle Completion Railway Company, which has for its object the formation of a connecting line between the metropolitan and district railways, has obtained an Act of Parliament for that purpose. It is part of the plan of this company to form a new street, 60 feet in width, from the corner of Eastcheap to Fenchurch Street, by Philpot Lane, and to widen Fenchurch Street

at various points. The whole of the carriage-ways of the City are swept daily, and the street-orderly system is also applied to all the main thoroughfares in addition to the ordinary sweeping. For that purposes 220 street-orderlies are employed. The courts and alleys inhabited by the poorer classes are washed twice a week by jet and hose, and a sprinkling of a solution of carbolic acid is given during the hot months. Street watering and footway cleansing are perseveringly adopted, and every means within the power of the authorities taken to preserve the character of London as the healthiest city in Europe.

"Those mansions of the great old burghers which still remain in the City were not originally inferior in magnificence"—says Macaulay—"to the dwellings which were then inhabited by the nobility. They sometimes stand in retired and gloomy courts, and are accessible only by inconvenient passages; but their dimensions are ample, and their aspect stately. The entrances are decorated with richly carved pillars and canopies. The staircases and landing-places are not wanting in grandeur. The floors are sometimes of wood, tesselated after the fashion of France. The palace of Sir Robert Clayton, in the Old Jewry, contained a superb banqueting-room, wainscotted with cedar, and adorned with battles of giants and gods in fresco. Sir Dudley North expended £4000, a sum which would have been important to a duke, in the rich furniture of his reception-rooms in Basinghall Street. In such abodes, under the last Stuarts, the heads of the great firms lived splendidly and hospitably. To their dwelling-place they were bound by the strongest ties of interest and affection. There they had passed their youth and had made their friendships, had courted their wives, had seen their children grow up, had laid the remains of their parents in the earth, and expected that their own remains would be laid. That intense patriotism which is peculiar to the members of societies congregated within a narrow space, in such circumstances, strongly developed. London was to the Londoner what Athens was to the Athenian of the age of Pericles; what Florence was to the Florentine of the fifteenth century. The citizen was proud of the grandeur of his city, punctilious about her claims to respect, ambitious of her offices, and zealous for her franchise."

WEST END STREETS.

PRINCIPAL STREETS AND SQUARES WEST OF THE CITY.

Trafalgar Square—The Strand—Lincoln's-Inn-Fields—Leicester Square—Whitehall—Westminster—Pall Mall—St. James's Street—Piccadilly—Bond Street—Regent Street—Oxford Street.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE, named after Nelson's great victory, was commenced in 1831. On the north side is the *National Gallery;* on the west, some well-built houses and the *Union Club-House*, which stand between Pall Mall and Cockspur Street; on the east, hotels and private houses. Opposite opens the new street to the Victoria Embankment. On the site of this stood Northumberland House. In the centre of the square are two circular basins, each with a fountain of granite—by no means beautiful objects. At the north-east corner is a bronze equestrian statue of George IV. by Chantrey. At the south-east corner is a statue of General Havelock, who died in the service of his country in India. At the opposite corner is a statue of General Sir Charles Napier. The great feature of the square is the *Nelson Column*, with Landseer's bronze lions reposing at its base. The column is surmounted by a statue of Trafalgar's great hero, sculptured in granite by Baily; and on the four sides of the base are bronze basso-relievos, described in another page. On the south of the square is *Charing Cross*, one of the landmarks of London, where stands Le Sœur's statue of Charles I., cast in that monarch's reign, but not erected until the reign of Charles II. Horace Walpole says:—"This noble equestrian statue, in which the commanding grace of the figure and the exquisite form of the horse are striking to the most unpractised eye, was cast in 1633; and, not being erected before the commencement of the civil war, it was sold by the Parliament to John Rivet, a brazier, with strict orders to break it in pieces. But the man produced some fragments of old brass, and concealed the statue and horse under

ground till the Restoration. There is a story that the brazier made handsome profits by selling to both Royalists and Parliamentarians a number of brazen handles of knives and forks, asserting that they were made out of the metal of the statue." After the Restoration, legal proceedings were taken against Rivet to compel him to deliver up the statue, which was set up in 1674. For many years it was customary to decorate the statue with oak boughs on the 29th of May. It measures 9 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and the horse is 7 feet 9 inches from head to tail. The pedestal is 13 feet 9 inches high. The sculptures on the pedestal were not by Gibbons, as was long thought, but by Joshua Marshall, master mason to the crown. In 1856 the plinth was renewed in granite by Mr. Gilbert Scott. At Charing Cross formerly stood one of the highly decorated stone crosses erected by Edward I. (1291), on the spots where the corpse of his Queen Eleanor rested on its way to Westminster Abbey. It was removed by the Parliament in 1647 ; but a facsimile of it has been erected in the quadrangle in front of the Charing Cross railway station and hotel.

On the west side of Charing Cross are Spring Gardens, through which there is a foot road to St. James's Park. In years gone by, there was a garden here attached to the palace of Whitehall, which was thrown open to the public as a bowling-green and place of diversion. Here John Evelyn "treated divers ladies of my relations." "The enclosure is not disagreeable," says a writer in 1659, "for the solemness of the grove, the warbling of the birds, etc., as it opens into the spacious walks of St. James's." After it was built over, Prince Rupert had a house in Spring Gardens, and died here in 1682. In Spring Gardens are the offices of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

The Strand, an ancient thoroughfare connecting the City with Westminster, and deriving its name from lying on the bank of the river, from which it is now separated by houses. The river side came to be occupied by the houses of the nobility and bishops, which have entirely disappeared.

The Strand is full of historical recollections. In Northumberland Street, formerly a narrow street east of the town house of the Percy's, the celebrated Ben Jonson passed his youth. In the corner house facing the Strand, lived Sir Harry Vane, and next door the famous astrologer William Lilly.

Benjamin Franklin lived at No. 7 Craven Street for

several years, and many of his published letters were dated from this street. Hungerford market, once famous, has been removed for the Charing Cross railway station. At the corner of Adelaide Street (N.) is an office for Electric Telegraph messages, marked by a ball at the top, which drops at one o'clock every day. Villiers and Buckingham Streets (S.) were built on the site of York House, where Lord Bacon and then the Duke of Buckingham lived. The water gate, at the foot of the latter Street, is the only relic of the edifice. Opposite the same street is the Lowther Arcade (N.), a popular place for cheap toys, etc. *Charing Cross Hospital* is in Agar Street (N.) Coutts' Bank is at 59 Strand ; and behind are the streets of the Adelphi, built by the brothers Adam, of which Adam Street forms the main communication with the Strand. In John Street is the house of the *Society of Arts.* The mansion of the Bishops of Durham stood at this place. After it went from them, Lady Jane Grey was married in it ; and Raleigh had it for twenty years. The *Adelphi Theatre* (N.) is opposite Adam Street. Salisbury and Cecil Streets occupy the site of Cecil House, built in 1662 by Lord Treasurer Cecil. Southampton Street (N.) leads to Covent Garden Market. Beaufort Buildings (S.) stand on the site of a mansion inhabited by Bishops of Carlisle, Earls of Bedford, and the first Duke of Beaufort ; also by Lord Chancellor Clarendon, at the time his daughter Anne was married to the Duke of York. *Exeter Hall* (N.) is marked by a Greek inscription over the portico. Savoy Street (S.) leads to the old church of *St. Mary-le-Savoy.* We now arrive at Wellington Street, which leads (S.) to Waterloo Bridge, passing the new wing of Somerset House, and (N.) to Bow Street, passing the *Lyceum Theatre.* Jacob Tonson, Dryden's publisher, lived "at Shakpere's Head, over against Catherine Street, in the Strand." No. 141 has been built upon the site. Catherine Street leads to *Drury Lane Theatre.*

Nearly in front of SOMERSET HOUSE (S.) is the church of St. Mary-le-Strand, the earliest built of Queen Anne's fifty churches (1714-17). It was erected from the design of Gibbs on the site of the old Maypole mentioned by Pope in the *Dunciad*:—

> "Where the tall May-pole once o'erlooked the Strand ;
> But now, so Anne and Piety ordain,
> A church collects the saints of Dury Lane."

Superabundance of ornament is said to be the fault of this

church, but it certainly looks handsome at a distance, in walking eastward along the Strand, with its steeple of three receding storeys.

King's College adjoins Somerset House on the east. In the next narrow alley, called Strand Lane, is an old Roman bath—a vaulted chamber with clear, cold water. Between this alley and Surrey Street is the *Strand Theatre.* In Surrey Street (N.) lived and died William Congreve the dramatist, and here he received a visit from Voltaire, to whom he expressed a wish to be considered only "as a gentleman who led a life of plainness and simplicity." In Norfolk Street, Peter the Great, when lodging there, received a visit from William III. Here too dwelt William Penn, and Ireland the forger of Shaksperean manuscripts, which Dr. Parr kissed on his knees. Arundel Street (S.) stands on the site of a mansion belonging to the Howards, in which the Arundel marbles, now in the British Museum, were deposited. It had been originally the town house of the bishops of Bath. Here is the Temple, late the Whittington, Club. St. Clement Dane's church stands in the middle of the Strand ; the body was designed by Wren, the tower, 116 feet high, by Gibbs, the latter built in 1719. Otway and Lee, the play writers, were buried here. A brass tablet, placed against a column, records that Dr. Johnson was in the habit of attending divine service at St. Clement's. From the east end of St. Mary's to the west end of St. Clement's runs an old alley called Holywell Street, filled with dirty, unwholesome shops. In Wych Street, a nearly parallel street to the north are several old house fronts. Here is a cluster of three of the minor inns—New Inn, Dane's Inn, and Clement's Inn. At the west end of Wych Street stands the *Olympic Theatre.* Godwin, the author of "Caleb Williams," had a bookseller's shop at 191 Strand. Essex Street is so called from a house belonging to Queen Elizabeth's rebellious Earl, which stood here, and where he was besieged. At the bottom is the Temple pier. There are two entrances to the Middle Temple from this street. The Strand terminates at *Temple Bar,* which is 1370 yards distant from Charing Cross. The street beside the site of the new Law Courts, opposite Child's Bank, is Bell Yard, leading to

Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, one of the largest squares in London, "the area being that of the great pyramid of Giza," designed and partly erected by Inigo Jones, the architect, in the year 1618. The fields were not enclosed with railings until 140 years ago. Previous to

that time the Fields were used for capital punishments. Babington and his accomplices were hanged here in 1586 ; and in July 1683 Lord William Russell was beheaded here. Two narrow passages, called Great and Little Turnstile, communicate with Holborn. *Lincoln's-Inn* Hall and Library that stand on the east side, the *College of Surgeons*, a conspicuous edifice on the south side, and *Sir John Soane's Museum*, on the north side, have been described elsewhere in this volume. On the west side, an archway, built by Inigo Jones, leads into Duke Street, which connects the Fields with Drury Lane. About the middle of the same side is a house built by Inigo Jones for an Earl of Lindsey, which was afterwards the residence of the proud Duke of Somerset. At the S.W. angle of the Fields is another of Inigo Jones's houses, built for an Earl of Portsmouth. At the corner of Queen Street is a large house built for a Marquis of Powis, and afterwards inhabited by Lord Chancellor Somers, and the Duke of Newcastle, the leader of the Pelham administration under George II. Several curious anecdotes are told of the Duke whilst living here. In *Queen Street*, Lord Herbert of Cherbury and Sir Godfrey Kneller lived at a time when it was a fashionable locality.

Leicester Square, formerly Leicester Fields, was so called from a house built for an Earl of Leicester (*d.* 1677), which stood at the north-east corner. In that house lived Elizabeth, the unfortunate queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I., Colbert, and two Princes of Wales, after they had quarrelled with their fathers, George I. and George II. The square was enclosed about 1738 ; the houses around were built between 1630 and 1670. They, as well as those in the neighbourhood, are chiefly inhabited by foreigners. For ten years, 1851-61, a large building 90 feet across covered the enclosure, containing a model of the earth, erected by Mr. Wyld the map-seller. At No. 47, on the west side, is the house Sir Joshua Reynolds lived in ; it has been turned into book-auction rooms. At the opposite side of the square stands the *Alhambra*, a building in the Moorish style, now one of the most popular theatres in London. In the northern wing of the Sablonière Hotel, lately pulled down, Hogarth the painter lived and died. Sir Isaac Newton had a house in St. Martin's Street, on the south side of the square. The house was afterwards inhabited by Dr. Burney and his daughter, the authoress of "Evelina," At the middle of the north side stood, till burnt down a few years ago, Savile house, at which exhibitions of various kinds have taken place, including Miss Linwood's curious

needlework, imitating pictures that pleased our mothers and grandmothers so much. It had been the residence of Sir George Savile, whose books, paintings, and furniture were burned in the square by the rioters of 1780. The garden of the square, in which was a leaden equestrian statue of George II., brought from Canons, the seat of the Duke of Chandos, in 1754, was allowed gradually to go to decay till 1874, when the fee-simple of the land was purchased by Mr. Albert Grant, and by him restored, decorated with statuary, and converted into a pleasure-ground. The cost of the freehold, the fountain, and the bronze busts of Newton, Reynolds, Hunter, and Hogarth, was entirely defrayed by Mr. Grant, who, when the garden had been ornamentally laid out and enclosed in handsome bronze railings, presented the whole to the people of London. A proposal to convert Soho and other squares in like manner has been favourably received by the authorities. Leicester Square, the centre of French London, is now an ornament instead of a nuisance.

WHITEHALL is a part of Westminster, extending from Scotland Yard to Downing Street, and from the river to St James's Park. It is so called from a royal palace of that name which stood here, and of which there only remains the Banqueting House. Advancing from Charing Cross towards Westminster, the *Admiralty* is seen on the west, and on the opposite side is *Great Scotland Yard*, the head-quarters of the metropolitan police.

Opposite the *Horse Guards* (W.) is Whitehall Yard, where stand the *United Service Institution*, and, till 1869, Fife House. The noble *Banqueting House* is all that we see of the royal palace, planned by Inigo Jones and never completed. From one of its windows the ill-fated Charles Stuart stepped out on to the scaffold. The ceiling of the Chapel Royal, painted by Rubens, and afterwards restored by Cipriani, represents the apotheosis of James I. The handsome front of the *Treasury Buildings*, at the corner of *Downing Street* (W.), is opposite Montague House, the Duke of Buccleuch's new mansion, designed by William Burn. Close by are Whitehall Gardens, where, at No. 4, Sir Robert Peel lived and died. On the south side of Downing Street, the new Foreign stands conspicuous.

WESTMINSTER.—Passing through Parliament Street, we reach the turning which will take us to *Westminster Bridge*, and a few steps more bring us to the quadrangle called *New Palace Yard*, over which soars the lofty Clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament. The north end of *Westminster Hall* abuts on this quad-

rangle, which has been frequently used as a place of punishment. Perkin Warbeck sat in the stocks ; one Stubbs, a puritan attorney, having been convicted of a libel on Queen Elizabeth, had his hands cut off in 1580 ; in 1612, Lord Sanquhar was hanged for murder ; in 1634, William Prynne was placed in the pillory ; in 1649, the royalist Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Holland, and Lord Capel were beheaded ; in 1685, the infamous Titus Oates, and in 1765, the notorious Wilkes, the publisher of No. 45 North Briton, stood in the pillory ; all of which punishments were inflicted in New Palace Yard.

In the green enclosure at the end of Great George Street is a bronze statue by Sir R. Westmacott of George Canning, looking towards New Palace Yard. Passing the Courts of Law (the entrances to which are through Westminster Hall) we arrive at Henry VII.'s Chapel and Old Palace Yard, where Marochetti's fine equestrian statue in bronze of Richard Cœur de Lion has been placed. In this space Guy Fawkes and his fellow conspirators were executed in 1606. Making our way across the graveyard attached to *St. Margaret's Church*, we shall find on the north side of the piece of ground into which the old abbey and the new palace look with such fine effect, the Guildhall of the City of Westminster, *Westminster Hospital*, and, behind, the Government Stationery Office, built in 1854 in the Italian style. At the west end of the abbey is the *Westminster School Monument*, and in the angle, between Tothill and Victoria Streets, the new Westminster Hotel, in part of which the India Office was located for a time.

Passing through Princes Street we shall enter Great George Street, leading eastwards to Westminster Bridge. At the upper end of this street a gate admits us into the Bird Cage Walk, leading to Pimlico. We may here enter *St. James's Park*.

Pall Mall.—The old French game of *paille maille*, played here in Charles II.'s time, gives its name to this, perhaps the most striking of the London streets in point of architecture. It swarms with curious associations with the history, art, and literature of the past, but the present must alone occupy us now. That part of it between Trafalgar Square and George III.'s statue is called Pall Mall, East. Here (S.) is the College of Physicians, and Colnaghi's print shop; on the north, the Gallery of the Old Society of Water-colour Painters, and the University Club. In Suffolk Street (N.) is the Exhibition of the Society of British Artists. The bronze equestrian statue of George III., at the

junction of Cockspur Street, is a work of M. C. Wyatt. At the corner of the Haymarket, distinguished by an arcade, is *Her Majesty's Theatre*, a house for the performance of operas. The *Haymarket Theatre* is in the same street, on the east side. The Haymarket abounds with restaurants, oyster shops, etc. Over against the Opera House in Pall Mall is the *French Gallery*, where an annual exhibition of pictures takes place. We are now in the land of clubs. The *United Service Club* is at the corner of Waterloo Place, and on the opposite side is the *Athenæum Club*. In this place, at the top of the steps leading into St. James' Park, is the *Duke of York's Column*. The splendid houses of Carlton House Terrace, overlooking the Park, stand on the site of the palace, where George IV., when Prince of Wales, squandered millions. At the junction of Waterloo Place and Pall Mall is the *Guards' Memorial*, from the design of John Bell, R.A., to the 2162 officers and men of the Guards who perished in the Crimean war. In front is a group in bronze of three guardsmen, with suitable inscriptions, surmounted by a figure of Victory crowning them with wreaths of laurel. At the back are two heavy guns and a mortar, actual trophies from Sebastopol.

On the south side of Pall Mall come in succession the *Travellers' Club* (go round to the other side to see the garden façade which has been much admired), the *Reform Club*, and the *Carlton Club*, distinguished by its polished granite columns, and according to one critic, its "singular architectural antithesis, with a violation of all orthodoxy and rule." To the heterodox eye the effect is certainly superb. A little beyond, on the same side, is the *War Office*, where the Secretary of State for War has his office. At the opposite side of the street stands the Junior Carlton Club, which is nobler than its senior, and farther west, at the entrance to St. James's Square, is the Army and Navy Club.

In the middle of *St. James's Square* is a bronze equestrian statue, by Bacon the younger, of William III. In this square (which was built between 1574 and 1690) several of the nobility have houses. At No. 21, George III. was born. No. 22 is the town house of the bishops of London.

Returning to Pall Mall, the *Oxford and Cambridge Club* and the *Guards' Club* are seen on the South. On the opposite side are the galleries of the *New Society of Painters in Water-colours*, and the *Marlborough Club*. The entrance to *Marlborough House*, lately fitted up as a residence for the Prince of Wales, is on the

south. Opposite the end of *St. James' Street* is *St. James' Palace*, and at the end of Cleveland Row, the continuation of Pall Mall, is the Earl of Ellesmere's new mansion, *Bridgewater House*. The Duke of Sutherland's, *Stafford House*, is to the south, in the angle between St. James' Park and the Green Park.

St. James' Street.—In this street have lived Waller, Wren, Pope, Swift, Steele, Gibbon, C. J. Fox, Crabbe, Moore, and Byron ; and this was the scene of Blood's attack on the Duke of Ormond. On a Drawing-Room day this street is crowded with persons who come to see the ladies on their way, in their carriages, to pay their respects to the Queen, who receives them in St. James' Palace.

On the west side, near the bottom, is the Thatched House Club on the site of the Tavern, where the Dilettanti Society met. Here were formerly portraits of deceased members, and two fine conversation pieces by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The society originated in 1734. Close by is a handsome pile, the *Conservative Club ;* and a little higher up, at 69, is Arthur's Club House. In King Street (E.) are the St. James's Theatre, Almack's (or Willis's) Assembly Rooms, and Christie and Manson's Auction Rooms, where valuable pictures are sold in the season. At 64 is the Old Cocoa-tree Club House (W.), and at 60 *Brooks's Club House*, at 57 the *New University Club*, and farther up was once Crockford's gambling club. On the opposite side, at 28, is Boodle's Club House, and at 37 White's. In Jermyn Street (E.) the first Duke of Marlborough, Sir Isaac Newton, Gray the poet, and John Hunter, the celebrated anatomist, have lived.

Piccadilly, a street about 1650 yards in length, which commences at the Haymarket, and passing along the north side of the Green Park, terminates at Hyde Park Corner. It is rich in interesting associations with many persons and events. The name is of uncertain origin, but it is supposed to be somehow connected with the word "picadils," the ruffs worn in the time of James I. Crossing Regent Circus we shall see the Museum of Practical Geology on the south (the entrance is in Jermyn Street), and opposite to this, one of the entrances to *St. James's Hall. St. James's Church*, built by Wren, is opposite the end of Swallow Street, where there is a Scottish Presbyterian Church. The Albany (N.) is let as residence chambers ; and here have lived George Canning, Monk Lewis, Lord Byron, Bulwer Lytton, and Macaulay. Lower down, newly erected, on the forecourt of the old mansion, is

Burlington House and behind it the Royal Academy. Burlington Arcade, lined with shops, leads to the street called Burlington Gardens. Bond Street (N.) is followed by Albemarle Street (opposite St. James's Street), in which stands the *Royal Institution*, and at No. 23 is the Westminster Club. The Egyptian Hall, between Duke Street and St. James's Street, easily made out by the architecture of its front, is a place for lectures and exhibitions. It was originally built for Bullock's Museum of Natural History, and cost £16,000. At the gateway of the Three Kings' Inn, 75 Piccadilly, were till lately two Corinthian pilasters, supposed to have been part of Clarendon House, which stood hereabouts. The building of this mansion by Lord Chancellor Clarendon made him very unpopular. After his flight to France, it was occupied by the Duke of Ormond at the time Blood attacked him. In Arlington Street (S.) are the mansions of several of the nobility, with fronts to the Green Park. Berkeley Street (N.) leads to Berkeley Square and to *Lansdowne House*. *Devonshire House* is hidden by a high brick wall from Piccadilly, opposite the commencement of the Green Park, across which are good views of Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey, and the Houses of Parliament. On a clear day the Crystal Palace may be seen on its hill, glittering in the sun. No. 1 Stratton Street is the residence of the Baroness Burdett Coutts, so well known from her many acts of benevolence, and to whom London is indebted for the Columbia Market and Buildings, and the drinking fountains in Victoria Park and other parts of the city. Bath House, 82 Piccadilly (Lord Ashburton), contains a very good collection of pictures. Cambridge House, No. 94, is occupied by the Naval and Military Club. Hertford House, No. 105, was the Marquis of Hertford's. The house, now occupied as a club, was built in grand style by the late Marquis on the site of the old Pulteney Hotel, in which, during the visit of the allied Sovereigns to London, in 1814, resided the Emperor Alexander of Russia. At the east corner of Down Street is the late Mr. H. T. Hope's mansion, now the Junior Athenæum Club. The iron railing was cast in Paris. The house had been splendidly finished throughout, and cost £60,000. It contained some good pictures, a portion of the celebrated Hope gallery, but these, with the rest of that collection, are at Deepdene, Mrs. Hope's country seat. Gloucester House, corner of Park Lane (No. 137), long the residence of the late Duchess of Gloucester, the Queen's aunt, was bequeathed to, and is now occupied by the Duke of Cambridge. When tenanted by the Earl of Elgin, the Elgin marbles, now in

the British Museum, were deposited here. Park Lane is lined with the mansions of the nobility facing Hyde Park. At No. 139 Piccadilly, Lord Byron was living when his wife left him and refused to return. The Baron Lionel de Rothschild (No. 148) has a valuable collection of mediæval art and old Ceramic ware. One candlestick of white clay cost £220. We now arrive at *Apsley House* (the Duke of Wellington's) and Hyde Park corner. Here the two park gateways (one crowned with the late Duke of Wellington's equestrian statue) and other buildings make a striking architectural group. *St. George's Hospital* stands at the corner of *Grosvenor Place*. The latter is formed of noble mansions, and leads past the gardens of Buckingham Palace to the Victoria Railway Station. The main road is continued alongside Hyde Park by Knightsbridge to Kensington. A turn to the left at Knightsbridge, near Albert Gate, leads to the *South Kensington Museum*, the *National Portrait Gallery*, and *Horticultural Gardens*, and Brompton, the favourite district of actors and actresses.

Bond Street acquired its name from Sir Thomas Bond, who bought Clarendon House from the second Duke of Albemarle, and pulled it down to form streets on its site, one of which was this. Its upper part, next Oxford Street, is known as New Bond Street, the lower as Old Bond Street ; both are filled with shops of the first repute. At 41 Old Bond Street, in 1768, died Laurence Sterne, the author of *Tristram Shandy*. The German Gallery, where there is an annual exhibition of foreign pictures, is at 168 New Bond Street (W.) At No. 141, Lord Nelson lodged in 1797 ; and at No. 146, Sir Thomas Picton in 1800.

Regent Street, only 30 yards less than a mile in length, is the handsomest shop street in London. Designed by Nash in 1813, and named after the Prince Regent, it begins at Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, where there are the offices of several insurance companies. The Junior United Service Club is at the corner of Charles Street (E.), and a little farther on are the art galleries of Messrs. Elkington and Sons, the well-known gold and silver smiths. On the west side are the Club Chambers, a large house let off in residential chambers to gentlemen, and having a common coffee-room and dining-room. A steam-engine is employed to raise water from a deep well, and to lift coals, and furniture, etc., to the upper floors. The building cost £26,000. At the intersection with Piccadilly is a *Circus*, and just above this the *Quadrant* commences. This is a sweep adopted for the purpose of joining the upper and lower parts of the street which were

not in the same line. Some years ago the Quadrant had an arcade on each side, supported by 270 columns. In the Quadrant (W.) is an entrance to St. James's Hall. Nearly opposite New Burlington Street (W.) (in which the Archæological Institute has rooms) is Archbishop Tennison's chapel (E.), built in 1702. On approaching Oxford Street, Hanover Chapel is seen with the portico over the footpath between Hanover Street and Princes Street, both of which communicate with Hanover Square. At the intersection with Oxford Street there is another *Circus*, to the north of which is, at No. 309, the POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION (W.) between Cavendish Place and Margaret Street, both leading into Cavendish Square. In Margaret Street (E.) is ALL SAINTS' CHURCH. Opposite the Polytechnic is the Portland Bazaar and German Fair (E.) Regent Street and Langham Place end at All Souls' Church, which has a fluted spire that has been a good deal ridiculed for its resemblance to an extinguisher. Farther north is *Portland Place*, the broadest street in London, being 126 feet wide from house to house. At its northern end are Park Crescent and Park Square, surrounded by good houses, looking into Regent's Park.

OXFORD STREET.—*New* Oxford Street, opened in 1847, extends from High Holborn to Tottenham Court Road, and occupies part of a notorious district known as St. Giles's Rookery, inhabited by the lowest of the low. It is now a broad street of handsome shops, with ambitious façades in different styles. Near the Holborn end, Museum Street (N.) leads to the BRITISH MUSEUM, and in Hart Street is the church of ST. GEORGE'S, Bloomsbury, the steeple of which is ornamented by a statue of George II. Bloomsbury Street (S.) contains the Bedford Episcopal Chapel, a Baptist Chapel (with a large rose window), and a French Protestant Chapel. Arthur Street (S.) leads to ST. GILES' CHURCH. At the north-east corner of Tottenham Court Road is Meux's great brewery.

Oxford Street begins at Tottenham Court Road (which is a main line for omnibuses to Camden Town and Hampstead, Kentish Town and Highgate), and extends westward to the north-east corner of Hyde Park, a distance of a mile and a half. Tottenham Court Road obtained its name from leading to the manor-house of Totten or Tottenham, now removed. Hanway Street, leading from it into Oxford Street, is filled as of old with china dealers and curiosity-shops. Charles Street (S.) leads to

Soho Square (an old square with a history), in the middle of which is a stone statue of Charles II. in armour, and at the west side is the Soho Bazaar. Wardour Street (S.) abounds in curiosity-shops. The PRINCESS'S THEATRE (N.) is opposite what was the famous PANTHEON BAZAAR, built in 1812 as a theatre, remodelled in 1835, and now a wineseller's. The LONDON CRYSTAL PALACE, another bazaar, has an entrance near the Circus (N.) Crossing REGENT STREET at the Circus, we continue westward along Oxford Street, and reach Hollis Street (N.) leading to Cavendish Square, in which are the residence of the Duke of Portland, and statues of the Culloden Duke of Cumberland and Lord George Bentinck. Byron was born at 24 Hollis Street. On the other side of Oxford Street is Harewood Place, leading to Hanover Square, where there is a statue of William Pitt. The ORIENTAL CLUB, the late Hanover Square Rooms, and the offices of the Royal Agricultural and Zoological Societies are in this square. After passing the top of Bond Street we arrive at Duke Street, which leads (N.) to Manchester Square, and (S.) to Grosvenor Square, built about 1730, and now inhabited by several of the nobility. Orchard Street (N.) leads to Portman Square, built about a hundred years ago ; and to Baker Street, in which are Tussaud's Wax-Work Exhibition and the Baker Street Bazaar. This is a route for omnibuses to the north-west side of London. Passing the top of Park Lane, we come to the Cumberland Gate entrance to HYDE PARK, where the MARBLE ARCH has been placed.

A little west of the Marble Arch, and near the end of the Edgeware Road, there is a stone with an inscription recording that Tyburn Turnpike stood at that spot, and within a short distance was the site of the gibbet where many a criminal has come to an untimely end. "What a change in a century ; in a few years! (exclaims Thackeray.) Within a few yards of that gate the fields began : the fields of the highwayman's exploits, behind the hedges of which he lurked and robbed. A great and wealthy city has grown over those meadows. Were a man brought to die there now, the windows would be closed and the inhabitants keep their houses in sickening horror. A hundred years back people crowded to see that last act of a highwayman's life and make jokes on it. Swift laughed at him, grimly advising him to provide a Holland shirt and white cap crowned with a crimson or black ribbon for his exit, to mount the cart cheerfully, shake hands with the hangman, and so—farewell!"

The Broadway, Westminster, is rapidly changing its aspect. Old buildings are giving place to palaces, and even while we write (June 1875) a characteristic novelty is rising into shape—the *Royal Aquarium and Summer and Winter Garden*, an institution which promises to provide for London a new and delightful lounge, in which music, art, literature, science, and flowers will be united.

Other west-end streets will also engage the attention of the visitor—*Sloane Street*, a long, wide thoroughfare running from Knightsbridge to Chelsea, so called after the celebrated Sir Hans Sloane, physician and lord of the manor; *Marlborough Street*, behind Oxford Street, in which for several years resided Mrs. Siddons, the famous actress; *South Audley Street*, Piccadilly, in which, at No. 77, the then residence of Alderman Sir Matthew Wood, the unfortunate Queen Caroline lodged on her return from Italy in 1820, and from the balcony of which she used to bow to the populace; *Bentinck Street*, Manchester Square, in which, at No. 7, Gibbon wrote his work "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" *Berner's Street*, Oxford Street, in which, in 1810, took place the famous hoax of Theodore Hook; *Clarges Street*, Piccadilly, in which lived Nelson's mistress, Lady Hamilton, and the great actor Edmund Kean; *Curzon Street*, Mayfair, in which lived Viscount Howe, and Chantrey, the sculptor; *Foley Place*, Regent Street, where lived Campbell, author of the "Pleasures of Hope;" *Hamilton Place*, Piccadilly, now opened into Park Lane, where, No. 4, Thomas Greville formed his famous library, now in the British Museum; *Harley Street*, Cavendish Square, so called after Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford, founder of the Harleian Library at Oxford; *Hertford Street*, Mayfair, where lived Sheridan, the dramatist, and Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination; *Newman Street*, Oxford Street, where Benjamin West, and Stodhart, the painters, lived and died; *Ormond Street*, Queen Square, where, at No. 45, lived Lord Chancellor Thurlow when the great seal was stolen in 1784; and *Russell Street*, Covent Garden, where stood Wills', Button's, and Tom's Coffee-Houses, celebrated as the meeting-places of the wits and beaux of society in the last century.

MONUMENTS.

Columns and Statues in the Open Air.

Monument—Nelson Column—York Column—Westminster Column—Statues.

The Monument on Fish Street Hill, in the City, stands on the site of St. Margaret's Church, which was consumed in the great fire, to commemorate which it was erected by Wren at a cost of about £14,000. It is a fluted Doric column of Portland stone, and 202 feet high. On the pedestal are some sculptures, of little value as works of art, and some Latin inscriptions recording the destruction of the city and its restoration. Up to the year 1831, there was also to be read an inscription untruthfully attributing the fire of 1666 to "the treachery and malice of the Popish faction, in order to carry out their horrid plot for extirpating the Protestant religion and old English liberty, and the introducing Popery and slavery." It was to this inscription that Pope's couplet alluded—

> "Where London's column, pointing to the skies,
> Like a tall bully, lifts the head and lies."

A winding staircase of 345 steps passes up the interior to the balcony at the top. The charge for permission to ascend is 3d., and it is open from nine to dusk. A vase of flames, made of gilt bronze, 42 feet high, crowns the apex. Defoe has compared the structure to a candle, and the great vase "to a handsome gilt flame like that of a candle." Several persons having committed suicide by throwing themselves from the balcony, a height of 175 feet, it was thought prudent to encage it with iron work to prevent future attempts of that kind.

The Nelson Column, Trafalgar Square, commenced in 1839, and lately finished! The design was furnished by Mr. W. Railton, who took for his model a column of the Temple of Mars

Ultor at Rome. The order is Corinthian, the material Devonshire granite. At the base are four blocks, on which rest four lions, admirably designed by Sir Edwin Landseer, and worthy their situation. The four sides of the pedestal have bronze reliefs. On the north side, fronting the National Gallery, the relief (by W. F. Woodington) represents a scene at the battle of the Nile, when Nelson, on being wounded in the head, said to the surgeon, who was leaving a sailor to attend to the admiral, "No; I will take my turn with my brave fellows." On the south side, facing Parliament Street, the relief was designed by C. F. Carew, and represents Nelson's death at the battle of Trafalgar. The hero is being carried from the quarter-deck to the cockpit, and is telling Captain Hardy that "they have done for him at last." The figures are life-size. Underneath is Nelson's ever memorable signal, "England expects every man will do his duty." On the east side, next the Strand, the relief, designed by Mr. Ternouth, pictures the bombardment of Copenhagen; whilst that on the west side, facing Cockspur Street, designed by Watson and Woodington, represents the battle of St. Vincent. At the top of the fluted column is a statue of Nelson, 17 feet high, cut by E. H. Baily out of three blocks of Craigleith stone. The top of the statue is 162½ feet above the ground. The diameter of the column at its base is rather more than ten feet; its summit has a height of 145½ feet. The column has cost £25,000, the statue, capital, and reliefs £5000, and the lions, perhaps, about £5000 more; the whole about £40,000.

The York Column, Carlton House Terrace, St. James's Park affords a striking instance of the extent to which party spirit will go in this country. It was erected in 1830-33 in memory of the Duke of York (second son of George III.) who died in 1827. The cost of the column was about £30,000, which sum was raised by subscription. It is of the Tuscan order, designed by B. Wyatt, and constructed of Aberdeenshire granite. On the summit is a bronze statue of the Duke, in his robes of the order of the garter, by Sir R. Westmacott. Inside the column there is a spiral staircase of 168 steps, leading to the top, 123½ feet above the ground, whence there is a good view of London to be obtained on a clear day. The statue is 13½ feet high. The balcony of the summit has been enclosed by an iron cage to prevent persons throwing themselves over. Open daily from May to end of September, admission 6d.

WESTMINSTER COLUMN. At the Broad Sanctuary, the open space between Westminster Hospital and the west end of the Abbey, a granite pillar, surmounted by a statue of St. George, has been erected, by their old schoolfellows, to the memory of those educated at Westminster School who died in the Russian and Indian wars, 1854-1859.

THE OBELISKS in Fleet Street, at the junction of the four ways at Ludgate Circus. That on the south side was erected in 1775 to commemorate the mayoralty of John Wilkes; that on the north to the memory of Alderman Waithman.

STATUES.

The following list of the principal statues erected in the open air in the Metropolis may be useful. They are all of marble except when otherwise stated. Eq. signifies equestrian :—

Statues.	Sites.	Sculptors.
Achilles, bronze	Hyde Park	Westmacott.
Alfred, King	Trinity Square, Newington.	
Anne, Queen	Queen Square, Bloomsbury.	
Anne, Queen	Queen Square, Westminster.	
Anne, Queen	St. Paul's Churchyard	F. Bird.
Bedford, John Duke of	Russell Square	Westmacott.
Bentinck, Lord George, bronze	Cavendish Square	Campbell.
Canning, George, bronze	New Palace-yard	Westmacott.
Cartwright, Mayor	Burton Crescent	Clarke.
Charles I., Eq., bronze	Charing Cross	Le Sœur.
Charles II.	Soho Square.	
Charles II.	Chelsea Hospital	Gibbons.
Clayton, Sir Robert	St. Thomas' Hospital.	
Cumberland, D. of, Eq.	Cavendish Square	Chew.
Edward VI.	Christ's Hospital.	
Edward VI.	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.	
Edward VI.	St. Thomas' Hospital	Scheemakers.
Fox, Charles James	Bloomsbury Square	Westmacott.
George I.	Steeple, St. George's Ch., Bloomsbury.	
George III., bronze	Somerset House	Bacon.
George III., Eq., bronze	Cockspur Street	M. C. Wyatt.
George IV., Eq., bronze	Trafalgar Square	Chantrey.
Guy, Thomas, brass	Guy's Hospital	Scheemakers.

Statues.	Sites.	Sculptors.
Havelock, Gen., bronze	Trafalgar Square . . .	W. Behnes.
Henry VIII. . . .	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.	
James II., bronze . .	Whitehall	G. Gibbons.
Jenner, Dr.	Kensington Gardens . .	Marshall.
Kent, Duke of . . .	Portland Place	Gahagan.
Napier, Gen. Sir Charles	Trafalgar Square . . .	Adams.
Nelson, Lord, on column	Trafalgar Square . . .	Baily.
Peel, Sir Robert . .	Cheapside	Behnes.
Pitt, William . . .	Hanover Square . . .	Chantrey.
Prince Consort . . .	Horticultural Gardens.	
Richard I. Eq., bronze	Old Palace-yard . . .	Marochetti.
Sloane, Sir Hans . .	Botanic Gardens, Chelsea	Rysbrach.
Victoria, Queen . .	Royal Exchange . . .	Lough.
Wellington, Duke of, Eq., bronze . . .	Green Park Arch . . .	M. C. Wyatt.
	Tower Green	T. Milnes.
Wellington, Duke of, Eq., bronze . . .	Royal Exchange . . .	Chantrey.
William III., Eq., brass	St. James's Square . .	Bacon jun.
William IV. . . .	King William Street, City	Nixon.

To the above may be added the statue of Richard Cobden in Hampstead Road, Camden Town, erected by public subscription.

The equestrian statue of the Prince Consort, in bronze, at the western end of the Holborn Viaduct, presented to the city by an un-named donor.

The bronze statue of Peabody, the American philanthropist, at the eastern end of the Royal Exchange.

Statues in St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, of Hampden, Walpole, Selden, Clarendon, Falkland, Somers, Mansfield, Chatham, Fox, Pitt, Grattan, and Burke, by Foley, Bell, Marshall, Theed, Baily, M'Dowell, and Carew.

Statues of Queen Elizabeth, Gresham, Whittington, and others, in and about the Royal Exchange.

Statues of Fitzalwyn, first Lord Mayor, Gresham, and Whittington, and bronze figures of commerce, art, and science on and about the Farringdon Bridge of the Holborn Viaduct.

Statue of Shakspeare, in marble, in the centre of Leicester Square.



GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

ENVIRONS.

Greenwich—Woolwich—Crystal Palace—Dulwich Picture Gallery—Epsom—Kew Gardens—Richmond—Hampton Court—Windsor Castle.

Having now described the principal objects of interest in the Metropolis itself, we shall proceed to conduct the stranger to a few places in the neighbourhood, which he will do well to visit before travelling homeward. These places will be taken in the following order :—

Greenwich Hospital and Park, Blackheath, Woolwich.
Gravesend, Margate, Ramsgate, etc.
The Crystal Palace, Sydenham.
Dulwich Picture Gallery.
Alexandra Palace and Park.
Epsom Racecourse, etc.
Kew Gardens.
Mortlake, Roehampton, etc.
Richmond and its Park.
Kingston-on-Thames.
Hampton Court Palace.
Windsor Castle and Park, and Eton College.
Walton-on-Thames.
Epping Forest and its Neighbourhood.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

This noble establishment is on the south bank of the river, six miles below London Bridge, on the site of an ancient royal palace called *Placentia*, or *La Plaisance*, where Henry VIII. was born, and where he married Anne Boleyn and two others of his unlucky wives, where his three children Mary, Elizabeth, and Edward, were born, and where the last, when Edward VI., died. No part of that palace, nor of that which James I. built, is now standing. Charles II. proposed to build a vast mansion here, but only finished a small part, designed by Webb, Inigo Jones' son-in-law.

and that forms the west wing of the present hospital. After the battle of La Hogue, 1691, there being much difficulty in accommodating the wounded, Queen Mary desired to convert the building into a place for their reception, a design that William III., after her death, carried out, Sir Christopher Wren superintending the work gratuitously. In Queen Anne's reign, a repetition of the first building was erected, again under Wren's superintendence. When Lord Derwentwater's forfeited estates, worth £6000 a year, were given to the hospital, the buildings were completed as we now have them, saving that the oldest part was in some measure rebuilt in 1811, and that the present chapel was erected to replace one destroyed by fire in 1779.

In 1871 the pensioners were finally removed from Greenwich Hospital, and the apartments they formerly occupied have since been devoted to the accommodation of the students of the Royal Naval College. The pensioners receive a large allowance in lieu of residence and food. See the Painted Hall, to which admission is free.

Greenwich may be reached either by railway from Charing Cross or London Bridge Stations, or by steamboat. Both railway and river routes are mentioned elsewhere in this volume.

The buildings, consisting of four masses, and forming "an architectural group unparalleled in modern England," are best seen for general effect from the river. A terrace 860 feet long stretches by the water, and here may be seen a granite obelisk to the memory of Lieutenant Bellot, the Frenchman who joined one of our polar expeditions, and lost his life by an accident. Of the two piles that front the river, the one nearer London is of Charles II.'s time, the opposite one was erected in Queen Anne's reign. Each of these measures 175 feet by 290 feet. In the middle of the ground between them has been placed a statue of George II. in Roman costume ; the marble was taken from the French by Sir George Rooke. Proceeding to the pile erected by Wren, behind Webb's building, we pass under the dome to the *Painted Hall*, 106 feet by 56, and 50 feet high. The walls and ceiling were painted by Sir James Thornhill between 1708 and 1727, his remuneration being £3 per yard for the ceiling, and £1 per yard for the walls, by which arrangement he made £6685. These paintings are not to our taste in these days, but Sir Richard Steele was of opinion that they were calculated to raise in the spectator "the most lively images of glory and victory, and could not be beheld without much emotion and passion." In this hall are hung

the portraits of many sea commanders, amongst which should be noticed Vansomer's Earl of Nottingham, Lely's Admiral Harman, and Captain Cook by Dance. There are many pictures representing naval engagements ; amongst which notice Zoffany's Death of Captain Cook ; Loutherbourg's Victory of Lord Howe of the 1st June ; Turner's Battle of Trafalgar ; and Sir W. Allan's Nelson boarding the San Nicholas. The state was at the expense of the statues of Sir Sidney Smith by Kirk, Lord Exmouth by Macdowell, and Lord de Saumarez by Steel. That of Sir William Peel (by Theed), who fell in the Indian mutiny, was given by his brother. A monument, designed by R. Westmacott, has been lately erected in memory of Sir John Franklin and his companions. It is of marble, 18 feet high. One of the statues represents an officer studying the route of the ships, the other a man in deep despondency near icebergs.

In the Upper Hall are preserved various relics of our seamen's idol, Nelson ; the coat worn at the battle of the Nile ; the coat and waistcoat which he wore when killed at Trafalgar, four stars of so many orders being sewn on the breast of the former, the undress-coat of a vice-admiral. In another case are some relics of the Franklin expedition. Notice also the astrolabe presented to Sir Francis Drake by Queen Elizabeth. The models of Anson's ship *The Centurion*, and *The Royal George*, which went down off Spithead in 1782, will interest the visitor.

In the Vestibule are some tattered flags, won in various hard fought combats, and pictures of Vasco de Gama and Columbus (copies).

Leaving this building and entering the opposite one, we pass under the dome to the chapel, a work in the Grecian style of "Athenian" Stuart. It is of the same size as the Painted Hall, and is richly decorated. In the Vestibule are four statues personifying Faith, Hope, Charity, and Meekness, designed by West. The portal has been highly praised; the principal sculpture is by Bacon. The altar-piece, by West, depicts the shipwreck of St. Paul, and the same artist designed the pulpit and reading desk, both of lime tree, enriched with alti-relievi. Chantrey's monument to Sir R. Keats, and Behnes' to Sir Thomas Hardy, were given by William IV. Keats was lieutenant, and the king, when a boy, midshipman, on board the Prince George. Over the lower windows are monochrome paintings illustrating gospel history

The Dining-Halls are below the chapel and the Painted Hall. Here about 1500 persons used to meet daily, whilst 1000 lived in the infirmary or beyond the walls. But when the pensioners were offered the option of living among their friends, nearly all of them left the Hospital. The Lords of the Admiralty have therefore granted the use of the Infirmary for the Seamen's Hospital, as more convenient for invalids than the Dreadnought. In the colonnade is an alto-relievo commemorating Nelson's battles.

In the neighburhood of the hospital is the *Royal Naval School*, where 800 boys and 200 girls, the sons and daughters of petty officers and seamen, are clothed, fed, and educated. Formerly the education was of a very meagre character ; now, however, it is equal to that of the higher middle-class schools.

Some of the hotels at Greenwich, such as the Trafalgar and the Crown and Sceptre, are noted for their whitebait dinners.

Greenwich Park, a picturesque piece of ground of 174 acres, contains some magnificent old elm trees planted in Charles II.'s time, and some elevations whence good views are obtained. On one of these stands the *Royal Observatory* of world wide celebrity, at the head of which is the Astronomer Royal G. B. Airy, F.R.S. It was built in 1675, but various additions have since been made. The cost to the nation of this establishment is about £5000 a year. Meteorological observations are made here as well as astronomical, and the collection of instruments for both sciences is large. The longitude is calculated from this observatory, and marked on all maps of English construction. At one o'clock every day the exact time is notified by the descent of a large ball on the spire of the eastern turret. By electric agency this is conveyed to London, and to all the chief towns of the kingdom where it is desirable to know Greenwich time. The public have free access to the park but not to the observatory ; which is open only to visitors of distinction.

Blackheath, adjoining Greenwich Park, is an open common of considerable dimensions, much frequented by cricketers and holiday-seekers. The London Golf Club hold their meetings here. The heath is surrounded by villas and gardens ; and at a short distance is *Morden College*, an institution for decayed merchants and others, with a beautiful garden, and an income of £5000 a-year.

WOOLWICH

May be visited either by steamboat from Westminster or London Bridge, or by railway from Charing Cross or London Bridge. The objects which make Woolwich deserving of a visit, are—1. The *Dockyard;* 2. The *Arsenal;* and 3. The *Royal Military Repository.* 1. The *Dockyard* is open daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 4—admission free. Here ships of war will be seen in various stages of construction, with men and machinery actively at work sawing timber, casting metal, etc. 2. The *Arsenal.* Strangers are not allowed to enter the buildings without a signed order. Foreigners must apply for permission to the *Dockyard* and other establishments through their respective ambassadors. Here, in many buildings, is carried on the manufacture of implements of warfare. In the Foundry, cannon are cast and bored. In the Laboratory, cartridges, rockets, and other explosive articles, are constructed. 3. In the *Royal Military Repository* and in the *Rotunda* are models of fortifications, and of barracks, batteries, and dockyards ; cannon, and every kind of implement employed in warfare, and an immense number of curiosities.

The Royal Military Academy is not far from the Repository. Here cadets are educated for the artillery and engineers. The building, a castellated pile, built in 1805, cost £150,000.

The Royal Artillery Barracks have a frontage of 1200 feet, and are capable of holding 4000 men. The buildings include a chapel and library. The stranger should also visit Woolwich Common when the troops are exercised.

Gravesend, lower down the river, is a pretty little watering-place, with a well-laid out garden, and numerous pleasant walks in the neighbourhood. At Northfleet, close by, are the Rosherville Gardens, a popular resort in summer. Opposite, on the Essex shore, are Purfleet and Tilbury Fort, which, with the guns of Gravesend, command the entrance to the river.

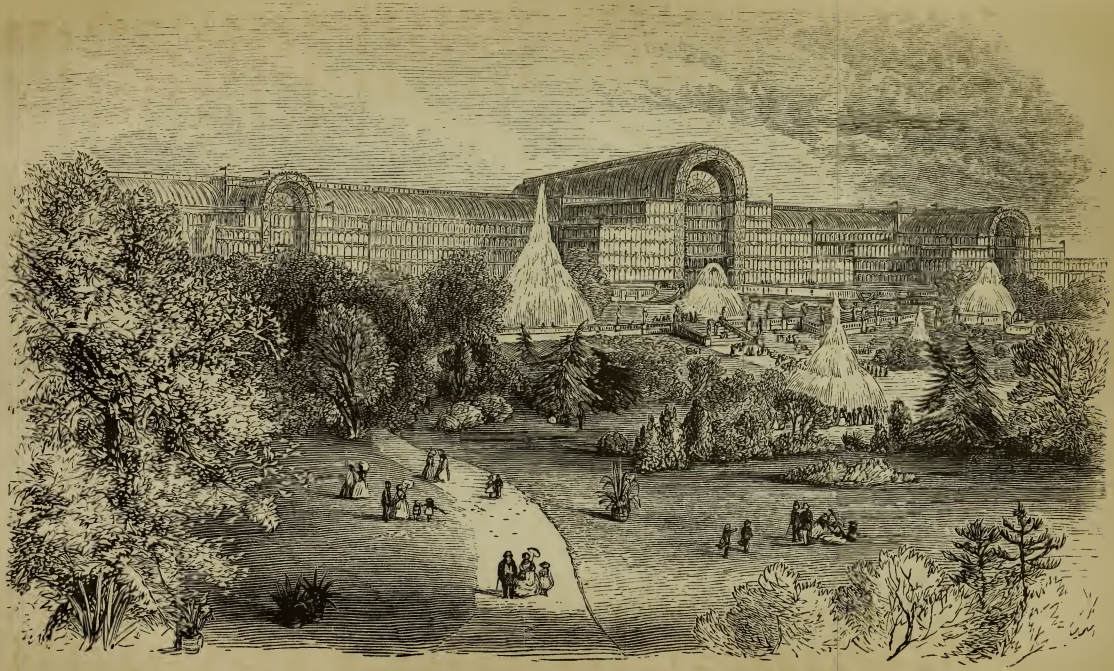
Margate and Ramsgate, Broadstairs, Southend, Herne Bay, Rochester, Chatham, and Stroud, are also popular watering-places, easily reached from London by rail and river. During the summer cheap excursion trips are advertised to these places almost daily. The stranger will find numerous attractions, and good hotels and refreshment-rooms in them all.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE,

Open from Monday to Friday inclusively, on payment of 1s. each person (except on certain special days notified in the newspapers), and on Saturday on payment of 2s. 6d., except during August, September, and October, when the admission is 1s. Children under twelve half price. Non-transferable season tickets, admitting for a whole year, are issued at one guinea each person, with numerous privileges, such as the Saturday concerts, etc. Tickets may be obtained at the Crystal Palace Office, near the Central Transept Entrance ; at the offices of the London and Brighton Railway Company, London Bridge ; at the Victoria Station, Pimlico ; at the Central Ticket Office, 2 Exeter Hall, Strand ; and at various other places in London. Persons not holding tickets may either pay at the entrance to the Palace, or at the railway stations on paying their fare. Much more detailed information than can be given here will be found in the Shilling Official General Guide, illustrated with plans and views, sold at the railway stations and in the Palace.

The Crystal Palace may now be reached from all parts of London by rail ; junctions having been made between the Brighton and the North London, and other railways ; and between the London, Chatham, and Dover, and the North-Western, Great-Eastern, and Great-Western systems. The high-level line from Ludgate Hill carries the visitor direct to the doors of the Palace. In the summer the trip by road is also very picturesque.

The Crystal Palace is seen from far, crowning Sydenham Hill with a structure of glittering glass, held together by iron. It owes its origin to the Exhibition building of 1851, a structure of the same materials, and both designed by the late Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P. A joint-stock company, promoted by a number of gentlemen who believed that a permanent edifice might be of great service in furthering the education of the people, and affording them a large amount of innocent recreation at a cheap rate, purchased an estate which now comprehends about 200 acres, erected the buildings, and laid out the gardens, at an expense of nearly two millions sterling—a sum very much beyond that originally contemplated. The main building is 1608 feet long, with a width throughout the nave of 312 feet, increased to



CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.

384 feet at the central transept. A striking feature of the interior is its great height, the nave rising to the height of 110 feet above the ground floor; the central transept to the height of 74 feet. Two spacious galleries extend at each side of the nave throughout its entire length, and round each end. From a distance the two towers, 284 feet high, are conspicuous objects. These can be ascended by a spiral staircase, and their roofs command, as may be imagined, a splendid view of the country, extending into six counties. They serve the double purpose of carrying off the smoke of the fires which heat the building, and of maintaining in tanks at their summits a supply of water for the high jets of the great fountains. Railway visitors alight at one of two covered stations, either at a wing leading to the south end of the main building or at the centre of the latter on the high level. The north wing, destroyed by fire and storm in 1861, has been partly rebuilt.

On entering the palace for the first time, the visitor is recommended to place himself at one end of the building, for the purpose of obtaining a view along the entire nave. He will be much struck by the length and height of the structure, its light and elegant appearance, the floods of daylight that pour in from all sides, the distant statues, the baskets of flowers suspended from the galleries, the green healthy plants growing on the level of the floor, and the large marble tanks, rendered gay by bright blossoms and beautiful ferns.

Then, with the view of taking things in detail, let him, after glancing at the screen of the kings and queens, turn to the left, and, passing the Crystal Fountain, make his way to the *Pompeian Court*, where he will see reproduced a house such as a well-to-do inhabitant of Pompeii resided in at the time Vesuvius potted it for posterity. Enter the court or atrium, with its tank in the middle, and observe the miserably small dens set apart for sleeping in. Into the ambulatory beyond, the dining-rooms, chief bed-chamber, and other apartments opened. In the middle is a small garden, and between this garden and the atrium is the tablinum, where were deposited the ornaments of the house.

We may then pass in succession through the *Sheffield*, *Birmingham*, and *Stationery Courts*, all elegantly and appropriately decorated and filled with objects displayed in cases or on stalls; works for the most part appertaining to the useful arts. Issuing from the last named court we find ourselves in the central tran-

sept, at the foot of a flight of stairs leading to the western gallery. Over against these stairs is the Concert Room, where there is a daily performance of good music. At the west end of the great transept are the organ and grand orchestra, in which oratorios are executed. Behind is the main carriage-entrance from the road.

Now let us enter the *Egyptian Court*, with lions couchant keeping guard. The architecture is characterised by massive solidity, and the examples here given, selected from various temples and tombs, fully conveys that idea. Two courts are separated by a hall of columns, modelled from those at Karnak. The colouring is taken from actual remains in Egypt, and all the hieroglyphics have their meaning.

In the *Greek Court* the style is marked by far more elegance and symmetry. Models of temples, and sculptures copied from the finest remains of Greek art, are placed in the central court. The light colouring of this court is supposed to be justified by ancient examples. In the gallery beyond the pillared walk, at the back of this court, a copy of the frieze of the Parthenon has been placed, and this has been coloured, the tints employed being however purely conjectural. Here also will be seen a model of the western front of the Parthenon, about one-fourth of the size of the original; and more statues and groups, including the famous Niobe group from Florence. This gallery is continuous with that behind the *Roman Court*, and we may compare the noble intellectual countenances of the Greeks with the more sensual faces of their Roman conquerors. In the court will be found copies of sculptures, all of them carved by Greeks under Roman rule, including many well-known masterpieces. The walls are coloured in imitation of the marbles with which the rich Romans were in the habit of adorning their houses. In the side court are placed the busts of generals and empresses.

The Alhambra Court, copied from the ruined Moorish palace of this name at Granada in Spain, must strike every eye by the gorgeousness of the colouring, the elaborateness of the ornamentation, and the quaint grace of the architectural style. The Court of the Lions, 75 feet long, is two-thirds the size of the original. Crossing what is here called the Hall of Justice, we enter the Hall of the Abencerrages, with its stalactite roof and its lateral divans.

We now come upon an avenue of Egyptian sphynxes leading

up to two *colossal seated figures*, copied from the temple of Rameses the Great in Nubia. They are 65 feet high, the size of the originals.

The *Assyrian Court*, like the Egyptian, is connected with a remote antiquity. Here we have copies of the sculptures and portions of the buildings which our countryman, Mr. Layard, has disinterred at Nimroud and elsewhere in the old empire of Assyria. This court, larger than any other in the palace, is 120 feet long, and it affords us an opportunity of studying that monstrous style of architecture, with its human-headed bulls and winged lions, in which the barbaric Sennacherib and Sardanapalus delighted, the remains of which have been so lately revealed to us. Notice those puzzling arrow-headed characters in which a people long passed away concealed their thoughts, and which, however, have yielded up their meaning to the acumen and perseverance of the moderns.

This is the last of the courts on the western side. Passing into the nave we may examine the plants, natives of warm regions, which are hereabouts to be found. The water plants look particularly healthy and happy. Near this stood, before being consumed by the fire, the bark from the lower part of the trunk of a Californian coniferous tree, named Wellingtonia gigantea. On its native mountains it rose to the astonishing height of nearly 400 feet, and its age has been estimated at 4000 years, that is far older than any of the ancient buildings whose copies we have been examining. Close by is the *Water Barometer*, 40 feet long, which was originally erected by Professor Daniel in the hall of the Royal Society's rooms, Somerset House, and has only lately been removed here. The top of the column of water may be seen from the first gallery. As the extent of its variation is twelve times greater than that of the barometrical column of mercury, it is very interesting to watch its oscillations in unsettled weather.

Not far off the *Library and Reading Room* offer their resources to the visitor. There is a fair collection of books, a large supply of newspapers, British and foreign, materials for writing letters, a postage box, etc. To non-subscribers the charge of one penny is made for admission.

Let us now enter the *Byzantine Court* by the middle of the three arches which communicate with the north transept, and turning to the right pass along the copy of a cloister, the original

of which is at Cologne. The roof is decorated with Byzantine ornament in imitation of glass mosaic work. In the middle of the court is a copy of a fountain from a convent on the Rhine. Notice the Prior's doorway from Ely, in a late Norman style; the curious Norman doorway with zigzag moulding from Kilpeck Church, Herefordshire; the doorway from Mayence Cathedral—the bronze doors within being from Augsburg Cathedral—the effigies, near the fountain, of Henry II. and his queen Eleanor; Richard I. and his wife Berengaria; John, and his wife Isabella, all from ancient originals. There are many other copies of architectural subjects in this court and the adjoining vestibules which deserve attention.

The next court is a small one, exclusively devoted to specimens of Gothic art and architecture in Germany, and hence styled the *German Mediæval Court*, where, dividing court from vestibule, we shall see the copy of a celebrated church doorway at Nuremberg. St. George on horseback, from the cathedral square at Prague, and some tombs of bishops and others, are amongst the remarkable objects here. In the vestibule next the nave are several pieces of sculpture, some of it quaintly droll.

Passing into the nave, and proceeding to the *English Mediæval Court*, we enter beneath a pointed arch, and find ourselves in a cloister of the Decorated period, with a doorway from Worcester Cathedral at the north end, and a doorway from Ely at the opposite end. The court itself contains many excellent examples from old churches. The rich doorway from Rochester Cathedral, leading to the vestibule, will catch the eye, and in the middle is a decorated font from Walsingham in Norfolk. Turn round and admire the arcades of the elevation towards the cloisters. Those who revel in the poetry of Gothic architecture will find much to delight them in the doorways, tombs, niches, and canopies placed before them here.

We now arrive at the *French and Italian Mediæval Court*, the details of which have been furnished by various foreign churches, much being taken from Notre Dame at Paris. The statue on the floor, and the subject towards the nave, are Italian.

The rich elaborateness of the *Renaissance Court* will fascinate the most careless eye. The façade towards the nave, copied from a mansion at Rouen, built at the beginning of the sixteenth century, is highly attractive. In the centre of the court is a fountain from a French chateau, and two bronze wells from the

ducal palace at Venice, arranged as fountain basins. Amongst the numerous charming things, notice the copy of the Baptistery gates from Florence, so famous in art; the cinque-cento doorways from the Doria palace, Genoa; one with five bas-reliefs from the Florence museum, above it; various compositions of cinque-cento work on the back wall; the Louvre caryatides supporting Benvenuto Cellini's nymph of Fontainebleau; a part of the interior of the principal entrance to the Certosa at Pavia, very elaborately carved; and Donatello's two statues, St. John in marble, David in bronze. The adjoining vestibule contains the bronze monument of Lewis of Bavaria, remarkable for its finish, Pilon's Graces, and many beautiful bits of the period when the Renaissance style prevailed. In the gallery behind this court is the monument of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, from Warwick, considered one of the finest Gothic monuments now existing in this country.

The small *Elizabethan Court* is indebted for its architectural details to Holland House, Kensington, mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Here are some tombs of the period, including those of Mary Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth, and the Countess of Richmond, Henry VII.'s mother, all from Westminster Abbey. Here also is a copy of Shakspere's bust from Stratford upon Avon.

The *Italian Court* succeeds and illustrates the style which the Roman nobility employed in their palaces, the Farnese palace being the type selected. Observe the statue of the Virgin and Child after Michael Angelo; the monument of Giuliano de Medici from Florence on the south side, with the reclining figures of Night and Day on the opposite side; M. Angelo's monument of Lorenzo de Medici, likewise from Florence; Bernini's group of the Virgin with the dead Christ; the same subject by M. Angelo; the Fountain in the centre from Rome; and the copies in the arcades from Raphael's frescoes in the Vatican. In the gallery behind, notice the painted ceilings partly after Raphael; and Michael Angelo's Moses, the admiration of all lovers of art. In the adjoining *Vestibule*, next the great central transept, the decorations are copied from a mansion at Milan. On the extensive wall in the transept we shall find several interesting monuments.

Now let us turn aside for a few minutes to survey the beautiful prospect of the gardens and the country beyond, which is afforded by the open corridor at the end of the central transept.

Then, recommencing our survey of the courts, we may betake ourselves to the nearest one, which contains a large collection of *Fancy Manufactures*, a sort of bazaar, in short, where a good deal of money is expended in the course of the year by persons desirous of carrying away with them some memorial of the Palace. Then come the *Ceramic Court*, illustrating the art of pottery from early times to the present day, the *Glass and Porcelain Court*, and the Court containing *Foreign Glass Manufactures*, where Bohemian and Bavarian glass is exhibited and sold. This is the last of the courts on this side and in this direction. Issuing from it we may examine the illustrations of *Natural History* which are here to be found in the shape of figures representing man as he has been met with in different parts of the globe ; and the stuffed animals scattered amongst beds of plants that grow in the localities from which these animals have been brought. Here are also aquaria with fish, cases of birds, sponges, etc.

Scattered up and down the nave and transepts are many pieces of sculpture to which we have hitherto paid no attention. We shall now recommend the visitor to bend his steps down one side of the nave, examine the casts as he goes along, and on arriving at the transepts to survey each completely before proceeding As all the casts have been marked with their names it will be unnecessary here to repeat them. On arriving at the central transept look up at the *Orchestra* erected for the Handel Festival, and capable of accommodating 4000 performers. The organ built by Gray and Davidson for its present position, contains 66 stops, with four rows of keys. In the eastern portion of this transept is a large collection of casts from several of the most celebrated ancient and modern statues and groups ; and here also is the Choragic monument of Lysicrates, often called the Lantern of Demosthenes, one of the marvels of Greek architecture. Then working our way down the nave we reach the tropical end of the building divided by glass during the cold months of the year from the rest of the building.

At the extreme north end of the building are some colonial and other collections worthy of notice. One is of the products of Tasmania, another comes from Egypt. Into the botany of the Palace we shall not undertake to enter, partly because all the plants have been labelled with their names, but chiefly because to give even a short account of the interesting collection would occupy more space than we can command.

The Galleries, however, must not be passed by. In the gallery over the Stationery Court, and the other courts on that side, is a large collection of oil paintings, and the stairs to the south of the grand orchestra will lead us to them. At the north-western end of the central transept is deposited a collection of the staple and manufacturing products of Canada. Passing through the Picture Gallery we shall arrive at a series of stalls where a great variety of articles are exposed for sale, and continuing our course we work round to the garden end of the central transept. Climbing the spiral staircase we reach a gallery above, where is deposited the *Industrial Museum and Technological Collection,* illustrating our manufactures by the exhibition of the various materials employed therein. There are a vegetable, a mineral, non-metallic, a metallic, and an animal series, all deserving examination on the part of those who desire enlightenment as to the numerous articles with which the productive labourers of this country deal.

In the main gallery on the north-eastern side of the Mediæval Court are placed some hundreds of photographs of architectural and sculptural subjects, and a collection of busts of the eminent persons of all ages. A *Naval Museum,* with models of ships and boats, illustrating the naval architecture of all countries, is to be found in the north-eastern galleries on the garden side of the north transept ; and in the first gallery at the extreme north end of the nave, there is a collection of *Engineering Models,* including those of bridges, viaducts, and docks. In the gallery at the back of the Assyrian Court is a great number of articles from India, and hence this department has been termed the *Indian Court.* Here will be seen arms and armour, idols, musical instruments, textile manufactures, carvings in ivory and wood, etc.

Descending into the body of the building, we may cross the great central transept, and seek the stairs that lead down to the basement floor, which is on a level with the first terrace. Here we shall find a large collection of agricultural implements, and a number of manufacturing machines in motion, including cotton spinning machinery, steam engines, pumps, etc.

Let us now leave the building for the gardens. The first terrace is 1576 feet long, by 48 feet wide; on its parapet are placed 26 allegorical marble statues, intended to represent important countries and industrial cities. Descending the flight of steps, 96 feet wide, we reach the lower terrace 1664 feet long,

and 512 feet wide, affording a beautiful promenade, adorned by the six upper fountains, and by beds of flowers. The chief features of the picturesque grounds are the broad central walk, 96 feet wide, and 2660 feet long; the arcade of iron trellis work, and the rosery around, placed on a mound; the two grand fountain basins with the stone arcades; and the lake at the bottom of the gardens, with restorations of extinct animals upon its islands. These restorations are intended to give as accurate a notion as can now be formed of those animals, whose bony remains have been found fossilized in various ancient strata, the Hylæosaurus, Megalosaurus, Ichthyosaurus, and other monsters, with forms as ugly as their names, which lived in lakes and swamps in the age of reptiles. Near at hand are some illustrations of geology, ingeniously designed to explain the succession of rocks in the crust of the earth, and the principal geological phenomena. In other parts of the gardens are a rifle ground, a cricket field, and an archery ground.

THE FOUNTAINS, which constitute a great attraction in the grounds, are in two series. The six fountains of the upper series, which are upon the lower terrace, throw their water to the height of 90 feet, whilst minor jets play round the bases of the principal one. Then there is a great circular fountain in the middle of the central walk, which can throw a jet of 150 feet in height, whilst many other jets are playing around. On each side is a smaller basin. These nine fountains comprise the upper series. Below are two water temples 60 feet high, placed at the head of a cascade on each side of the broad walk. Below these again are the great fountains, which throw a central column to the height of 280 feet, with a great number of jets around them. The effect of the display of the whole system of fountains is very striking, but of course this occurs but seldom, and on special occasions, for a grand display consumes about six millions of gallons, 120,000 gallons being thrown in a minute, through 11,788 jets. It may be well to state here that the lofty *towers*, 284 feet high, one of which stands at each end of the palace, are of cast iron, and each contains 800 tons of that metal. They need to be strongly built, for they hold when full, a body of water weighing 1576 tons. The water is obtained by means of an artesian well 575 feet deep, which penetrates the London clay to the greensand below. This well, which is at the bottom of the garden, is a brick shaft 8½ feet in diameter, for the first

247 feet ; the remaining part is an artesian bore. Steam-engines of 320 horse power are employed to force the water into the garden basins and the tower-tanks. The pipes which convey the water, and by which a great part of the garden is tunnelled, weigh about 4000 tons, and are ten miles in length.

Refreshment Department.—All classes of visitors to the Crystal Palace may obtain refreshments in it at rates suited to their purses. There are private dining rooms, where first class dinners can be obtained; public dining rooms, where meals are furnished at a settled printed tariff; there are even third class rooms, where plain fare is supplied at a low charge; and lastly, stalls are scattered about the palace, where light refreshments are to be had as in a confectioner's shop. Those whose physical strength is not equal to the task of perambulating the palace, may hire bath-chairs, the stand for which is near the entrance to the building from the railways. Lifting chairs for carrying invalids from the railway station into the palace, or to the galleries, may also be procured. In short, the convenience of visitors is consulted in every possible way.

The Portuguese have a saying to the effect, that those who have not seen Lisbon have seen nothing. In the same spirit, we may say that those who have not seen the Crystal Palace have not seen London. A thousand interesting objects have necessarily been omitted in our hasty sketch, but even if the half only of those mentioned have been examined, every visitor must admit that he has had a marvellously cheap shilling's worth of enjoyment, for he will have seen something that no other age, and no other country has been able to produce.

THE DULWICH GALLERY

of pictures is at the pretty village of Dulwich, 5 miles from Waterloo or London Bridge. It is open to the public, free, and without tickets, every day except Sunday, from 10 to 5 during the summer months, and from 10 to 4 during the remaining months. Children under 14 are not admitted. Omnibuses run to Dulwich from the Elephant and Castle, or it may be reached by railway either from the east or west of London, from London Bridge and Victoria Stations.

The pictures were collected by M. Noel Desenfans, for Stanislas, last King of Poland, with a view of forming a gallery

at Warsaw, but troubles came on that monarch, and the pictures remained on the hands of the collector, who bequeathed them to his friend Sir Francis Bourgeois, an artist of Swiss extraction, and a member of our Royal Academy. Sir Francis died in 1811, leaving the whole collection, and some of his own landscapes, to Dulwich College, for the use of the public. He also gave £10,000 for a building to receive the pictures, and £2000 to provide for their care. Sir John Soane designed a gallery of five rooms, lighted from above ; and in 1812 the public was admitted. A few portraits were subsequently added, and the collection now consists of 360 pictures. It is rich in specimens of the Dutch masters, and there are some fine Murillos. Although there are many inferior pictures in the collection, it will, as a whole, afford high gratification to lovers of art.

The visitor's attention may be directed to the following pictures, the numbers being those on the frames.

First Room.

3. Opie, by himself. 9. Landscape, by Cuyp. 11 and 12. Small landscapes, by Wynants. 13. Landscape, by Cuyp in Wouvermans' style. 36. Landscapes, by Jan Both. 37. Sketch for the large picture in the Munich Gallery, the Traveller and the Satyr, by Jordaens. 50. Interior of a Guard-Room, by Teniers. 54. Interior of a Cabaret; Boors drinking, by Adrian Bronwer. 63 and 64. Landscapes, by Wouvermans, not in his usual style. 66. A bull, by Ommeganck. 68. Landscape, by Cuyp. 77. A Moorish Market, by Lingelbach. 78. Sketch of four saints, by Rubens. 79. Interior of a Cathedral, by P. Neefs. 83. Landscape, by Cuyp. 85. Woman eating Porridge, said to be a portrait of the artist's mother, by G. Douw. 86. Portrait, by G. Douw. 93. View on the sea-shore of Holland, by Ph. Wouvermans 107. Interior of a Cottage, by Adrian Ostade.

Second Room.

116. Winter Scene, by Teniers. 124. Group of four figures, the principal one representing Charity, by Vandyck. 125 and 126. Landscapes, by Ph. Wouvermans. 130. Woody Landscape by Pynacker, the figures by Berghem. 131. Village Scene by Hobbema. 132. Farrier shoeing an ass, by Berghem. 135. Virgin and Child, by Vandyck. 136 and 137. Return from the Chase, and a Farrier, by Ph. Wouvermans. 139. Teniers' chateau, with himself and his wife, by Teniers. 141. Rocky landscape, by Cuyp. 144. Halt of Travellers, by Wouvermans. 145. Winter Scene, by Cuyp. 146. Sir Joshua Reynolds, by himself. 150. Landscape, by Pynacker. 152. Man smoking, by Adrian Ostade. 153. John Philip Kemble the actor, by Sir W. Beechey. 155. Sketch of a landscape with gipsies, by Teniers. 160. Wood Scene, by Berghem. 163 and 169. Landscapes, by Cuyp. 166. View on the Texel, by W. Vandervelde. 168. Samson and Dalilah, by Rubens. 173. Landscape, by Ph. Wouvermans. 179. Jacob's Dream, by Rembrandt. 185. Farm-Yard, by Teniers.

Third Room.

189. Man's Portrait, by Rembrandt. 190. Boors' merry-making, by A. Ostade.

191. Judgment of Paris, by Vanderwerf. 192. Landscape, by Cuyp. 194. The Prince of the Asturias, son of Philip IV. of Spain, by Velasquez. 197 and 210. Fête and Ball in the open air, by Watteau. 199 and 205. Landscapes, by Jan Both. 200 and 209. Landscapes, by Berghem. 201. Landscape, by Hobbema. 202. View near Rome, by Joseph Vernet. 206. Girl leaning out of a Window, "wonderful for mingled power and simplicity," by Rembrandt. 213. Woman's Portrait, by Vandyck. 214. Portrait of Philip Herbert, fourth Earl of Pembroke, by Vandyck. 215. Mæcenas' Villa, near Tivoli, by Wilson. 217. St. Veronica, by Carlo Dolce. 218. Portrait of a man of rank, by Vandyck. 222. Head of a boy, by Velasquez. No number—Portrait of William Linley, by Sir T. Lawrence. 228. Landscape, by Ph. Wouvermans. 229. Farrier's Shop, by Karel du Jardin. 237. Lady buying game, by Gonzales Cocques. 239 and 243. Landscapes, by Cuyp. 241 and 245. Landscapes, by Ruysdael.

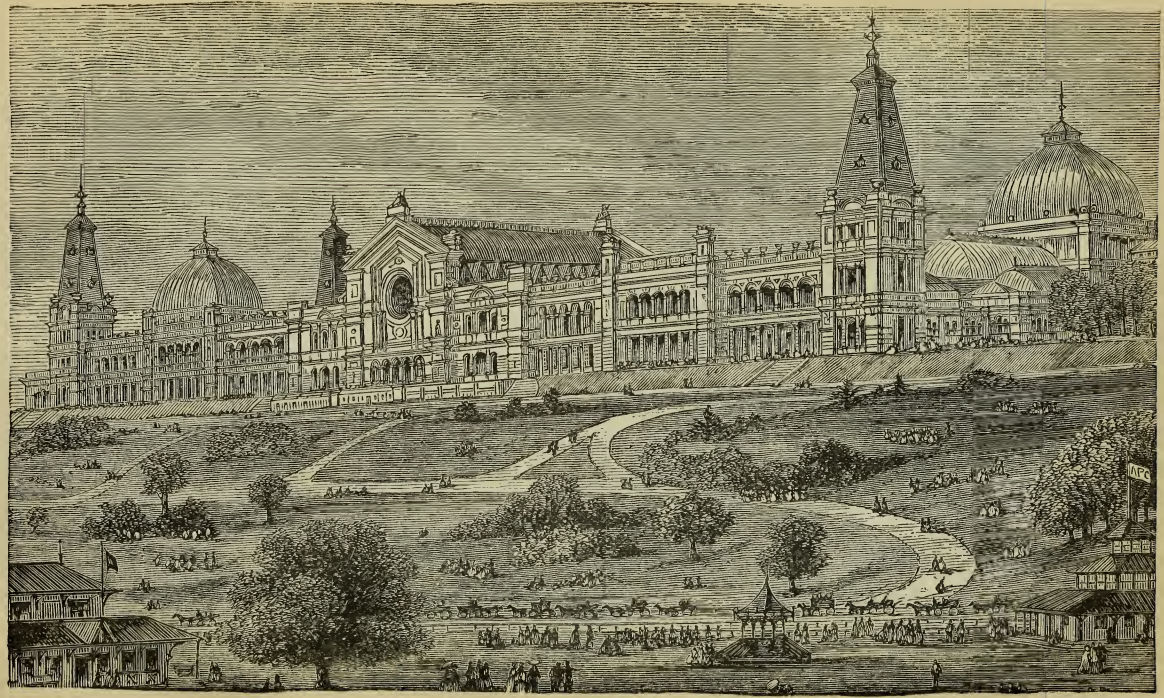
Fourth Room.

248. Flower Girl, a celebrated picture by Murillo. 250. Portrait of a Lady, by Vandyck. 259. Europa, by Guido. 261. St. Sebastian, by Fr. Mola. 264. Landscape, by Claude. 268. St. Catharine of Alexandria, by P. Veronese. 270. Embarkation of St. Paula, by Claude. 271. Soldiers Gambling, by Salvator Rosa. 278. View near the Hague, by Ruysdael. 279. Landscape, by N. Poussin. 283 and 284. Spanish Peasant Boys, the finest pictures in the collection, by Murillo. 286. The Infant Samuel, by Sir J. Reynolds. 291. Adoration of the Magi, by N. Poussin. 294. The Meeting of Jacob and Rachel, by Murillo. 299. The Locksmith, by Caravaggio or P. della Vecchia. 300. The Nursing of Jupiter, by N. Poussin. 309. Portrait of Philip IV. of Spain, by Velasquez. 315. Rinaldo and Armida, by N. Poussin.

Fifth Room.

329. Christ bearing his Cross, by a Spanish painter of the Seville School. 331. St. John the Baptist preaching, by Guido. 333. A Cardinal, by P. Veronese. 336. The Assumption of the Virgin, by N. Poussin. 337. The Mater Dolorosa, by Carlo Dolce. 339. The Martyrdom of St. Sebastian. 340. Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse, by Sir J. Reynolds. 341. The Assumption of the Virgin, by Murillo. 345. The Adoration of the Magi, by P. Veronese. 347. Virgin and Child—the *Madonna del Rosario*, very fine, by Murillo. 348. The Woman taken in Adultery, by Guercino. 351. Venus, Mars, and Cupid, by Rubens. 353. Portrait of an old man, by Holbein. 355. The Mother of Rubens, by Rubens.

Dulwich College was founded by Edward Alleyne, an actor and contemporary of Shakspere, in the early part of the seventeenth century, for the benefit of members of his own profession. He expended about £100,000 on land and buildings, and directed that the warden was to be an unmarried man, of the name of Alleyne or Allen. The annual income of the estate is now upwards of £12,000. The constitution of the College was remodelled by Act of Parliament in 1858. We may, however, mention here, that there is a good old Italian copy of Raphael's Transfiguration, attributed to Giulio Romano, over the altar of the college chapel; and that in some of the rooms of the college are several portraits of old actors and poets.



THE ALEXANDRA PALACE, MUSWELL HILL.

ALEXANDRA PALACE AND PARK.

The Alexandra Palace* stands on Muswell Hill (one of the eminences to the north of London) in the centre of a park about 220 acres in extent, and in the midst of some of the most beautiful scenery in Middlesex. It is distant some six miles from London, and may be reached by the Great Northern Railway, while access to it is also provided by junctions with the North London, the North-Western, the London Chatham and Dover, the Great Western, and Great Eastern lines, as well as by roads from the western, eastern, and northern suburbs. It is open daily, including Sundays; when, however, only season ticket-holders have the privilege of entry to the park and grounds.

The *Park* is laid out in ornamental walks and garden beds; cricket, archery, and croquet grounds; a racecourse, with a grand stand; trotting rings, gymnasiums, skating rinks, running grounds, lakes, undulating drives, and numerous plantations. In various parts of the grounds are several novel buildings—a Japanese village, complete as in the Vienna Exhibition of 1873; a Norwegian house of varnished timber; a circus for horse riding; fountains, a swimming-bath, a lake for boating, a rustic water-village raised on piles, etc. In addition, there is in the rear of the Japanese village, a grove of tall trees, under whose shade a military band performs.

The present Palace is a great improvement upon the previous building. Instead of a lofty and somewhat narrow perspective, surmounted by a great dome, the internal space has been divided into a grand central hall forming the transept, with an Italian garden on one side and exhibition court on the other; beyond

* After having been erected from the materials of the International Exhibition of 1862, and remaining unfinished for several years, the Palace was formally opened in May 1873, and within a fortnight was almost completely destroyed by fire. The news of the catastrophe, which took place on the 9th of June in that year, spread over London in a few hours, and was regarded as a national calamity. Such active steps, however, were taken for its resuscitation, that the new palace was rebuilt, after a different and improved design, in less than two years; and opened on May Day 1875 by the Lord Mayor and Corporation, assisted by many other notabilities from various parts of the country, in the presence of some sixty thousand people.

which, on either hand, are a theatre, concert-room, reading-room, conservatories, and corridors. The form of the Palace is that of a parallelogram, covering seven acres and a half of ground, and though capable of being thrown into one grand hall, it is built in compartments, and is therefore scarcely more hazardous in respect of fire than a terrace of large houses, each hall, court, room, or corridor being completely isolated from the rest by fire-proof walls.

The *Central Hall* divides the Palace into two equal halves ; and it has a semicircular roof of uniform elevation throughout its entire length of 386 feet, supported by rows of ornamental iron pillars. It is 184 feet wide, and is seated for about 12,000 visitors. The orchestra rises on the north side, like an amphitheatre, and is capable of accommodating a band and choir of 2000 performers. At the back stands the organ, erected by Mr. Willis, under the superintendence of Sir Michael Costa, and supplied with all the modern improvements. This fine instrument is one of five claviers—four manual and one pedal. The compass of the former is from CC to C in altissimo (five octaves), and of the latter from CCC to G (two octaves and a fifth). The numerous stops are operated on by eight patent pneumatic combination pistons. The bellows are blown by two steam engines, one of eight, the other of twelve horse-power. Performances are given daily by the organist of the Company under the direction of the general musical director. The acoustic properties of the hall are in every way satisfactory.

Around this hall, which is lighted from the roof, and at one end of which is an elegant stained glass window, are ranged a series of terra cotta statues of royal and historical personages from William I. to Queen Victoria, including Oliver Cromwell, all coloured after life. By an ingenious arrangement of doors and arches, the whole building, from end to end, can be converted into one long gallery.

The *Theatre*, which will hold about 4000 persons, is built after the best modern models, with a stage about the size of that of Drury Lane, and is arranged for all kinds of dramatic and spectacular performances.

The *Concert Room*, which, like the theatre, is detached from the main building, is fitted to accommodate about 3500 visitors. It has a semicircular orchestra, and, in point of sound, is almost perfect.

The *Londesborough Collection*, consisting of ancient and modern arms and armour, collected by the late, and lent by the present, Lord Londesborough, occupies one of the rooms near the west entrance from Muswell Hill. The collection, one of the finest in existence since the dispersion of the Merrick arms, has been arranged and catalogued in systematic order. There are also some Indian arms and artillery lent by Lord Gough ; with many other curious and unique objects.

The *Whitfield Museum* of Natural History occupies the opposite room. The whole collection, exceedingly various and interesting, has been made and lent by Dr. Whitfield of St. Thomas's Hospital.

The *Picture Galleries*, on the north side of the building, are reached by convenient staircases. They contain a goodly show of modern art ; the pictures and drawings being fully catalogued.

The *Refreshment Department* is situated on the ground floor in the south-west and south wings, and consists of a series of dining-rooms and buffets, with billiard and smoking rooms adjoining, looking out upon the grounds, from which they are approached by broad flights of steps.

The *Terraces* on the four sides of the palace command views of delightful rural scenery, well wooded country, and garden ground laid out in the best modern fashion. The prospect extends into four counties—Middlesex, Essex, Hertfordshire, and Kent ; and so well designed are the approaches that the whole country within sight seems to belong to the Alexandra estate.

The entire undertaking has gradually grown up under the superintendence of Sir Edward Lee, well known for his useful labours in connection with the Dublin Universal Exhibition, and previously with the literary department of the Crystal Palace. On being appointed manager of the Alexandra Palace and Park he found able and willing coadjutors for carrying out the work.

EPSOM.

The races at Epsom, "our Isthmian games," as they were styled by Lord Palmerston, are renowned all over the world, the "Derby" being the great event of the British racing year. High and low assemble on the course, and make up a crowd such as can be witnessed nowhere else. The House of Commons invariably adjourns over the day, in order that honourable members may have an opportunity of enjoying some excitement on another arena. "From every part of the metropolis and the surrounding country the roads which converge towards the great centre of attraction are crowded with four-in-hands, barouches, phaetons, gigs, chaises, carts, omnibuses, stage-coaches, trucks, and equestrians. Upwards of 100,000 persons assemble to take their part in this grand national gala." The foreigner should by no means omit to see London out for a holiday. Let him betake himself to Epsom on the day when "the blue ribbon of the turf" is contended for, and he will come back with new ideas about the English, their love of fun, their taste for betting, and their splendid horses; but let him take care of the champagne and his pocket. The railways from London Bridge, Waterloo, and Victoria Stations, convey large numbers to the neighbourhood of the course, but the proper thing (we suppose ourselves speaking to a bachelor) is to join with some friends in driving down in a carriage-and-four, a hamper with potables and comestibles being stowed somewhere out of sight. The town of Epsom, an irregularly built place of about 4000 inhabitants, is about fourteen miles distant from London; the race-course is a little further. The great annual meeting takes place on four days (Tuesday to Friday) immediately before Whitsuntide. Wednesday is the *Derby* day, Friday the *Oaks* day. It must be explained that these races were named after a former sporting Earl of Derby and his seat, the Oaks, in this neighbourhood. The latter was established so long back as 1779, the former in the following year. Great interest is attached to both races, but the Derby takes the lead. Upon the course is a Grand Stand of three storeys, capable of accommodating nearly 5000 persons, who obtain a better view of the races from it than they could elsewhere.



EPSOM RACE-COURSE.

The races at Ascot, in Berkshire, attract a more "select" company than those at Epsom, and the Queen has sometimes attended on the Cup day.

KEW GARDENS.

The Botanic Gardens are open free to the public daily from 1 P.M. to sunset. On Sundays the hour of opening is 2 P.M. The grand entrance is on Kew Green; there is another entrance, the Unicorn Gate, in the Richmond Road. The adjacent park, or *Royal Pleasure Grounds*, which extend by the river side nearly to Richmond, are open daily from May to Michaelmas, and may be entered either from the Botanic Gardens, or by a gate on the river bank called the Brentford Gate, by the Unicorn Gate in the Richmond Road, or by the Lion Gate in the same road.

Visitors have the option of travelling to Kew (6½ miles by the road from Hyde Park Corner) by omnibus, steamboat, or railway. 1. By red omnibuses to Kew Bridge, alighting north of the bridge; or by the white Kew Bridge and Richmond omnibuses, alighting south of the bridge. 2. The Kew steamboats start daily every morning from London Bridge and Hungerford, calling at the other piers. 3. The loop line of the Richmond railway (London terminus, Waterloo Station) has a station at Kew Bridge. The North and South Western Junction Railway, which is in connection with the North London Railway, has a station near Kew Bridge. The bridge is a stone structure, completed in 1789. A heavy toll is payable each way in crossing it in a carriage.

Kew Gardens form one of the few national establishments really worthy of the nation. They are not only most attractive for their picturesque beauty, but are rich with rare plants, brought from all quarters of the globe, and protected under glass for the study of the botanist and the gardener. Under the excellent management of the late Sir William Hooker and of his son, they have increased yearly in value; and their appreciation by the general public may be inferred from the numbers that now visit them in the course of a twelvemonth. Between four and five hundred thousand persons enter them during the year, and sometimes 14,000 in a single day. On a fine Sunday afternoon they are crowded with people, chiefly of the middle and lower classes, all well behaved; a most pleasing sight to those who consider

what these people might be doing if they had not a place like this to visit.

About 1650 a Mr. Bennett owned Kew House, and his daughter married Sir H. Capel, a great amateur florist and cultivator of rare fruits. Evelyn describes the mansion as an old brick house, "but his garden has the choicest fruit of any plantation in England," the orangery being especially well kept. A descendant, Lady Louisa Capel, married, in 1721, S. Molyneux, Esq., secretary to the Prince of Wales, afterwards George II.



KEW PALACE

This gentleman was of scientific tastes, and built an observatory, in which, by the aid of instruments constructed by the owner of the house himself, Dr. Bradley, afterwards the astronomer-royal, discovered the theory of the aberration of light. With the names, therefore, of Capel and Molyneux—the one a lover of rare and beautiful flowers, the other a searcher of the heavens—is identified the origin of the two great establishments, Kew Gardens and Kew Observatory, which have made the little village famous throughout the country.

The first of our royal family that became connected with Kew was the Prince of Wales, son of George II., who began to form the pleasure grounds, which were completed by his widow. Their son George III., taking a liking to the spot, took up his abode for several months a year in the old brick house, still standing, which is supposed to date from the reign of James I. or his son. His queen had a taste for gardening, and, assisted by Sir Joseph Banks, she got together a valuable collection of exotic plants, whilst Sir William Chambers was called upon to erect a number of strange buildings, pagoda, mosque, etc., many of which have since been removed. After George III.'s death the gardens languished, but in time it became plain either that they should be abandoned as a botanic garden or placed on a different footing, it was determined that the gardens, pleasure-grounds, and park should be transferred to the department of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests with a view of establishing a national botanic garden, and opening the whole as a place of public recreation. Sir William Hooker entered on the duties of his office in 1841, with instructions to carry out these designs, and very efficiently he has done so. The whole area, where the public obtain healthful recreation, consists of nearly 350 acres, of which about 75 acres are included within the limits of the botanic gardens.

The Royal Nurseries established in the old house—nurseries for young princes and not plants—were pulled down, and in 1803 a new and splendid palace commenced but never completed. Twenty-five years after, the partially erected building was razed to the ground, and the old palace, such as we see, allowed to remain.

Before entering the Gardens, the visitor will cross the Green, the prettiest in the neighbourhood of London, to the churchyard where lie the remains of the painters Zoffany and Gainsborough, and of Aiton, formerly gardener here, and the author of the *Hortus Kewensis*, a book well known to botanists. The Duchess of Cambridge has a house near the church. In a house passed on the right as we approach the garden gates, the late King of Hanover, when Duke of Cumberland, resided ; it is now used as a place of deposit for Dr. W. Hooker's vast herbarium.

The elegant entrance gates were designed by Decimus Burton. The *Conservatory* on the right formerly stood in the grounds

of Buckingham Palace; in it is placed a collection of Australian plants, many of which are distributed about the grounds during summer. Entering the main walk and turning at right angles to the path from the entrance, we see in the distance the ornamental chimney of the steam-engine which propels hot water into the palm house. At this point we are in the neighbourhood of the old palace, the red brick walls of which contrast well from various stations with the foliage. On our left is a house, 142 feet long, erected by Sir William Chambers in 1761, in which is deposited during the winter various delicate shrubs and young pines. Advancing between beds that are gay with flowers, massed and arranged so as to please the eye with the harmony of their contrasted colours, and passing near some fine groups of trees, we arrive at the small hothouse where the *Victoria regia* is enjoying its tepid bath along with the papyrus, the edible arum, the lattice-leaf plant from Madagascar, the rice paper plant from China, and other things that delight in warmth and moisture. We may then enter the great *Palm House*, quite a forest of vegetation, where splendid specimens of tropical plants will be observed, palms, dragon-trees, screw-pines, bananas (often to be seen in fruit), bamboos, sugar cane, bread fruit tree, Indian figs (including the banyan, the sacred fig, the caoutchouc fig), etc. etc. Observe from the west transept the vista into the pleasure grounds, planted with young deodar cedars. This house is 362 feet long; the transept is 100 feet across, and 66 feet high, the rest of the house being 50 feet wide and 30 feet high. It is constructed of iron and glass, from the designs of Decimus Burton, the glass being slightly tinged green, in order to temper the too powerful rays of the sun. Across the piece of water outside will be seen the new Museum, to which we will now bend our steps. On the three floors of this building are preserved in glass cases, specimens of those vegetable products that are either eminently curious, or in anywise serviceable to mankind. The shipbuilder, the carpenter, the cabinetmaker, the general merchant, the weaver, the physician, the druggist, the dyer, the oilman, the colourman, the grocer, and many other productive members of the community, will here find systematically arranged the several objects in which they are interested, accompanied by their correct appellations, the countries whence they come, and the names of the plants from which they are procured. So valuable and extensive a collection of useful vegetable pro-

ducts has never before been brought together, and it is increasing rapidly by the contributions of travellers in all parts of the world. Leaving the Museum and winding round a knoll, on which is perched an ornamental building, known as the Temple of Eolus, we arrive at a cluster of small houses, in one of which will be found a collection of tropical plants of great beauty, revelling in a hot atmosphere saturated with moisture. Holding to the right on quitting this, we pass a fine walnut tree and come to the old Museum, where is stored another collection of vegetable products ; at the back of the Museum is a house containing some very fine tropical plants. Not far distant is the cool Fern House alongside a hothouse filled with valuable plants. After looking at these and the plants in a neighbouring house, we may find our way back to the large walnut tree, and pass on to the new house for succulent plants, 200 feet long and 30 feet wide. Here are placed cactuses, euphorbias, aloes, and other plants that like similar conditions. Some of these are very grotesque in figure, or in their mode of growth. Notice in particular the old man cactus, its top covered with white dishevelled hair ; and a great round urchin cactus (*Echinocactus*), weighing 713 lbs., which was brought from the interior of Mexico. Close by this house is one of the most attractive to the general eye in the gardens. It is filled in summer with fuchsias, geraniums, and other flowering shrubs of great beauty. Near this is a stove containing tree ferns, orchids, begonias, and other tropical plants of high interest. We are now in the neighbourhood of another round ornamental building called the Temple of the Sun. The noble trees around will doubtless attract the visitor's eye. A Turkey oak, a great cedar, and an oriental plane, are amongst the most conspicuous. Passing the trunk of a dead cedar of Lebanon, a great favourite, when in its prime, with George III., we are again at the great gates. A splendid specimen of the Douglas pine has been erected in the gardens as a flag-staff. The tree from which it was cut was 220 feet high, and is supposed to have been 200 years old. The staff is 157 feet long, its cubical contents 160 feet, and its weight 4 tons, 8 cwt., 2 qrs. Its lower end for the length of 11½ feet is sunk in a brick well below the surface of the ground. Curtailed as it is, it towers into the air twice as far as the tallest trees about it.

The Pleasure Grounds comprise about 250 acres, which are divided into the Arboretum, the Nurseries, a large lake, and

a piece of ground, 26 acres in extent, allotted to the private use of the Queen. The Arboretum contains about 3500 kinds of trees and shrubs, it being intended to exhibit specimens of all ornamental or useful trees that will flourish in our climate. The Pagoda, visible from most parts of the grounds, is 160 feet high and contains ten storeys. It was designed by Sir William Chambers, but since his time some of its objectionable features have been removed. The temple of Victory stands on a mound near the Unicorn Gate. It was designed to commemorate the battle of Minden, August 1, 1759. The two *Nurseries* are usefully devoted to the rearing of young trees, for the purpose of supplying the London parks and the grounds here; and many thousands are transplanted from them every year.

The large piece of ground lying between the pleasure grounds and Richmond is called the *Observatory Park*, from its containing an observatory, built by Sir W. Chambers for George III., and now supported by the British Association for the purpose of carrying on meteorological and magnetical observations. It was in this park that Sir Walter Scott laid the scene of the interview between Queen Caroline and Jeanie Deans. Neither it nor the observatory is open to the public.

The pedestrian after surveying the pleasure grounds may make his way out at the Lion or Pagoda Gate, and proceed to the railway station at Richmond; or he may prefer walking along the river side, here very pretty, and so return to Kew Bridge, where omnibus, steamer, or railway carriage will convey him back to town.

MORTLAKE, ROEHAMPTON, ETC.

In the neighbourhood of Kew are several pretty little villages, all more or less interesting, and all surrounded by rich sylvan scenery. Among them are Mortlake, Roehampton, Barnes, Merton, and Wimbledon.

WIMBLEDON COMMON has acquired considerable celebrity of late years from the annual gathering of the National Rifle Association. Here during several weeks the volunteers live in camp, and the great shots of England, Scotland, and Ireland contend for prizes, consisting of cups, medals, etc.; the great prize being the Elcho Challenge Shield, which has been successively held by the riflemen of the three kingdoms. From its proximity to town Wimbledon was a favourite residence of many literary and artistic

celebrities; among whom we may mention Horne Tooke, Douglas Jerrold, and Jenny Lind. Close by is MERTON, an ancient place, held by the Saxons against the Danes as long ago as the days of King Alfred. Here runs the Wandle, a river principally utilised by the paper-makers; and in the neighbourhood are several



MORTLAKE CHURCH

pretty villas, houses, and parks. Nelson was a resident in Merton for several years.

ROEHAMPTON is a hamlet, with about 900 inhabitants, between Putney Heath and Richmond Park. There are here many large houses, especially one built by Sir William Chambers, and a few years since the residence of the Earl of Bessborough.

famous for the fine collection of pictures and antiques. In 1625 the Earl of Portland, Lord High Treasurer, lived in Roehampton House ; and after his death, Christina, Countess of Devonshire, a notable Royalist in her day, made it her residence.

Mortlake is a village on the banks of the Thames, with an extent of 1168 acres, and 3772 inhabitants. A large portion of the parish is included in Richmond Park. Great quantities of vegetables and fruit are here grown for the London market ; and in one sense the parish had a sweeter savour some years since than at present, for there were large fields of lavender, of which but little is now grown. St. Mary's, the parish church, was originally built in 1348, but was rebuilt in 1543, enlarged in 1725, and renovated so recently as 1860. In the churchyard was buried Partridge, the famous astrologer and almanack-maker, originally a shoemaker, who studied Latin, Greek, Hebrew, astrology, and medicine. He obtained a medical diploma (a little white magic being, in those days, no hindrance to professional success), and was appointed physician to Charles II., and afterwards to William and Mary. Oliver Cromwell lived for a short time at Mortlake. The manor once belonged to the see of Canterbury, but subsequently came into the possession of Henry VIII. In 1787 "Farmer George," King of England, had a farm here of about 100 acres.

Mortlake is well known to Londoners from the fact that it forms the terminus of the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race, annually rowed on the river from Putney to the little Surrey village. There is also some fishing here in the proper season.

RICHMOND

may be visited either by steamboat, omnibus, or railway. The river route is interesting if the tide be in the steamer's favour, otherwise it is tedious. The railway (from Waterloo Station) is the quickest; there are many trains during the day. The omnibuses are well managed vehicles and are coloured white. They start from St. Paul's Churchyard, calling at Charing Cross.

The attractions at Richmond are the Park and the far-famed view from Richmond Hill; the town is uninteresting except historically. It was originally named Shene, but Henry VII. Earl of Richmond, gave its present name to it. Edward III. built a palace here, and several of his successors resided in it. Henry VII. held a great tournament at this place in 1492. A



VIEW FROM RICHMOND HILL.

few years afterwards a fire destroyed a great part of the buildings, which the same king restored. His son feasted Charles V of Germany here; that son's daughter Mary lived here a while, and her sister Elizabeth died here. Masques were performed before Charles I. in the palace, of which the only remains are a gateway and postern gate.

The bridge across the river, here about 500 feet wide, is not an inelegant structure. It was built in 1774, and cost £26,000. The road across it leads to Twickenham, where Pope lived, and to Hampton Court. The view up and down is very pretty, and many villas belonging to the nobility or to wealthy people are here to be seen nestling amongst foliage. Among them is the Earl of Shaftesbury's villa, which incloses within it the house occupied for some years by Thomson the poet, of whom various relics are preserved, including parts of the seasons in his autograph manuscript. If the visitor has not come by the river he will be much pleased by a row upon the stream as far as Kew Bridge, the park and gardens of Kew skirting the south bank all the way; and the grounds of Sion House (Duke of Northumberland) occupy much of the north bank. When gliding down the stream call to mind Wordsworth's remembrance of Collins, composed upon the Thames near Richmond,—

> "Now let us as we float along
> For him suspend the dashing oar;
> And pray that never child of song
> May know that poet's sorrows more."

Leaving the town for the Park we ascend the hill and opposite the Park Gate pass the Star and Garter Hotel, much resorted to on account of its excellent cuisine and wines, and the attractions of the view. The original Star and Garter, so well known to the former generation, and where Louis Philippe and his family resided for some months after their expulsion from France, was destroyed by fire. The Castle is another excellent hotel in the town.

Richmond Park belongs to the Crown, and is open to the public. It is much frequented, especially on a fine Sunday afternoon. It contains 2253 acres, and parts of it are characterized by a picturesque wildness, that one is surprised to find so near London. Some of the trees are good studies for the artist. Entering at the gate opposite the hotel, we soon reach the Terrace commanding a view over the Thames, winding below through a richly wooded country that extends towards Windsor

Castle, which may be distinctly seen crowning the brow of its hill. This is the view that has received so much praise in prose and verse, and it certainly is very pleasing in its soft style of beauty. Close by this terrace is the house (Pembroke Lodge) inhabited by Earl Russell by permission of the Crown. Professor Owen is permitted to have the use of another house in the park near East Sheen Gate. The house called the White Lodge is in the occupation of the Prince of Wales. The sheets of water, about 18 acres in extent, near the middle of the park, were formed by the Princess Augusta. The park is well stocked with deer, there being about 1700 head feeding in it, a few being red deer, but the majority fallow deer. The gates into the park at different points are five in number, and there are several entrances for foot passengers besides. Equestrians may ride over the turf, but carriages are restricted to the roads. Pedestrians may wander at their will and pleasure in search of sylvan beauty.*

The nightingales of this neighbourhood have been celebrated in verse by Wordsworth, who has told us how he stood to listen to

> "The quire of Richmond hill
> Chanting with indefatigable bill,
> Strains that recalled to mind a distant day;
> Where haply under shade of that same wood,
> And scarcely conscious of the dashing oars
> Plied steadily between those willowy shores,
> The sweet sculed poet of the seasons stood—
> Listening and listening long, in rapturous mood,
> Ye heavenly birds! to your progenitors."

HAMPTON COURT.

Hotel: Carnarvon Castle, near station.

The State apartments in the Palace are open free to the public every day except Friday, from 10 to 6 from the 1st of April to the 1st of October; on Sundays, 2 to 6 P.M. Remainder of year, week days 10 to 4; Sundays, 2 to 4. The Great Vine and the Maze may be visited every day until sunset; a small fee is paid to the gardener.

Omnibuses start every morning from St. Paul's Churchyard, calling at the Bolt-in-Tun, Fleet Street, and the White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly; but the most expeditious mode of reaching Hampton Court is by the South-Western Railway, which has a

* For a longer description of Richmond and its Park, the reader may consult Black's Guide to Surrey.

branch to Hampton Court Bridge. Several trains run to and fro in the course of the day, the time occupied by the journey being about 40 minutes. There are four tolerably good inns at Hampton Court.

Hampton Court Palace is in Middlesex, on the northern bank of the Thames, about twelve miles from Hyde Park Corner. The Palace, which covers eight acres of ground, was founded by Cardinal Wolsey when in the plenitude of his power, and presented by him to Henry VIII., when he saw that the magnificence of the building excited the jealousy of his master. Here Edward VI. was born, and his father married to his sixth wife Catharine Parr. Here Edward VI. resided during part of his short reign, and Queen Mary spent her honeymoon with her Spanish husband. Both Elizabeth and James occasionally resided here, and during the reign of the latter there was held here that conference between the Presbyterians and the State clergy which is noticed as a remarkable event in English church history. James's queen Anne died here; and hither Charles I. and Queen Henrietta retired during the plague of 1625. Here in 1647 the same king was kept in confinement until he made his escape. The Parliament sold the palace, but it afterwards came into the hands of Cromwell, one of whose daughters was married and another one died here. William III. enlarged the palace considerably, and employed Sir Christopher Wren to make the additions. He laid out the park and gardens in the form they retain to this day. His queen was much attached to the place, and here she employed herself and her maids of honour upon needle-work, of which so much was done that it sufficed to fit up one of the rooms. Several succeeding sovereigns resided here, George II. being the last. It is now inhabited by a large number of persons in reduced circumstances, chiefly connected with the aristocracy, to whom the Crown has granted the privilege of having apartments here.

Approaching the palace from the west we pass the low buildings used as barracks by the soldiers stationed here, and passing under an arch, enter a quadrangle, around which are apartments appropriated as previously mentioned. Crossing this we reach an arched passage where are the steps leading to the great hall, and proceeding we enter a second quadrangle known as the Clock Court. On the towers are terra cotta busts of some of the Roman Emperors sent from Rome by Pope Leo X. to Cardinal

Wolsey. The buildings around the next court were erected by Wren as may be seen from the style. The fountain in the middle gives its name to this court, which is surrounded by an arcade below, and by the state apartments above. The way to the chapel is out of the north-west corner of this arcade. The passage on the east side leads into the garden. At a considerable height on the south side of the Fountain Court are some paintings by Laguerre representing the twelve labours of Hercules. The entrance to the *State Apartments* is up the grand staircase, painted by Verrio with allegorical devices intended to be complimentary to William and Mary. Passing through the Guard Chamber, which is ornamented with weapons fancifully arranged on the walls, we arrive at the King's First Presence Chamber, the first of a series of rooms in the south front of the palace looking into the private garden. The pictures hung in the rooms to which we are introducing the reader exceed a thousand, a number far too great to be satisfactorily inspected in a single visit. With the view of aiding the visitor to select those most worthy of notice in so large a collection, where a considerable number are absolutely worthless, we shall give him a few hints in passing along, and must refer him for a full list of them to Mr. Grundy's "Stranger's Guide to Hampton Court, Palace, and Gardens," which may be purchased at the palace for sixpence. Mr. Grundy is the keeper, and his little work contains much information about the objects committed to his care.*

First Presence Chamber.

Here are hung the portraits of ladies at the court of William and Mary, painted

* There were about 200 pictures here before the accession of William IV. Since that time the pictures deposited in Kensington Palace have been brought hither, with many from Windsor and Buckingham Palace, until, as mentioned above, they now amount to more than a thousand. Notwithstanding the complaints that have been made ever since the palace was thrown open to the public as to the utter want of arrangement in the hanging of the pictures, they continue in the same reprehensible disorder. Twenty years ago Mrs. Jameson wrote :—"I do not say that nothing could be worse; but I do say that even admitting all the difficulty of arranging such a heterogeneous medley of pictures, some of infinite beauty and value, others bad beyond all terms of badness, in rooms not originally adapted for their reception, and where the light is only partially diffused; admitting all this, and the best intentions on the part of those employed, it is certain that something much better might be done here than has yet been done or apparently thought." Surely it is now time that some better arrangement should now be attempted, looking at the large number of persons who come here in the course of a year (upwards of 200,000), and the wide-spread, rapidly-increasing taste amongst the people for works of art.

by Kneller, known as the Hampton Court Beauties, as well as a portrait of the Queen. William is represented on a white horse, a large tame picture, also by Kneller. Notice No. 30. A portrait by Pordenone. 31. An old woman blowing charcoal, by Holbein. 44. Portrait, by Titian. 45. A portrait, by Giorgione. 46. A man shewing a trick, doubtfully assigned to L. da Vinci. 52, 53, 54. Portraits, by P. Bordone, Tintoretto, and Bassano. 59. The De Bray Family. The carving in wood over the doors and chimney-piece is by G. Gibbons.

Second Presence Chamber.

67. A Sculpture, by L. Bassano. 68. Alessandro dé Medici, by Titian. 69. Italian Knight, by Pordenone. 72. A Sculpture, attributed to Correggio. 79. Artemisia Gentoleschi, by herself. 83, 91. Philip IV. of Spain and his Queen, by Velasquez. 87. Charles I. by Vandyke. 100. Christian IV. of Denmark, by Van Somer. 103. Jacob's Journey, by Bassano. 104, 106. Portraits by Hanneman and Vander Halst.

Audience Chamber.

111. Ignatius Loyola, by Titian. 124. Titian, by himself. 125. Queen of Bohemia, by Honthorst. 137. Death and the Last Judgment (very curious), by Hemskerck. 139. Virgin and Child, by Del Sarto. 141. Spanish Lady, by Del Piombo. 145. Expulsion of Heresy, by Tintoretto.

King's Drawing-Room.

152. Family of Pordenone, by himself. 160. Presentation of Queen Esther, by Tintoretto. 164. The Muses, by Tintoretto. 165. Joseph and Potiphar's Wife, by Gentileschi.

William III.'s Bed-Room

contains Queen Charlotte's state bed; the clock at the head goes twelve months without winding up; the ceiling painted by Verrio. Here are the ladies of Charles II.'s gay court, most of them painted by Lely, and known as the Windsor Beauties; the best of them, No. 170, Lady Byron, was, however, painted by Huysmann. Three of the ladies were ancestresses of three of our Dukes.

King's Dressing-Room.

209. Poultry, by Hondekoeter. The ceiling by Verrio.

King's Writing-Closet.

230. Judith with the head of Holofernes. 239, 240. Still Life, by De Heém 241. Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, and his family, by Honthorst.

Queen Mary's Closet.

258. Daughter of Herodias, with John the Baptist's head—artist unknown.

The Queen's Gallery,

in the east front, is 172 feet long, and contains several good pictures, but placed in defiance of all chronological or any other order. Some of the portraits are very curious; notice—281. Queen Elizabeth when a Child. 280. The same, when a Young Woman. 299. The same, in a Fancy Dress; and 273. Her last Portrait. 275. Portrait by Durer. 277. Giovanni de Bellini, by himself. 278. A highly interesting portrait of Raphael, by himself. 309. Henry VII.'s Children, by Mabeuse. 310, and 312. King and Queen of Bohemia, by C. Janssen. 313. Henry VIII. when young, by Holbein. 314. The poetical Earl of Surrey, by Holbein. 318. Lord Darnley and his Brother, by De Heere. 322, 326. Holbein, Frobenius, Erasmus

Reskemeer, and Henry VIII., all by Holbein. 329. Will Somers, Henry VIII.'s jester, by Holbein. 330. Francis I. of France, by Holbein. 331. Erasmus, by Holbein. 334. James I., by Van Somer. 336. Holbein's Father and Mother, by Holbein. 345, 346. Portraits of Ladies, by Sir A. More. 346. Laughing Boy, by F. Hals. 381. Sea-piece, by Van der Velde. 391. Infant Christ and St. John, by L. da Vinci. 392. St. Catherine reading, by Correggio. 403. A Sibyl, by Bordone. 410. Lucretia, by Titian. 412. St. Catherine, by Luini. 416. Venetian Gentleman, by Tintoretto. 421. Jewish Rabbi, by Rembrandt. 426. Boar's head, by Snyders. 428. Fruit, and Still Life, by Cuyp. 432. Dutch lady, by Rembrandt. 437. Boy paring Fruit, by Murillo. 438. Venetian Gentleman, by L. Bassano.

The Queen's Bed-Room

contains Queen Anne's state bed, the velvet furniture and hangings of Spitalfields manufacture. Sir James Thornhill, Hogarth's father-in-law, painted the ceiling. 455, 459. James I. and his Queen, by Van Somer. 773. Lady and Gentleman, by Giorgione. 457. Christian, Duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, by Honthorst. 463. Venus and Cupid, drawn by Michael Angelo, painted by Pontormo. 464. Dogs, by Snyders. 466. Virgin and Child, by Giorgione.

The Queen's Drawing-Room

is full of the pictures of West, the favourite painter of George III. His works are little esteemed in these days, but two of his best pictures are here—497. The Death of General Wolfe, considered his *chef d'œuvre*; and 501. The Departure of Regulus. The view from the middle window of this room is worth notice. The canal, three-quarters of a mile long, and the avenue of lime trees in the Home Park, were formed by William III., and are quite in the Dutch style. Kingston Church is seen down the avenue on the left. The scene reminds us of Pope's couplet,—

> "Grove nods at grove, each alley has a brother,
> And half the platform just reflects the other."

The Queen's Audience Chamber.

509. The Woman of Samaria, by Palma. 510. Henry VIII., his Queen, Jane Seymour, and his three Children, with Will Somers the jester and his wife, by Holbein. 511. Cupid, by Parmegiano. 514. James I., Whitehall in the background, by Van Somer. The next four are very curious paintings by Holbein. 515. Henry VIII. embarking at Dover. 517. The Battle of Spurs. 520. Meeting of Henry VIII. with Francis I. on the "Field of the Cloth of Gold." 524. Meeting of Henry VIII. and the Emperor Maximilian. 526. The Apostles Peter, James, and John, by Caravaggio.

The Public Dining-Room.

Here are placed the state canopy and bier used for the lying in state of the late Duke of Wellington at Chelsea Hospital. On the walls are some of the prize cartoons exhibited in Westminster Hall in 1845. They were prepared with a view to the decoration of the walls of the new Houses of Parliament.

The Prince of Wales' Presence-Chamber.

543. A Lady's Portrait, by Parmegiano. 554. A Concert, by Giov. Bellini. 560. Ganymede, by Michael Angelo. 577. A Barrack-Room, by C. Troost. 588. Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, by Janssen. 589. A Foreign Prince, by Mirevelt.

The Prince of Wales' Drawing-Room.

609. Frederick Prince of Wales (son of George II.), with his Wife and Children.

Prince George, afterwards George III., and the Duke of York are inspecting a plan, the others playing; a large picture, by Knapton. 627. Queen Charlotte with the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., and the Duke of York when young, by Ramsay.

The Prince of Wales' Bed-Room.

631. Holy Family, by Pordenone. 632. Holy Family, by Giorgione.

We may hurry through the next small rooms (which contain several pictures, but so placed that no opinion can be formed of their merits), and through the *Private Dining-Room*, which contains the state beds of William III. and Mary, and the bed used by George II. when residing here, to the gallery in which, till lately, were hung the celebrated *Cartoons of Raphael.* The gallery was built by Wren expressly to receive these great works, known all over the world by the numerous engravings made from them.* The drawings were made by Raphael in 1513 and 1514 with chalk upon paper (*charta*, whence cartoon), and afterwards coloured in distemper in order that Pope Leo X. might have them copied in tapestry at Arras in Flanders. Two sets were executed, one of which was retained by the Pope, and is still at the Vatican in a dilapidated condition, and the other was presented to Henry VIII., at that time Defender of the Faith. After the death of Charles I., the second set of tapestry was sold to the Spanish ambassador, and went to Spain, where it remained until 1823, when, having been bought by an English gentleman, it was again brought to England. It has since passed through various hands, and is now somewhere in Germany. As to the cartoons before us, seven of the original number (three having been lost or destroyed) were purchased in Flanders on account of Charles I., and added to the royal collection. When that was sold they were bought for £300, by order of Cromwell. George III. removed them to Buckingham House, and afterwards to Windsor. After remaining there about twenty years they were brought back to Hampton Court.

1. The Death of Ananias.
2. Elymas the sorcerer struck with blindness.
3. Peter and John healing the lame man at the Beautiful Gate of the Temple.
4. The Miraculous draught of Fishes.
5. Paul and Barnabus at Lystra.
6. St. Paul preaching at Athens (generally thought the finest of the series).
7. Christ's Charge to Peter.

* Raphael's Cartoons, though described here, are now lodged in the South Kensington Museum, to which they were removed in 1873.

Passing through an ante-room, we arrive at the Portrait Gallery, where are placed the portraits of several worthies of George III.'s reign, as well as some older portraits, amongst which may be noticed—

882. Sir Peter Lely, by himself. 883. A good old portrait of a man with his hand on his breast. 892. Sir Jeffrey Hudson, Queen Henrietta Maria's dwarf, by Mytens. "His adventures would make a romance. He was served up in a pie, shot a man in a duel, was sold as a slave in Barbary, served as a captain of horse in the civil wars, and being imprisoned on account of the Popish plot in 1682, died a prisoner at the age of sixty-three."—*Mrs. Jameson.* 897. Portrait of a gentleman. 902. Portrait of a man with a watch, by Peter van Aelst. 905. A Venetian Gentleman, by Giorgione. 906. Portrait of a man holding a paper. 873-881. The Triumphs of Julius Cæsar, nine water-colour pictures, forming a frieze 81 feet long, painted in distemper on linen by Andrea Mantegna for the Marquis of Mantua in 1476. "Not only his finest work, and in itself a most admirable performance, but interesting as forming an epoch in the history of art, and as being the most important work in the historical style which was produced before the frescoes of Michael Angelo and Raphael."

The Queen's Guard-Chamber.

944. Mrs. Delany, by Opie. This lady's memoirs have only been recently published, although she died in 1788. 947. John Locke the philosopher, by Kneller. 697. Sir Isaac Newton, by Kneller. 959. A wild boar hunt, by Snyders. 964. The Marquis del Gnasto and his page, by Titian. 981. Cleopatra, by Lud. Caracci. 982 Still Life, by Roestraten.

The Ante-Room and Queen's Presence-Chamber

contain some naval pictures, which would be better placed at Greenwich Hospital than here.

Descending the stairs into the quadrangle, we may next proceed to the *Great Hall*, designed by Wolsey, and finished by Henry VIII., when Anne Boleyn was queen. It is in the Gothic style, 106 feet long, 40 wide, and 60 high. The roof is richly carved and decorated with the arms and cognizances of Henry VIII. The oriel window on the south side is eminently beautiful from its proportions and Gothic canopy. It has been filled with stained glass, bearing the king's devices, as well as those of Jane Seymour, and of the several bishoprics held by Wolsey. The other windows of the hall have been filled with modern stained glass, six of which exhibit the armorial pedigrees of the six wives of bluff Hal. Seven other windows contain the heraldic badges of the king. The walls are hung with tapestry, in which are wrought designs by some German or Flemish artist, representing in eight compartments the events connected with the history of Abraham. The tapestry placed near the entrance is

of earlier date ; it pictures Justice and Mercy pleading before judges.

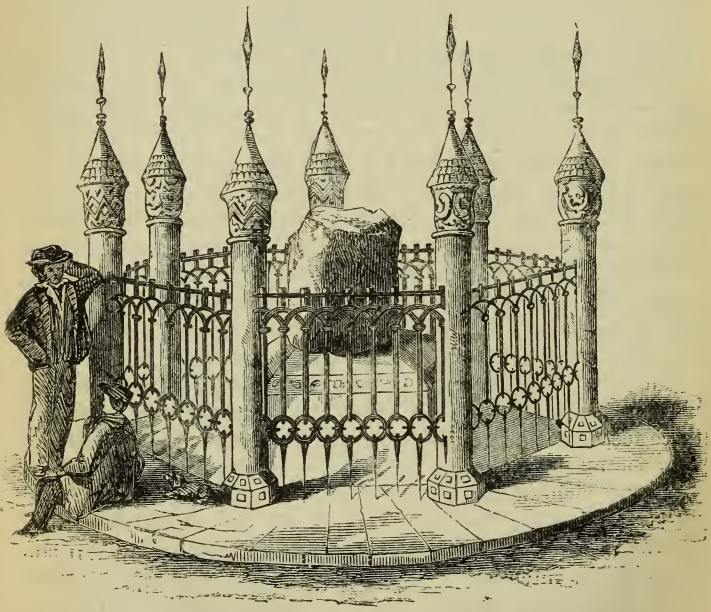
The architecture and the decorations of this hall, the mail-clad figures, the arms, the banners, the carvings, the richly-coloured glass, the subdued light, combine to produce a very imposing effect, and admirably realise the grand hall of a royal palace. In the time of Elizabeth and James I. it is said that some of Shakspere's plays were acted here. George I. caused it to be fitted up as a theatre, and Shakspere's drama of Henry VIII. or the Fall of Wolsey, was represented. From the upper end of the hall we pass into the *Withdrawing Room*, which looks extremely bald after the splendours we have been dwelling upon. The tapestry is much faded, and hardly interesting to any but the antiquary. In a recess is placed a recumbent marble sculpture of Venus ; and on the table is a model of an Indian prince's palace designed by an officer of engineers. Over the fire-place is empanelled a likeness of Wolsey, whose portrait, motto, etc., appear in the stained glass of the oriel window.

We now hasten to the *Gardens*, which were laid out by Loudon and Wise, gardeners to William III. A broad walk passes Wren's east front, leading in one direction to the " Flower-pot Gates " in the Kingston Road (which are not opened, as they might properly be, for the entrance of the public), and in the other to the banks of the Thames. Green sward, with beds of flowers and groups of noble trees, extend alongside the walk, and notwithstanding the dead level of the ground, compose a charming scene. The *Private Garden* is entered by a door on the south side of the palace. Here there is an arcade of clipped limes in the olden style ; a conservatory with some large orange trees, and a vinery in which may be seen what is considered the largest vine in Europe. It is more than 110 feet long, and the stem three feet from the ground has a circumference of 30 inches. It is of the black Hamburgh kind, and is very productive, in some years the yield being 2500 bunches. Returning to the broad walk, and passing the palace front and the tennis court, we arrive at a door leading into the Wilderness, planted by William III. with the intention of concealing the irregular aspect of the north side of the palace. Here are shady winding walks, and here is the *Maze*, a green labyrinth which affords much amusement to the young in attempting to discover the right path to the central compartment. This is not far from the Lion Gates in

the Kingston Road. If we quit the gardens of the palace by these gates we shall be near the entrance to *Bushy Park*, a flat expanse of ground through which there is a public drive, a mile long, to the Teddington Road. The avenue of horse chestnut trees is striking at any time, but particularly so in June when they are in flower. At the Hampton Court end there is a circular basin of water, and the straight lines of the avenue are here bent into curves concentric with this basin. There are one or two houses in this park retired from the road, one of which was the residence of the late Queen Adelaide.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.

This ancient town, not far from Richmond, is interesting as having been the scene of the coronation of Edward the Elder, son



THE KING'S STONE.

of the great Alfred, in the year 900. The stone on which tradition asserts that the Saxon kings sat to receive the crown at the

hands of the Archbishop is still to be seen in the market-place. It is surrounded by an ornamental iron railing, and beneath the stone is an inscription stating the particulars of its history. The new Town-hall, on the site of a previous building, is a handsome Italian structure, and in and about the town are various picturesque-looking houses. The Lent Assizes for Surrey are held at Kingston, which, from its proximity to the river, is a favourite resort of excursionists and anglers.

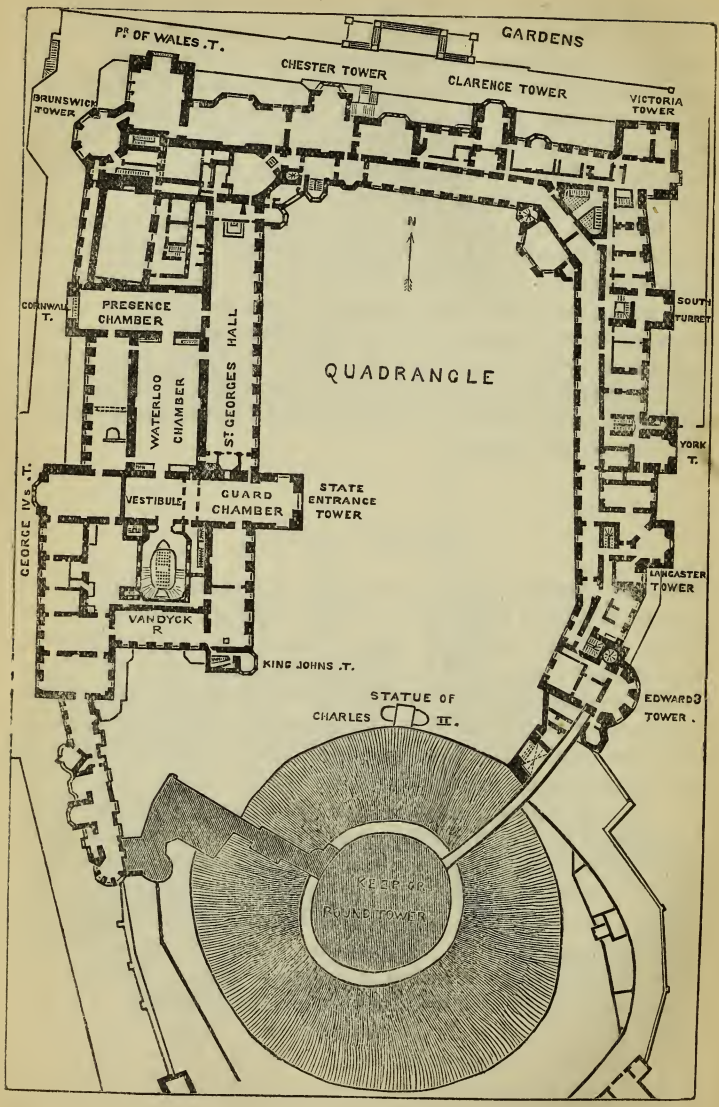
Kingston has one or two interesting historical associations beyond those afforded by its Saxon annals. The castle, long since demolished, belonged to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, who took part at first with the great Simon de Montfort, in the baronial struggle against Henry III. This castle was besieged and taken by the king's troops in 1264. In Queen Mary's reign Sir Thomas Wyatt, who headed the insurrection of 1554, being unable to force a passage to London across London Bridge, crossed the Thames at Kingston.

WINDSOR CASTLE,

The only residence of the English sovereigns worthy of the nation, is situate about 22 miles from London, in the county of Berks, and may be reached either by the Great Western Railway (Paddington Station), diverging from the main line at Slough, or by the Windsor Railway from the Waterloo Station. The Windsor terminus of the former is in George Street, five minutes' walk from the Castle ; the terminus of the latter is in Thames Street, ten minutes' walk from that edifice.

The State Apartments are open gratuitously to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, on production of the Lord Chamberlain's tickets, which may be obtained in Windsor.

The stately castle crowns the apex of a hill, and is a conspicuous object from a considerable distance. The name of the place is thought to be a corruption of the Saxon appellation *Windleshora,* which signified a winding shore. William the Conqueror, struck with the situation, erected here some buildings which are referred to in Domesday-book. Henry I. and Henry III. both made extensive additions. Edward III. was born here, and after he succeeded to the crown he built largely, William of Wykeham being his surveyor, and founded the College or Free


PR OF WALES .T.
GARDENS
CHESTER TOWER
CLARENCE TOWER
VICTORIA TOWER
BRUNSWICK TOWER
N
PRESENCE CHAMBER
CORNWALL T.
WATERLOO CHAMBER
ST GEORGES HALL
QUADRANGLE
SOUTH TURRET
YORK T.
GEORGE IV's .T.
VESTIBULE
GUARD CHAMBER
STATE ENTRANCE TOWER
LANCASTER TOWER
VANDYCK R
KING JOHNS .T.
STATUE OF CHARLES II.
EDWARD 3 TOWER .
KEEP OR ROUND TOWER

Chapel of St. George. Here he instituted the order of the garter in 1349. Geoffrey Chaucer, the greatest of our early poets, was appointed clerk of the works to the chapel in the reign of the second Richard, at a salary of two shillings a day. The existing collegiate chapel, one of the finest examples of the perpendicular style we possess, was built by Edward IV; the architect being Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Salisbury, who, on his death, was succeeded by Sir Reginald Bray, the architect of Henry VII.'s Chapel. That monarch added something to the castle, and part of his structure may be seen near the entrance to the state apartments. This is still called after him, and the principal room is now used as a library. Adjoining this is a part added by Queen Elizabeth, who also formed the terraces, one of the most attractive features of the castle. Cromwell was an occasional resident here, and so was Charles II., under whom Sir C. Wren made many alterations. What was subsequently done, until George IV.'s time, was in a mean taste, except that his father restored the chapel. George IV., being desirous of removing the unsightly buildings that formed the palace, prevailed on Parliament in 1824, to grant him £300,000 on account of the works, and Jeffrey Wyatt was the architect employed to construct a new edifice. The first stone of what is known as George IV.'s Gateway was laid by the king himself, and the architect received the royal permission to change his name to Wyattville. The king took posession of the private apartments in 1828, but the works continued to be prosecuted after his death, until a total sum of £771,000 had been expended upon them. New stables, including a riding-house 200 feet long, have been erected during the present reign, on which £70,000 have been laid out. They are in the immediate neighbourhood of the castle on its south side, but concealed from view by an artificial mound. To view them, apply for a ticket to the clerk of the stables, and go there between one and half-past two o'clock.

Although by no means beyond the reach of criticism, the general effect of the castle is certainly striking and noble, marked by bold features and well defined masses, over which the round tower grandly presides. The private Royal Apartments which cannot be seen except during the absence of the Court, and then only by very special permission, are on the east side near the Victoria Tower. The State Apartments, to which visitors are admitted as before mentioned, are at the west end of the

north side; whilst the apartments appropriated to visitors are on the south side. Along this side, next the quadrangle, there is a corridor 15 feet high and as many wide, which is continued on the north side up to the visitors' staircase, near Chester Tower, the whole being 450 feet long. It is richly stored with pictures and other works of art.

The grand entrance to the castle is at George IV.'s Gateway, in the south front, which is opposite the Long Walk, a fine vista of elms three miles in length. The entrance for visitors, however, is through Henry VIII.'s Gateway, and through the lower ward.

The Round Tower is an enlargement of the ancient Keep, and was used as a prison until 1660. It is not perfectly circular in plan, having a diameter of 102 feet in one direction, and of 93 in another. It has a height of 123 feet above the quadrangle, and the Watch Tower is 25 feet more. It is well worthy of being ascended, by those who have strength to surmount so many steps, as the views are most beautiful. Twelve counties are within the range of vision. In the quadrangle at the base of the tower is a bronze statue of Charles II. Notice the pedestal by Grinling Gibbons.

King John's Tower is on the north side of the Round Tower, and it is under a small Gothic porch adjoining the former, that entrance to the

State Apartments

is gained. They consist of ten rooms, and visitors are conducted through them in the order in which they are here mentioned. The pictures best deserving attention are those indicated. In ascending the stairs, notice Lawrence's portrait of Sir Jeffrey Wyattville.

The Queen's Audience Chamber.

The ceiling was painted by Verrio; on the walls are three pieces of Gobelin tapestry, representing the history of Esther. Here are portraits of—4. Mary Queen of Scots, by an unknown artist; 5. Frederick Henry, Prince of Orange; and 6. William II., Prince of Orange, by G. Honthorst, the frames carved by Grinling Gibbons.

The Old Ball Room,

or the *Vandyck Room*, all the pictures being by that artist. Here are portraits of 1. Henry, Count de Berg; 2. Charles I., his Queen, and their two children, Prince Charles and the Princess Mary; 3. the Duchess of Richmond in white satin; 5, 9, 13, 18. Queen Henrietta Maria, several portraits; 6. Venetia, Lady Digby;

7. the second Duke of Buckingham and his brother; 10. Madame de Cantecroy; 11. Children of Charles I.; 12. Three heads of Charles I., painted for the use of Bernini the sculptor, who executed a bust from them;* 14. Lucy, Countess of Carlisle; 15. Sir Kenelm Digby; 17. Vandyck; 19. The three eldest children of Charles I.; 21. Equestrian portrait of Charles I. with his equery.

The Queen's State Drawing Room.

Here are nine indifferent landscapes by Zuccarelli; portraits of the three first Georges, and of Frederick Prince of Wales, father of George III. Passing through the State Ante-Room to the grand staircase, where on the first landing is placed a colossal statue of King George IV., by Chantrey, and proceeding across the grand vestibule, visitors arrive at

The Waterloo Chamber,

a noble room lighted from above, and containing portraits, chiefly by Sir Thomas Lawrence, of the sovereigns and distinguished persons connected with the great events of 1813-15. The two best pictures are the portraits of Pope Pius VII. and Cardinal Gonsalvi; and the worst, that of the Duke of Wellington.

The Presence Chamber,

fitted up in the style of Louis XIV., contains a Malachite vase presented to the Queen by Nicholas, Emperor of Russia; and two granite vases, presented to William IV. by Frederick William III., King of Prussia. Gobelin tapestry, representing the story of Jason and Medea, hangs on the walls.

St. George's Hall,

200 feet long, 34 feet broad, and 32 feet high, contains full length portraits of the English sovereigns, from James I. to George IV., in their robes of state. The ceiling is emblazoned with the arms of the knights of the garter, and at the east end is the throne.

The Guard Chamber

contains some suits of armour, and arms ornamentally arranged. At the south end of the room is a portion of the fore-mast of the Victory, Lord Nelson's flagship at Trafalgar. It has been perforated by a cannon ball, and bears a colossal bust of Nelson, the work of Chantrey. At each side is a brass field-piece taken in the Sikh war in the Punjaub; and close by are two small pieces of brass ordnance, formerly belonging to Tippoo Sahib, and taken at the capture of Seringapatam. Over busts of the first Duke of Marlborough, and the first Duke of Wellington, are hung the last of the banners which the holders of the estates of Blenheim and Strathfieldsaye have annually to present to the sovereign. Over the fireplace is a silver shield, inlaid with gold, presented by Francis I. to Henry VIII., at their interview on the Field of the Cloth of Gold. It is said to have been executed by Benvenuto Cellini from Andrea Mantegna's designs. A chair made of oak taken from the roof of Alloway Kirk, the scene of the spectral dance witnessed by Tam o' Shanter; and a chair made from an elm tree that was standing on the field of Waterloo at the time of the battle, are placed in this room.

---

* "Charles, to late times to be transmitted fair,
Assigned his figure to Bernini's care;
And great Nassau to Kneller's hand decreed,
To fix him graceful on the bounding steed."—POPE.

This bounding steed with Great Nassau upon it, is at Hampton Court, and a wooden affair it is.

The Queen's Presence Chamber,

ceiling painted by Verrio, the walls hung with Gobelin tapestry, representing further portions of Esther's story. Here are three portraits of ladies; one, Charles I.'s youngest child; the other two, princesses of the House of Brunswick. The frames were carved by Gibbons.

The public are now excluded from the rooms called the Queen's Closet, the King's Closet, the King's Council Chamber, and the King's Drawing Room, which contain many excellent paintings.

The *Gardens* at Windsor are scarcely worthy of the palace to which they are attached, but the terraces command beautiful prospects and should be visited. The northern terrace is always open to the public, but access to the eastern terrace can only be obtained after two o'clock on Saturdays and Sundays. At Frogmore, near the residence of the late Duchess of Kent, a mile distant from the castle, are the royal kitchen gardens, which are very well managed, and kept in the highest state of cultivation.

St. George's Chapel may be viewed during the summer months in the interval between the services, which commence at half-past ten in the morning, and at half-past four in the afternoon. One of the sextons is in attendance to take visitors round. This chapel was begun about 1461, but not finished until after the commencement of the sixteenth century. The exquisite beauty of the architecture of the interior, especially the richly-decorated roof, will charm every beholder. West designed the great east window, and a paintingof his—the Last Supper—hangs over the altar. The ceremony of installing the Knights of the Garter takes place here and the banners and escutcheons of existing members of the order will be seen over their carved stalls. Edward IV., who began the present chapel, lies buried beneath the iron tomb executed by Quintin Matsys. The remains of Henry VI. lie under a plain marble in the opposite aisle. Henry VIII. and Charles I. were buried under the choir. Notice the cenotaph of the Princess Charlotte. From the foot of the altar a subterranean passage leads to the tomb-house in which George III., George IV., and William IV., with several other members of the royal family, are interred.

The Home Park, containing about 500 acres, lies adjacent to the castle on the east and north sides. It is only connected with Windsor *Great Park* by the Long Walk, a strip of ground planted at each side with a double row of elms. The avenue is

continued across the great park to a hill called Snow Hill, which is crowned with a colossal bronze equestrian statue of George III. by Westmacott. The entire avenue is three miles in length. On another hill stands a Gothic building called the Belvidere. Within its area of 1800 acres there is much enchanting scenery in the Great Park, the Windsor Forest, celebrated by Pope and other poets. The walks and drives are numerous. At the south end is a sheet of water called Virginia Water (the largest piece of artificial water in the kingdom), on the banks of which George IV. erected a fishing temple. At the head of the lake is a cascade about 20 feet high, where the water falls into a miniature ravine ; and close by is an obelisk erected by George II., in commemoration of the services of his son William, Duke of Cumberland, the merciless hero of Culloden.

ETON COLLEGE stands on the north bank of the Thames, in the county of Bucks, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Windsor. It was founded by Henry VI. in 1440. It is presided over by a provost, and its revenues are about £7000 a year. The college buildings are chiefly of brick, and consist of two quadrangles. In one are the school and chapel, with lodging for the foundation scholars ; in the other are the provost's house, the apartments of the fellows, and the library. The chapel, 175 feet long, is of stone, and has a handsome exterior. There is a bronze statue of Henry VI. in one of the quadrangles, and another statue of him by Bacon in the chapel. At this famous school, about 600 boys, termed oppidans, are educated in addition to the 70 scholars of the foundation who ought to receive their education gratis. This is a very expensive place, and the education the boys receive has been much complained of. Formal enquiry, so much deprecated in old establishments, has been instituted, and will doubtless lead to the improvement so much desired.

The *Montem*, a sort of masquerade holiday in which the boys indulged, at Salt Hill, a few miles distant, was abolished some thirty years ago, it being thought that the indiscriminate begging from the visitors was not likely to advance the gentlemanly feeling cultivated at Eton.

WALTON-ON-THAMES.

This village, seventeen miles from London by the South-Western Railway, is commonly believed to mark the spot at which Cæsar crossed the river. Walton, which has a population of something over 4000, is a well-built town, in the midst of vegetable gardens, from which large quantities of pease are sent to the London markets. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is small and of uncertain age, but unquestionably dating from the Saxon times. The tower is heavy but picturesque. The body



WALTON CHURCH.

of the church has undergone many repairs and alterations. On a pillar near the pulpit are engraved the famous lines with which tradition says Queen Elizabeth evaded an open profession on the doctrine of the Real Presence :—

> "Christ was the Worde, and spake it,
> He took the bread and brake it ;
> And what the Worde doth make it,
> That I believe, and take it."

There is a curiosity preserved in the vestry, a "gossip's bridle" —an iron framework to fit on the head, with a projecting piece to enter the mouth and press down the tongue, thus enforcing silence. There is in the church a very fine monument by Roubilliac—some authorities say the finest he ever sculptured—to the memory of Viscount Shannon, who died in 1740. Bradshaw, the parliamentarian, who presided at the trial of Charles I., lived here in a house which is still standing.

EPPING FOREST, ETC.

Epping Forest, east of London, with its picturesque villages—Loughton, Epping, Waltham, Havering-atte-Bower, Highbeach, Woodford, Chingford, etc.—is well worth a visit. It may be reached by rail from Broad Street, Bishopsgate, in about an hour. Hainault, the adjoining forest, was broken up a few years ago, but, owing to the exertions of the Corporation, what remains of open space and woodland is now preserved to the people by Act of Parliament. It was formerly a royal chase, extending from Epping almost to London. For many years past a fair has been held in the Forest, well known as Fairlop. The block-makers of Ratcliffe and Limehouse go down to the Forest in a ship on wheels, and dine together in a tent. The Fairlop Oak was destroyed by storm some years ago, but the ceremony of visiting the neighbourhood of Woodford is still preserved. In and around the Forest are several fine park-like estates, and, though the wood has been much injured of late years, there still exist numerous great trees, especially at Highbeach and Chingford. The Epping Hunt on Easter Monday is now-a-days a mere farce, but it is a farce still played by the Londoners, though there is probably but little game, and certainly very few royal deer in the district. The Crown tenants annually elect verderers, and the curious fact is that, within an hour's ride of the roar and bustle of the great metropolis, there exists a forest which, in all essential particulars, remains much in the same condition in which it was when Saxon and Dane contended hand to hand for possession of the land, and the curfew bell sounded nightly throughout its villages and scattered hamlets.

Much more might be written about the environs of London, but space, or the lack of it, forbids detail, and we can only

conclude our Guide in the words of Boswell, the biographer of Johnson :—"I have often amused myself with thinking how different a place London is to different people. They whose narrow minds are contracted to a consideration of some one particular pursuit, view it only through that medium. A politician thinks of it merely as the seat of government ; a grazier, as a vast market for cattle ; a mercantile man, as a place where a prodigious deal of business is done upon 'Change ; a dramatic enthusiast, as the grand scene of theatrical entertainments ; a man of pleasure, as an assemblage of taverns. But the intellectual man is struck with it as comprehending the whole of human life in all its variety, the contemplation of which is inexhaustible.

"If you wish to have a just notion of the magnitude of this City, you must not be satisfied with seeing its great streets and squares, but must survey the innumerable little lanes and courts. It is not in the showy evolutions of buildings, but in the multiplicity of human habitations which are crowded together, that the wonderful immensity of London consists."

INDEX.

FOR NAMES OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS SEE **Churches**.

ABERCROMBY'S, General, monument, St. Paul's, 73
Adelphi Theatre, 195, 309
Admiralty, 116
Agricultural Society, 160
Albany, The, 315
Albert Hall, 161; Memorial, 282
Albemarle Street, 316
Albion Tavern, 295
Aldersgate Street, 294
Alexandra Palace and Park, 324
Alhambra, The, 201, 311
Alsatia, 222, 289
Amen Corner, 289
Anglo-Saxon London, 4
Antiquarian Society, 155
Apothecaries' Hall, 212
Apsley House, 179
Arcades and Bazaars, 202
Architects, Royal British Institute, 159
Armourers' Hall, 212
Armoury in Tower, 47
Army and Navy Club House, 190
Artillery Ground, 297
Asiatic Society, 158
Astley's Theatre, 196
Athenæum Club, 191
Auction Mart, 296
Audit Offices, 115
Austin Friars, 296
Ave Maria Lane, 289

BAKER STREET, 319
Banks and Exchanges, 121
Bank of England, 121; Streets by the, 296; Coutts', 309
Banqueting House, Whitehall, 42
Baptists' College, 285
Barbers' Hall, 212
Barclay's Brewery, 223
Barracks, Tower, 54
Bartholomew Fair, 273
Bartholomew's, St., Hospital, 256
Battersea Bridge and Church, 220
Park, 220, 279
Park Bridge, 227
Beauchamp Tower, 55
Belgravia, 10
Bethlehem Hospital, 259
Billingsgate Market, 223, 273
Bishopsgate Street, 300
Blackfriars Bridge, 227
Blackwall Railway Station, 30
Bloody Tower, 47
Blue Boar Inn, 292
Boats rowing on Thames, 218
Boleyn's, Anne, scene of imprisonment, 54
Bond Street, 317
Botanic, Royal, Gardens, 165
Braziers' Hall, 212
Breweries, 277
Bridewell Hospital, 249
Bridges, 227
Bridgewater House, 180
Brighton Railway Station, 31
British Museum; admission, 129; plan, 131; antiquities, 132; natural science, 139; palæontology, mineralogy, and botany, 142; reading room, 143; library, 145
Broad Street, Old, 296
Buckingham Palace, 37
Buckingham Street, 309
Bull Inn, 301
Bull and Mouth, 294
Bunhill Fields burial-ground, 297
Bunyan, street where he died, 293

Burlington Arcade, 117, 202
Burlington House, 117
Bushy Park, 357

Cabs, 27
Cannon St. Station, 32 ; Street, 290
Canterbury Hall, 201
Canterbury's, Archbishop of, Palace, 183
Capel Court, 296
Carlton Club, 191
Carlton House Terrace, 314
Cathedrals, 65
Caxton's old house, 24
Cemeteries, 19
Chancellor of Exchequer's Office, 116
Chancery Lane, 290
'Change Alley, 299
Charing Cross Hotel, 23 ; Station, 32 ; Bridge, 227 ; Hospital, 258, 309 ; Street, 307
Charles I.'s place of execution, Whitehall, 41 ; statue, Charing Cross, 307
Charlton, 224
Charter-house, 263
Cheapside, and the Poultry, 295
Chelsea, 7 ; Bridge, 227 ; Hospital, 220, 253 ; New Bridge, 232
Chess Clubs, 194
Chesterfield House, 181
Christ's Hospital, 264 ; Church, 293
Churches and Chapels, 65, 94
All Hallows, 95
All Saints, Margaret Street, 96, 318
Baptist Chapels, 105
Bavarian (R. C.), 101
Bloomsbury Chapel (Baptist), 105
Bow Church, 101
Calvinistic Methodist Chapels, 105
Catholic Apostolic Church, 106
French Protestant, 106
French (R. C.), 107
Friends' Meeting-Houses, 105
German Lutheran, 106
Greek, 108
Immaculate Conception (R.C.), 107
James St. Independent Chapel, 104
Jewish Synagogues, 108
Quaker Chapels, 105
Roman Catholic, 106
St. Andrew's Undershaft, 95
St. Antholin's, 295
St. Barnabas, Pimlico, 96
St. Bartholomew the Great, 96
St. Bride's, Fleet Street, 97
St. Dunstan's, 289
St. Etheldreda's, Ely Place, 97
St. George's Cathedral (R. C.), 107
St. George's, Hart Street, 98
St. George's, Hanover Square, 98
St. Giles', Cripplegate, 97
St. Giles'-in-the-Fields, 98
St. Helen's, Bishopgate, 99
St. James's, Piccadilly, 99
St. Margaret's, Westminster, 99
St. Margaret's, Lothbury, 296
St. Magnus the Martyr, 303
St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, 101
St. Mary-le-Bone, 101
St. Mary-le-Bow, 101
St. Mary-le-Savoy, 101
St. Mary-le-Strand, 309
St. Mary's Chapel (R.C.), 107
St. Michael's, Cornhill, 102
St. Olave's, 302.
St. Pancras, Euston Square, 102
St. Paul's, 65
St. Paul's, Covent Garden, 102
St. Saviour's, Southwark, 103, 223
St. Stephen's, Walbrook, 103, 296
St. Stephen's, Westminster, 104
St. Vedast's, Foster Lane, 295
Sardinian (R. C.), 107
Scotch Church, 104
Spanish (R. C.), 108
Spurgeon's Tabernacle, 105
Surrey Chapel, Independent, 104
Swedenborgian, 106
Swedish Protestant, 106
Swiss Protestant, 106
Temple, 245
Unitarian, 106
Weigh House Ind. Chapel, 104
Wesleyan Chapels, 104
Westminster, 74
Whitfield's Tabernacle, 105
City, The, 9, 203
City Club, 191
City Companies, 207
Civil Engineers' Institution, 159
Clerkenwell, 9
Clothworkers' Hall, 212, 302
Clowes' Printing Office, 277
Clubs, 189
Coal Exchange, 127
Coffee-Houses, 26
Coldbathfields Prison, 249
Coloseum, 201, 285
Colleges and Schools, 263
College of Surgeons, 292
Collingwood's, Admiral, monument, St. Paul's, 73
Colonial Office, 115
Commercial Docks, 223, 233

Commercial Salerooms, 302
Commons, House of, 60
Concert-Rooms, 199
Conservative Club, 191
Consumption Hospital, 260
Cooper's, Sir Astley, monument, St. Paul's, 73
Copenhagen Fields, 274
Corn Exchange, 302
Cornhill, 299
Coronation Chair, Westminster Abbey, 85
Corporation of London, 203
Courts, Inns of, 241
Courts of Law, civil, 237 ; criminal, 240
Coutts' Bank, 309
Covent Garden Market, 271
Covent Garden Theatre, 196
Crane Court, 289
Cremorne Gardens, 201, 220
Crosby Hall, 300
Crystal Palace, 330
Crystal Palace Railway Station, 31
Custom House, 126

DAY AND MARTIN'S Blacking Manufactory, 292
Deacon's Coffee-House, 26
Dean's Yard, Westminster, 267
Devonshire House, 181
Dining-Rooms, 25
Divisions, local, 6
Docks, 233
Doctors' Commons, 290
Downing Street, 312
Dorchester House, 281
Drainage, 15 ; works, 277
Drapers' Hall, 209
Dreadnought Hospital Ship, 224, 259
Drinking Fountains, 15
Drury Lane Theatre, 197, 309
Duels, scene of, 282
Dulwich Gallery, 339 ; College, 341
Dutch Church, 296

EAST INDIA DOCKS, 233
Ecclesiastical architecture, ancient, 5
Electric Telegraph Companies, 33
Ellesmere's, Earl of, mansion, 180
Epsom, 342
Epping Forest, 373
Eton College, 363
Euston Square Railway Station, 31 ; hotel, 23
Exeter Hall, 199, 309
Exchange, Royal, 123
Stock, 125
Coal, 127
Exhibition of 1851, site of, 282

FENCHURCH STREET, 302
Fetter Lane, 289
Finch Lane, 299
Finsbury, 8 ; Park, 286 ; Square, 297
Fires, 17
Fish Market, Billingsgate, 273
Fishmongers' Hall, 209
Fleet Prison, 250
Street, 288
Floral Hall, 271
Food, supply of, 12
Foreign Money, 35
Office, 115
Foster Lane, 295
Foundling Hospital, 254
Fountains, 15
Franklin's Lodging, 294
Freemasons' Tavern, 292
Furnival's Inn, 292

GAIETY THEATRE, 198
Gardens :
Horticultural, 163 ; Botanic, 165 ; Zoological, 165
Garrick Club, 192
Garrick's house, 221
Garraway's Coffee-house, 26
Gas lighting, 19 ; City Works, 222
Geographical Society, 158
Geological Museum, 148 ; Society, 158
Gloucester Gate, 285
Godwin the author's shop, 293
Goldsmiths' Chambers, Middle Temple, 247

Goldsmiths' Hall, 207, 295
Government Offices:
General Post Office, 109
Royal Mint, 111
Somerset House, 114
Treasury, 115
Horse Guards, 116
Admiralty, 116
Burlington House, 117
Trinity House, 117
Heralds' College, 118
Gravesend, 329
Gray's Inn, 248
Great Eastern Railway Station, 31
Great Scotland Yard, 312
Great Western Railway Station, 31; Hotel, 23
Green Park, 279
Greenwich Hospital, 224, 325
Greenwich Railway Station, 31
Gresham College, 265
Grocers' Hall, 208, 295
Grosvenor Hotel, 23, 33
Grosvenor House, 181, 281
Grub Street, 297
Guards' Club, 192
Guildhall, 206
Guy's Hospital, 258

Haberdashers' Hall, 211
Hackney Carriage Fares, etc., 127
Hall of Commerce, 298
Hampton Court, 349
Handel, Roubiliac's bust of, at Foundling Hospital, 255
Hanover Square Rooms, 200
Hatton Garden, 292
Haymarket Theatre, 197
Heber's, Bishop, monument, St. Paul's, 72
Heralds' College, 118, 290
Her Majesty's Theatre, 198
Historical summary, 3
Holbein's picture of Henry VIII., 213
Holborn, 292
Holdernesse House, 281
Holland House, 182
Holloway, City Prison, 249
Horse Guards, 116
Horticultural, Royal, Gardens, 163
Hospitals, 253; for diseases, 255; general, 256
Hotels, 23, 24
Houses of Parliament, 57
Howard, philanthropist's, monument, St. Paul's, 72
Howe's, Admiral, monument, St. Paul's, 73
Hyde Park, 280; Corner, 281

India Office, 115; Museum, 151
Inner Temple Garden, 222
Inns of Court, 241
Ironmongers' Hall, 211, 302
Islington, 8

Jamaica Coffee-house, 26
Jerusalem Coffee-house, 26
Jewel-house, Tower, 52
Johnson's Court, 289
Johnson's house, Inner Temple, 244
Johnson's, Dr., monument, St. Paul's, 72

Kennington Park, 284
Kensal Green Cemetery, 20
Kensington, 7; Railway Station, 32; Palace, 42; Museum, 171; Gardens, 282
Kent, Midland and Northern Railway Station, 32
Kew Gardens, 343
King William Street, 303
King's College, 266, 310; Hospital, 259
King's Cross Hotel, 23; Railway Station, 31
Kingston, 364

Lambeth, 9; Bridge, 228; Palace, 183
Lamb's, Charles, birthplace, Inner Temple, 247
Land, price of, 11
Langham Hotel, 23
Lansdowne House, 185
Laud's, Archbishop, burial-place, 95
Law Courts. 237

Law Institution, 290
Leadenhall Street, 9, 299
Leicester Square, 311
Libraries, 160
Lighting, 19
Lincoln Inn, 242; Fields, 243, 310
Linnæan Society, 157
Lion Brewery, 221
Literature, Royal Society of, 159
Little Britain, 294
Local management, 10
Lodgings, 24
Lombard Street, 301
London Bridge Railway Station, 31
London Bridge, 228
London Docks, 223, 233
"London Stone," 3, 303
"London Wall," 3
Lowther Arcade, 202, 309
Ludgate Hill, 289; Railway Station, 32
Lyceum Theatre, 198, 309

MALL, THE, 283
Mansion House, 207
Marble Arch, 281, 319
Margate, Ramsgate, etc.
Markets, 271
Marlborough House, 40, 179, 314
Marylebone, 7
Mayor, Lord, of London, 204
Mercers' Hall, 208
Merchant Tailors' Hall, 211, 266, 298
Mermaid Tavern, 298
Meteorology, 20
Methodists' Tabernacle, 298
Metropolitan Board of Works, 11
Metropolitan Cattle Market, 274
Metropolitan Railway Stations, 32 (*see* Plan of London)
Mews, Queen's, 39
Middlesex Hospital, 259
Milk Street, 295
Millbank Prison, 221, 250
Millwall, 224
Milton's birthplace, 294
Mincing Lane, 302
Mint, Royal, 111
Missionary Museum, 152
Mitre Court, 289
Money, 35
Monument, The, 321
Monuments, 321
Moore's, Sir John, monument, 73
Moorgate Street, 296
Moore, Sir Thomas, born at Chelsea, 220; birthplace, 295
Mortlake, 352
Museums, 129
Ditto, Saull's (London antiquities, etc.), 294

NAPIER'S, SIR CHARLES, monument, St. Paul's, 72
National Gallery, 170
Nelson Column, Trafalgar Square, 307, 321
Nelson's monument, St. Paul's, 72; sarcophagus, and remains, St. Paul's, 74
New College, 266
Newgate, 250
Newgate Street, 293
New Palace Yard, 312
New River, 13
New Square and Lincoln's Inn Fields, 243
Nobility, residences of, 10; and mansions, 179
North London Railway, 33
Northumberland Street, 308

OLD BAILEY, 250, 289
Olympic Theatre, 198
Omnibuses, 30
Opera Houses, 196
Oriental Club, 192
Oxford and Cambridge Club, 192
Oxford Street, 318

Paintings, Exhibition of, 157
Palace Hotel, 23
Palaces, 37
Pall Mall, 313
Pancras, 8
Paperstainers' Hall, 213
Parcels Delivery Company, 34

Park Lane, 281
Parks of London, 279
Paris, Railway Station for, 32
Parliament, Houses of, 57
Admission, 57
Architecture, 57
House of Peers, 59
Frescoes, 59
House of Commons, 60
Victoria Tower, 61
Libraries, 62
St. Stephen's Cloisters, 62
Westminster Hall, 62
Patents, 34
Paternoster Row, 9, 289
Pavilion Theatre, 198
Peel's statue, Cheapside, 295
Penn's house, 222
Pentonville Prison, 251
Peter the Great's house, 222
Piccadilly, 315
Picton's General, monument, St. Paul's, 73
Picture Galleries :
National Gallery, 169
South Kensington Museum, 171
Soane Museum, 174
National Portrait Gallery, 176
Annual exhibitions (Royal Academy, Water colours, etc.), 177
Piers on the river, 217
Pimlico, 7
Police, 18 ; headquarters, 312
Polytechnic Institution, 200
Pool, The, 223
Population, 1, 5
Port of London, 219
Portrait Gallery, National, 176
Post Office, 109 ; General, 294
Poultry, The, 295
Primrose Hill, 285
Prince of Wales' mansion, 179
Princes Street, 296
Princess' Theatre, 198
Printing Offices, great, 277
Prisons, 249
Publishers' locality, 9

Queenhithe Dock, 222
Queen Street, Little and Great, 292
Queen's Hotel, 294
Queen's Stables, 39

Railways and Stations, 30 ; underground, 32
Rainfall, 21
Raleigh, Sir Walter, 46
Record Office, 290
Red Lion Street, 292
Reform Club, 193
Regent's Park, 284
Regent Street, 9, 317
Restaurants, 25
Reynolds', Sir Joshua, monument, St. Paul's, 73
Richmond, 347
River Steamers, 225
Rodney's, Lord, monument, St. Paul's, 73
Roll's Buildings, 290
Roman Catholic, traces, 5
Roman remains — London Stone, 303
Roman wall and stations, 3
Rotten Row, 280
Royal Academy of Arts, 156
Royal Albert Hall, etc., 161
Royal College of Physicians, 154
Royal College of Surgeons, 147
Royal Exchange, 123, 298
Royal Free Hospital, 259
Royal Institution, 157
Royal Military Asylum, 254
Royal Palace, 37
Royal Society, 153
Rubens' Paintings, Whitehall, 41, 42

Saddlers' Hall, 214
Saddlers' Wells Theatre, 198
St. Dunstan's Villa, Regent's Park, 285
St. George's Hospital, 258
St. James's Hall, 200
St. James's Palace, 39
St. James's Park, 283
St. James's Square, 314
St. James's Street, 315
St. James's Theatre, 197
St. Katherine's Docks, 234

St. Katharine's Hospital, 285
St. Martin's Hall, 200
St. Martin's-le-Grand, 294
St. Paul's Cathedral, admission and history, 65 ; plan, 66 ; exterior, 68 ; interior, 69 ; Nelson's crypt, 69 ; sarcophagus, 74 ; Whispering Gallery, 70 ; model and clock-room, 70 ; great bell, 70 ; dome and Thornhill's paintings, 70 ; Stone and Golden Galleries, 71 ; lantern and globe, 71 ; monuments, 71 ; crypt, 73 ; Wellington chapel, 74
St. Paul's Churchyard, 290
St. Paul's School, 267
St. Thomas's Hospital, 257
Salt Tower, 51
Salter's Hall, 211
Saull's Museum, 294
Savoy, The, 221
Schools and Colleges, 263
Sedley, poet's birthplace, 288
Serjeant's Inn, 290
Serpentine, The, 281
Sewerage, 16
Shaftesbury House, 295
Sheepshanks' collection of paintings, 174
Shooter's Hill, 224
Sion College, 159
Skinners' Hall, 210
Smithfield Club, 160
Smithfield Market, 272
Snowhill, 293
Soane Museum, 174, 292
Societies, scientific, etc., 153-159
Society of Arts, 155, 309
Somerset House, 114
Southampton Buildings, 291
Southampton Railway, 33
South-Eastern Railway Station, 31
South Sea House, 298
Southwark, 9
Southwark Bridge, 229 ; Park, 286
Spitalfields, 9
Spring Gardens, 308
Stables, Queen's, 39
Stafford House, 186
Stationers' Hall, 214, 289
Stationery Office, H.M., 313
Statues, 323
Steamers, river, 225
Stock Exchange, 125, 296
Strand, the, 308
Strand Theatre, 310
Streets and Districts, resumé of, 9, 10
Streets, City, 287; West End 307
Subway Tower, 56
Supper-rooms, 26
Surgeons, Royal College of, 147
Surrey Docks, 234
Sutherland's, Duke of, mansion, 186

TABERNACLE (Methodists), 298
Do. Spurgeon's, 105
Tattersall's, 275
Telegraph Companies, 33
Temperature, 20
Temple, The, 243 ; Inner, 244 ; Church, 245 ; Middle Temple, 246 ; Library, 246
Temple Bar, 288
Temple Pier, 222
Thames Embankment, 11 ; river, 217 ; tunnel, 223-230 ; street, 303
Theatres, 195
Threadneedle Street, 298
Throgmorton Street, 296
Times newspaper printing establishment, 277
Tottenham Court Road, 318
Tower, The, history, 43 ; plan, 44 ; prisoners, 45 ; admission, 46 ; Traitor's Gate and Bloody Tower, 47 ; horse armoury, 47 ; White and Salt Towers, 51 ; jewel-house, regalia, 52 ; Ann Boleyn's prison, 54 ; new barracks, 54 ; tower chapel, 54 ; place of execution, Tower Green, 55 ; Beauchamp and Bell Towers, 55 ; government, 56
Tower subway, 56
Trafalgar Square, 307
Traitor's Gate, Tower, 47
Travellers' Club, 193, 314
Trinity House, 117
Treasury, 115
Tunnel, the Thames, 230
Do. Tower Subway, 56

Turner collection of Pictures, 173
Tussaud's exhibition of wax-work, 201

Union Club, 193
United Service Club, 193 ; Junior, 192
United Service Museum, 150
University of London, 268
University Club, 194
University College, 267 ; Hospital, 258
Vauxhall Bridge, 229
Vernon collection of paintings, 174
Victoria Docks, 235
Victoria Hotel, 23
Victoria Park, 285
Victoria's, Queen, birthplace, Kensington, 42
Victoria Station, Pimlico, 33
Victoria Street, 305
Villiers Street, 309
Vintners' Hall, 212

Wall, Ancient, 3
Walworth's Statue, 209
War Office, 116, 314
Water-supply, 13
Watergate, 221
Waterloo Station, 33
Waterloo Bridge, 229
Watermen's Hall, 214
Weavers' Hall, 215
Wellington Street, 309
Wellington Barracks, 283
Wellington's, Duke of, mansion, 179 ; statue, 125 ; Wyatt's equestrian, Hyde Park, 280 ; ditto (Achilles), 281
Wellington Tomb and Chapel, St. Paul's, 74
Wells, 13
Wesleyan Centenary Hall, 299
West India Docks, 234
Westminster, 6, 312
Westminster Abbey; admission, 74 ; history and architecture, 75 ; plan, 76 ; place of coronations, 77 ; exterior and interior, 78 ; chapels, 80-86 ; nave, 82 ; north transept and statues, 87 ; aisles, 88 ; south transept, and Poets' Corner, 91 ; cloisters, 92 ; dean's residence, 93 ; Chapter-house, 94 ; chapel of the Pyx, 94
Westminster Bridge, 221, 229
Westminster Column, 323
Westminster Hotel, 23
Westminster's, Marquis of, mansion 181
Westminster Hall, 62
Westminster Hospital, 258
Westminster School, 267
Whitebait, 26
Whitefriars, 223 ; Street, 289
Whitehall, 312 ; Palace, 41
White Tower, 51
Willis's Rooms, 200
Windsor Castle, 357
Wool Street, 295
Woolwich, 329
Wren's Monument, St. Paul's, 72

York Column, 283, 322
York House, 221

Zoological Gardens, **165**

THE END.

Printed by R. & R. Clark, *Edinburgh.*

BLACK'S
GUIDE BOOK ADVERTISER
1875.

(Hotels arranged Alphabetically according to Locality.)

GLASGOW & THE HIGHLANDS.

(Royal Route via *Crinan and Caledonian Canals.)*

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS—

IONA, CHEVALIER, GONDOLIER, STAFFA,
MOUNTAINEER, PIONEER, GLENGARRY, LINNET,
CLANSMAN, CLYDESDALE, CYGNET, PLOVER,
GLENCOE, AND INVERARAY CASTLE,

Sail during the season for Oban, Fort-William, Inverness, Staffa, Iona, Glencoe, Tobermory, Portree, Gairloch, Ullapool, Lochinver and Stornoway; affording Tourists an opportunity of Visiting the Magnificent Scenery of Glencoe, the Coolin Hills, Loch Coruisk, Loch Maree, and the famed islands of Staffa and Iona.

*** These vessels afford in their passage a view of the beautiful scenery of the Clyde, with all its Watering-Places—the Island and Kyles of Bute—Island of Arran—Mountains of Cowal, Knapdale, and Kintyre—Lochfyne—Crinan—with the Islands of Jura, Scarba, Mull, and many others of the Western Sea—The Whirlpool of Corryvreckan—the Mountains of Lorn, of Morven, of Appin, of Kingairloch, and Ben Nevis—Inverlochy—The Lands of Lochiel, the scene of the wanderings of Prince Charles, and near to where the clans raised his Standard in the '45—Lochaber—the Caledonian Canal—Loch Lochy—Loch Oich—Loch Ness, with the Glens and Mountains on either side, and the celebrated FALLS OF FOYERS. Books descriptive of the route may be had on board the Steamers.

Time-Bills, with Maps, sent post free on application to the Proprietors, DAVID HUTCHESON and Co., 119 Hope Street, Glasgow.

GLASGOW, 1875.

ABERDEEN—IMPERIAL HOTEL

(Nearest First-Class Hotel to Railway Station).

IMPERIAL HOTEL, ABERDEEN.

The only one in Aberdeen expressly built from the Foundation as a First-Class Hotel, and for which purpose the ENTIRE Building, as represented, is EXCLUSIVELY occupied.

Personally Patronised by their Royal Highnesses The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian, and Prince Leopold.

PRIVATE FAMILY SUITES, Retired and Distinct, with Warm, Cold, Shower, Spray, Douche Baths, and Water service complete.

Salt Water if ordered.

INTERVENED by its own ground from the noise and bustle of the main thoroughfare, the "*Imperial*" is agreeably quiet and cheerful; and although so close to the Station as not to require a Bus, is entirely removed from the disturbing influence of the railway, and the dangerous and deleterious effect of proximity to the smoke and steam of the trains; while the *nearest* and *most convenient access* between the STATION and the CENTRE of the TOWN, by IMPERIAL PLACE, was constructed to suit this NEW HOTEL.

By means of *Air Shafts* and Charcoal Frames, the DRAINAGE SYSTEM is PERFECT. Pure air, proper light, and thorough ventilation.

No Well Lights nor Inferior Bed-Rooms.

Wines are Imported direct for the Imperial, which, with the Cuisine, are of the choicest description.

Charges no more than those of ordinary establishments.

Address the LADY OF THE HOUSE or MANAGER.

A Cascade with Rockery, whose delicious Fountain play on a profusion of Luxuriant Ferns, beautifies and refreshes the Hall.

Spacious Billiard Room for Residents in the Hotel

In which a magnificent Grotto, with waterfalls, cools and purifies the air.

ABERDEEN.

THE PALACE HOTEL,

UNION STREET AND BRIDGE STREET, ABERDEEN.

THIS Hotel, which has been recently erected and furnished with all modern improvements, is one of the finest in the City.

It is situated in the principal street, with convenient access to the Railway Station and chief Business localities.

Public and Private Drawing-Rooms are furnished with special reference to the comfort of Lady and Gentlemen Visitors.

Handsome Commercial Room, Stock Rooms, Billiard Room, Bed-Room Accommodation for upwards of one hundred; Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

A. M. MACKIE,
late of the "Northern Hotel," Lessee.

ROYAL  HOTEL.

ABERDEEN,

Patronised by her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family.

THE oldest established and most Central Hotel in the City. Lately re-modelled and re-furnished. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths in each landing. An Omnibus meets all Trains and Steamers. The Royal is the only Hotel in Aberdeen having the advantage of Stabling and Posting attached. CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

All communications to be addressed to JOHN RHIND.

ABERFOYLE.

BAILIE NICOL JARVIE HOTEL.

JAMES BLAIR begs to intimate that the above Hotel, of which he has taken a lease, is now open after having undergone extensive and thorough repairs. The Coffee-Room, Parlours, and Bed-Rooms are large and commodious, and have been completely and comfortably refurnished.

There is excellent Trout Fishing to be got on Loch Ard and Loch Chon; and first-class Boats, with experienced Boatmen, are always in attendance.

The Posting Department is complete; and Visitors to the Hotel should write a day previously for Conveyances to be waiting at Bucklyvie Station, on the Forth and Clyde Railway. Charges moderate. Letters to be addressed *via* Stirling.

ALLOA

ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

WILLIAM REID,

IN returning thanks to his numerous friends, Commercial Gentlemen, and the Public generally, for the liberal patronage which he has experienced since opening the above establishment (so long successfully conducted by Mr. W. Thomas), embraces the present opportunity of announcing that he has made a considerable addition to the Bed-Room Accommodation of the Royal Oak, and made such extensive improvements as greatly to add to the comfort and convenience of visitors to the Hotel.

FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD-ROOM, WITH LAVATORY ATTACHED.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

Excellent Coach-House, with Stabling accommodation complete.

Posting in all its Branches.

AMBLESIDE, WINDERMERE.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL

IS THE ONLY HOTEL IN AMBLESIDE THAT COMMANDS

A VIEW OF WINDERMERE LAKE.

This extensive and excellent Establishment is rebuilt and fitted up with all the Modern Improvements.

THE DRAWING, DINING, AND BED ROOMS

are large and airy, and command views of the surrounding country which cannot be equalled.

THE COFFEE ROOM

is the largest and handsomest in Ambleside, and commands views of Windermere Lake, the Valley of Ambleside, with its beautiful Church; the Knool, the residence of Miss Harriet Martineau; Fox How, the residence of the late Dr. Arnold; Rydal Mount, the residence of the late Poet Wordsworth; Gilbertscar, Loughrigg Fell, Knabb Scar, Rydal Head, Fairfield, Scandale Fell, etc.

Coaches leave the Hotel daily for all parts of the Lake District. An Omnibus meets all Steamers on Lake Windermere. HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

JOHN BROWN, *Proprietor.*

BANGOR.

BRITISH HOTEL,

NEAR the station. Large and handsome Coffee Room, Private Sitting Rooms Billiard Rooms with two new tables, Posting and Livery Stables. Bus conveys Visitors from the station to the Hotel free of charge.

T. H. PHILLIPS, Proprietor.

BANAVIE.

THE LOCHIEL ARMS HOTEL,

FRONTING BEN NEVIS.

GUIDES and PONIES are supplied here to Parties wishing to ascend the Mountain. There are beautiful Walks and Drives in the Neighbourhood.

Also Salmon and Trout Fishing in the River Lochy.

TARRIF :—Bed, 3s. 6d. Attendance, 1s. 6d. Breakfast, 2s. and 3s. Luncheon, 1s. and 2s. 6d. Dinners, 3s. 6d. and 5s. Teas, 2s. and 3s.

J. MACGREGOR, *Proprietor and Manager.*

BELFAST.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS. BEST SITUATION.

Omnibuses meet all Trains and Steamers.

W. J. JURY, *Proprietor.*

BELFAST.

ROBINSON'S COMMERCIAL TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

82 DONEGALL STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

A FIRST-CLASS Family and Commercial Hotel. Conducted on strictly Abstinence Principles. Comfort, Quiet, and moderate Charges.

Private Sitting Rooms and Show Rooms.

KING'S ARMS HOTEL

AND POSTING HOUSE,

BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

Suites of Rooms for Families. Coffee, Commercial, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms.

The Hotel Omnibus meets the Trains.

JOHN CARR, Proprietor.

BIDEFORD, DEVONSHIRE.

TANTON'S Family and Commercial Hotel, Bideford, has been long and favourably known as being most comfortable and inexpensive. It is situated on the banks of the river Torridge, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding scenery.

A good Coffee and Billiard Room. An Omnibus from the Hotel meets every train. Private Omnibuses and Carriages can be had to meet any train on the shortest notice.

BLAIR-ATHOLE.

ATHOLE ARMS HOTEL.

(*Adjoining the Railway Station.*)

THIS Hotel, to meet the demands of its continually increasing business, has this year received further extensive additions, comprising a large Drawing-Room, Parlours, Smoking-Room, and Bedrooms, while various other internal improvements have been carried out which will render the establishment thoroughly complete and well-appointed in every department.

Blair-Athole is the most central point from which to make Excursions to Killiecrankie, Loch Tummel, Rannoch, Glen Tilt, Braemar; the Falls of Bruar, Garry, Tummel, and Fender; the grounds of Blair Castle, &c.; and is the most convenient resting-place for breaking the long railway journey to and from the North of Scotland.

Orders by Post or Telegraph for Apartments or Carriages carefully attended to.

D. & P. T. MACDONALD, *Proprietors.*

1875.

BRIDGE OF TILT HOTEL,
BLAIR-ATHOLE.

Two Minutes' Drive from Railway Station.

A. STEWART, for many years Head-Waiter in the BREADALBANE ARMS HOTEL, Aberfeldy, begs to intimate to his Patrons, Friends, and the Public, that he has entered upon a lease of this old-established and comfortable Hotel, which has been thoroughly renovated and furnished anew. The Hotel, being built in a dry and healthy situation, surrounded with waving woods, romantic dells, and places of historic renown, forms a favourite resort for the botanist, and antiquarian. Within convenient distances are the Falls of Fender, Bruar, and Tummel, the Pass of Killiecrankie, Glen Tilt, Blair Castle (seat of the Duke of Athole), Struan, Rannoch, etc. etc., while the walks in the immediate neighbourhood cannot be surpassed for variety, quietness, and beauty.

The Hotel Bus attends the arrival and departure of all Trains.

Letters and Telegrams for Apartments, Conveyances, etc., punctually attended to.

JUNE 1875.

BLAIRGOWRIE.

QUEEN'S HOTEL

Established *Half a Century.*

THE above long-established and first-class HOTEL has recently been much enlarged and improved, so that Families, Tourists, and Commercial Gentlemen will find in it every comfort and attention. Blairgowrie is on the shortest and most direct route to Braemar and Balmoral, the drive to which is very grand, passing Craighall (Col. Clerk Rattray), one of the most picturesquely-situated mansions in Scotland. Post Horses and Carriages of every descripton, with careful Drivers.

Charges Strictly Moderate.

Coaches to Braemar early in July. Passengers booked at the Hotel.

An Omnibus waits all Trains. D. M'DONALD, PROPRIETOR.

Orders by Post or Telegram for Rooms, Cairrages, or Coach seats, carefully attended to.

BLAIRGOWRIE.

ROYAL HOTEL

FAMILIES, Tourists, and Commercial Gentlemen will find every endeavour being made to render this Hotel equal to its long-known reputation.

Families Boarded Weekly by Agreement.

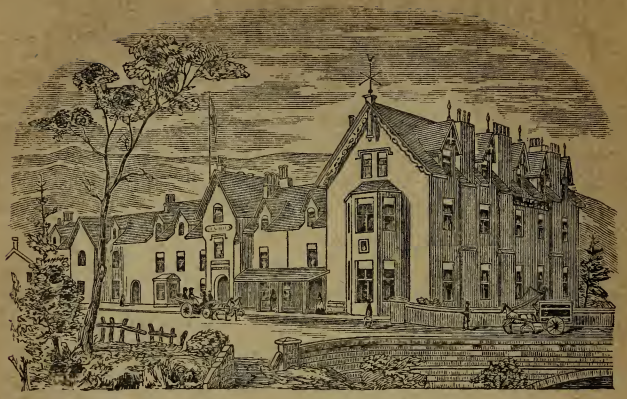
Spacious Billiard Room with a Cox & Yeaman Champion Table.

A1 Stud of Horses and Vehicles.

Coach to Braemar every Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday ; July, August, & September.

Seats secured by post or telegram. 'Bus meets all trains.

JOHN ANDERSON, *Proprietor.*



THE FIFE ARMS HOTEL

BRAEMAR, BY BALMORAL.

MR. M'NAB begs respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Tourists, that the extensive additions to the Hotel are now completed. The Hotel, as now constructed, comprises over 100 Bedrooms, a Dining Saloon (one of the largest and most elegant in Scotland), elegant Private Sitting-Rooms, Ladies' Drawing-Room, Billiard-Room, and Bath-Rooms.

Charges strictly moderate. Letters or Telegrams will receive the most careful attention. Posting in all its varied departments. Coaches during the Season to Ballater and Blairgowrie Stations.

Parties Boarded by the Week or Month.

NOTE.—*Gentlemen staying at the Hotel can have excellent Salmon or Trout Fishing free of all charge.*

BRAEMAR.

THE INVERCAULD ARMS HOTEL.

A. M'GREGOR, Proprietor, Successor to Mr. Fisher.

POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Coaches from the Hotel during the Season to

BLAIRGOWRIE, DUNKELD, AND BALLATER.

N.B.—Visitors staying at the Hotel can be accommodated with excellent salmon and trout fishing.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

THE

ROYAL HOTEL.

THIS well-known First-Class Hotel has extensive and superior accommodation for Tourists and Families, with a large Drawing Room and Dining Room for Ladies and Gentlemen, and beautifully laid out Pleasure Grounds. Charges strictly moderate. It is situated in the centre of this famous Spa, and is within easy access to Callander, the Trossachs, Loch Lomond, and most of the finest scenery in Scotland. Posting establishment complete. A 'Bus belonging to the Hotel awaits all the Trains.

ROBERT PHILP, *Proprietor.*

BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

QUEEN'S HOTEL.

THIS First-class Hotel affords excellent accommodation for Families, Tourists, and Visitors.

A. ANDERSON, in returning thanks for the kind Patronage received, begs to state that a new Drawing-room has been added for the comfort of those who may not wish a Private Parlour.

A. ANDERSON, *Proprietor.*

BRIGHTON GRAND AQUARIUM.

THE largest and most complete Marine and Fresh Water Aquarium in the world. The Collection of Fishes and other aquatic Animals in this magnificent Establishment is unequalled for variety and the number and size of the specimens exhibited, Herring, Mackerel, Sterlet, Lancelet, Mud Fish (Gambia), etc., can here, and nowhere else, be seen in captivity.

The Aquarium Band at intervals daily, and every evening at 7.30. Vocal and Instrumental Concerts, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3.

Admission:—Daily, 1s.; Evening at 7, 6d. Schools Half-Price.

Annual Subscription, One Guinea: Children, Half-a-Guinea.

Periodical Tickets,—One Month, 7s. 6d.; Three Months, 10s. 6d.

G. REEVES SMITH, *General Manager.*

GOODFELLOW'S, LATE ARMSTRONG'S,

BORROWDALE HOTEL,

ERECTED specially for a Hotel, is situated immediately at the Head of Derwentwater Lake, and at the entrance to the Vale of Borrowdale.

Patronised by H.R.H. The PRINCE of WALES, and PRINCE ARTHUR.

The noted beauty of the Scenery in this Neighbourhood requires no remarks. The furnishing is done in view solely to contribute as far as possible to the comfort of visitors, who may also safely rely upon the best attendance. Omnibuses will meet all trains at the Keswick Station. Billiards. Posting in all its branches from the Hotel.

Good Boating on the Lake.

FISHING FREE TO THOSE STAYING AT THE HOTEL.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

Parties Boarded by day, week, or month, on reasonable terms.

BRISTOL.

ROYAL HOTEL, COLLEGE GREEN.

FIRST-CLASS, Central, and pleasantly situated. Very spacious Coffee, Dining, Reading, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. Private Apartments *en suite*. One Hundred and Twenty Bed-Rooms. Steam Lift and Laundry. Hot and Cold Baths. Telegraph Office and Post-office in the Hotel. Fixed Charges. All Omnibuses pass the door. Night Porter kept.

W. SWANSON, *Manager*.

CALLANDER.

THE M'GREGOR HOTEL,

JAMES M'DERMONT, PROPRIETOR.

PATRONISED BY THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

TOURISTS and Families visiting the above long-established and First-Class Hotel (so long conducted by the late Mr. M'Gregor) will have every comfort and attention, and the Charges moderate in comparison with other Hotels in the Highlands.

Posting complete. 'Bus awaits all the trains.

N.B.—Parties beware of being misled from this Hotel by porters and others on the various routes to Callander.

BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.

CRESCENT HOTEL.

THIS First-Class HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN forms the South Wing of the Crescent. It is only One Minute from Railway Stations, and is *connected* by *Covered Colonnade* with the *Hot and Natural Baths, Drinking Wells,* and the *New Pavilion and Gardens,* where a splendid Band performs Four Hours daily.

THE ASSEMBLY ROOM

in this Hotel, which has long been celebrated for its elegant proportions, has recently been re-decorated in the first style, and is now converted into the

DINING-ROOM OF THE HOTEL.

Public Dining & Drawing Rooms.

SUITES OF APARTMENTS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES.

TABLE D'HOTE AT 6 P.M.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING AND LOCK-UP COACH-HOUSES.

JOHN SMILTER, *Proprietor.*

CALLANDER.

DREADNOUGHT HOTEL.

D. M'GOWAN, Proprietor.

THIS large and commodious Hotel, so long conducted by the late Mr. M'Gregor, and which has recently undergone extensive alterations and improvements, is beautifully situated at the west end of the village, and commands a magnificent view of the Vale of the Teith, Ben Ledi, and surrounding district, and is within a short distance of

THE ROMAN CAMP,
THE FALLS OF BRACKLINN,
LOCH VENNACHAR, LOCH LUBNAIG, THE PASS OF LENY,
BEN LEDI, etc. etc.

Tourists will find Callander very central for visiting those places mentioned in Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake"—viz., the Lake of Menteith, Clachan of Aberfoyle, Loch Ard, the Trossachs, Loch Achray, Loch Katrine, Strathyre, Clachan of Balquhidder (where Rob Roy M'Gregor is buried), Loch Voil, Lochearnhead, etc.

During the Summer Season STAGE COACHES in connection with this Hotel and Mr. Blair's Hotel at the Trossachs run several times each day, to suit the arrival and departure of trains at Callander and steamer on Loch Katrine.

Omnibuses run to and from each Train.

☞ Posting in all its Branches.—Letters for Carriages, Coach Seats, or Hotel Accommodation, carefully attended to.

Lake and River Fishing to be had in the immediate neighbourhood.



CARNARVON, NORTH WALES.

ROYAL HOTEL

(LATE UXBRIDGE ARMS),

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY & COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT

Beautifully situated on the Banks of the Menai Straits, and in close proximity to the Railway Station.

EDWARD HUMPHREYS.

An Omnibus will regularly attend the arrival of each Train at the Railway Station.

Billiards in detached premises.

On and after June 19th, a Coach round Snowdon, after the arrival of the 9.25 a.m. train, *via* Beddgelert, Vale of Gwynant, and the Pass of Llanberis, arriving at the hotel for dinner, and in time for the train for Llandudno, Rhyl, &c.

CARLISLE.

THE COUNTY HOTEL,

WHICH affords every accommodation for Families and Gentlemen, is Fire-proof, and connected with the Platform of the Central Railway Station by a covered way. Porters in attendance on arrival of Trains.

A Ladies' Coffee-Room.

CHATSWORTH HOTEL, EDENSOR,

DERBYSHIRE.

This Hotel is beautifully situated in Chatsworth Park, and within ten minutes' walk of the princely residence of the Duke of Devonshire.

The hotel is the largest in the neighbourhood, and its proximity to the Rowsley Station, on the Midland Railway, affords every facility to Tourists desirous of visiting the beauties of Haddon Hall, Matlock, the Mines at Castleton, Dove Dale, etc.

Omnibuses from the hotel meet all the principal trains at Rowsley Station.

A spacious Coffee-room for Ladies. Private Sitting and well appointed Bed Rooms *Post-horses, etc.*

HENRY HARRISON, PROPRIETOR;
IN CONNECTION WITH ST. ANN'S HOTEL, BUXTON.
Railway Station, ROWSLEY. *Postal address,* BAKEWELL.

CHELTENHAM.

BELLE VUE HOTEL.

FOR FAMILILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

This Hotel is delightfully situated in the healthiest part of the town.

TERMS MODERATE.

G. ROLPH, Proprietor.

CHEPSTOW.

BEAUFORT ARMS HOTEL.

An Old-Established First-class Family Hotel, within two minutes' walk of the Railway Station, Castle, and River Wye.

Ladies' Coffee-Room 60 feet by 30. Gentlemen's Coffee and Billiard Rooms.

Omnibuses and Carriages meet all trains.

Tintern Abbey 5 miles.

W. GARRETT, PROPRIETOR.

COLWYN BAY, NORTH WALES.

POLLYCROCHON HOTEL,

(Late the Residence of Lady Erskine).

THIS First-class Family Hotel is most beautifully situated in its own finely-wooded park in Colwyn Bay, commanding splendid land and sea views, and miles of delightful walks in the adjacent woods. It is within ten minutes' walk of Colwyn Station, and a short drive of Conway and Llandudno.

Sea-Bathing, Billiards, Posting.

J. PORTER, *Proprietor.*

CONISTON LAKE.

SLY'S WATERHEAD HOTEL.

THIS First-Class Establishment is perhaps the most delightfully situated of any Hotel in the Lake District ; it is surrounded with beautiful pleasure grounds and select walks, and embraces most interesting Lake and Mountain Views.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S COFFEE-ROOM.

BILLIARDS. PRIVATE BOATS. CROQUET GROUND.

A Steam Gondola runs daily on the Lake during the Season

Open and Close Carriages, Post Horses, Guides.

COACHES DAILY TO AMBLESIDE
during the Season.

Postal Telegraph Station at Coniston.

An Omnibus meets all Trains.

JOSEPH SLY, *Proprietor.*

CORK.

THE

IMPERIAL HOTEL

P. CURRY, Proprietor

(*Late Railway Hotel, Killarney*).

THIS long-established and well-known Hotel is conducted on the most approved and modern system. It has been patronised within the last few years by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Prince Napoleon, the Duc d'Orleans, the Comte de Paris, and the Count de Flandres; the successive Lords Lieutenant of Ireland—Clarendon, Eglinton, and Carlisle—as well as by all the Nobility and most of the leading Gentry visiting Cork.

THE CHARGES WILL BE FOUND MOST MODERATE.

THE 'IMPERIAL' OMNIBUSES
attend the Arrival and Departure of every Train.

CORK.

STEPHENS' COMMERCIAL HOTEL

(Opposite the General Post Office, Cork),

POSSESSES first-class accommodation for Tourists, Commercial Gentlemen, and Families.

It is very centrally situated, being opposite the General Post Office—close to the Bank, Theatre, &c. &c.

Charges extremely Moderate.

WILLIAM D. STEPHENS, PROPRIETOR,
From the West of England.

EXTRACT from a "Tour through Ireland," published in the *North Briton*, 1864:—

"When we arrived in Cork we took up our quarters at Stephens' Commercial Hotel, where we obtained excellent accommodation.

"What this Hotel lacks in external show is amply compensated by unremitting attention on the part of the Proprietors and their attendants to the comfort of their Guests."

CRIEFF.

DRUMMOND ARMS HOTEL.

D. MACKENZIE (late of the Clarence Hotel, Glasgow) begs respectfully to intimate that he has become Lessee of this well-known and old-established Hotel, which has just been rebuilt and furnished in elegant style, with every modern improvement.

Crieff has now become a fashionable resort for Families and Tourists during Summer and Autumn. The climate, as is well known in the first rank of the medical faculty, is remarkable for its salubrity and its exemption from easterly winds.

A SPACIOUS LADIES' DRAWING-ROOM.
PRIVATE PARLOURS FOR FAMILIES.

HOT AND COLD BATHS. POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

A Bus runs to and from the Trains.

On application at the hotel a hand-card may be had containing a Syllabus of the objects of interest in Strathearn—forming six pleasure trips from Crieff.

CONNEMARA.

GLENDALOUGH FISHERY HOTEL.

T. MULLARKEY begs leave to announce that he has taken the above establishment in connection with his Hotel at Clifden. It is admirably situated for the Angler, commanding as it does the key or centre of the splendid and extensive Fishery of Ballinahinch ; and for the Tourist and Family Parties visiting the Irish Highlands affording the most beautiful Scenery in the West of Ireland, with all the comforts of Home. The Proprietor trusts that, with every attention to the comforts of his Visitors, he will merit their future support and patronage. Timely application is requested.—Address T. MULLARKEY, Hotel, Clifden ; or, Fishery Hotel, Glendalough, viâ Galway.

DINGWALL.

DINGWALL, LOCH MAREE, AND SKYE.

FRASER'S NATIONAL AND STATION HOTEL.

AT THE JUNCTION OF THE HIGHLAND AND SKYE RAILWAYS.

FROM this Hotel, between Breakfast and Dinner, parties may conveniently visit the whole of the famed Scenery along the Skye Railway to Strome Ferry, leaving here at 10.35 a.m., allowing an hour and a half at Strome, and arriving at Dingwall at 5.48 p.m.; and in like manner Golspie and Dunrobin, besides many other Places of Interest.

A large Coffee-Room. Private Parlours and Suites of Rooms.

*** *Posting, Job Horses, and Carriages.*

A. FRASER, *Proprietor.*

JURY'S HOTEL,

COLLEGE GREEN DUBLIN.

Established 40 *Years.*

Greatly Enlarged and Improved.

Situated in the centre of the City, close to the Bank of Ireland, Trinity College, the Castle, Theatres, &c.

TABLE D'HOTE AT THREE AND HALF-PAST SIX.

Charges Moderate.

TWO NIGHT PORTERS IN ATTENDANCE.

HENRY J. JURY, Proprietor.

DUNOON.

WELLINGTON HOTEL.

THIS Commodious Hotel is well situated, commanding a magnificent view of the Firth of Clyde.

Visitors will have every comfort, combined with Moderate Charges.

Open and Close Carriages kept. Carriages wait the principal Steamers.



THE OSBORNE HOTEL,

WEST PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH

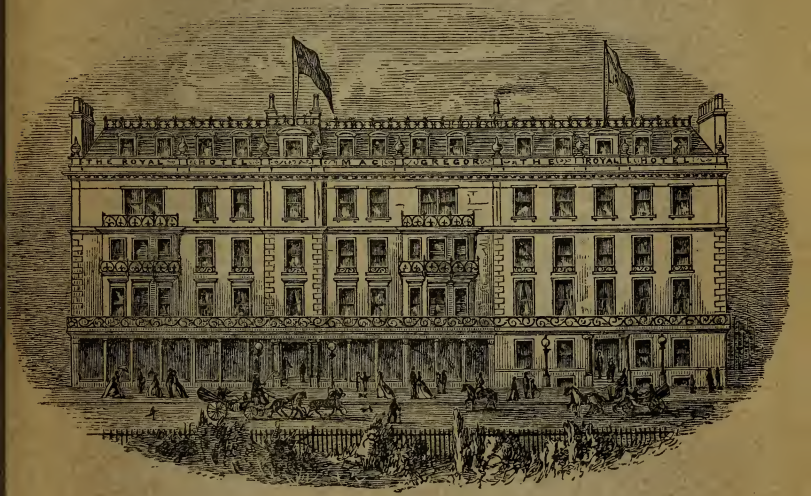
(Immediately opposite the Caledonian, and within Three Minutes' Drive of the Waverley and Haymarket Railway Stations.)

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

SITUATION unrivalled. Views magnificent. Handsome Coffee-Room. Large Parlours. Comfortable Smoking-Room, and every modern convenience. First-Class Wines supplied at Prices hitherto unknown in Hotels of this class. Luggage taken to and from Caledonian Station *free* of charge.

D. M'CALLUM, *Manager.*

EDINBURGH, opposite the Scott Monument, and commanding the best views of the Gardens, Castle, and Arthur's Seat.



THE ROYAL HOTEL,

53 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH,

MacGregor, Proprietor and Manager.

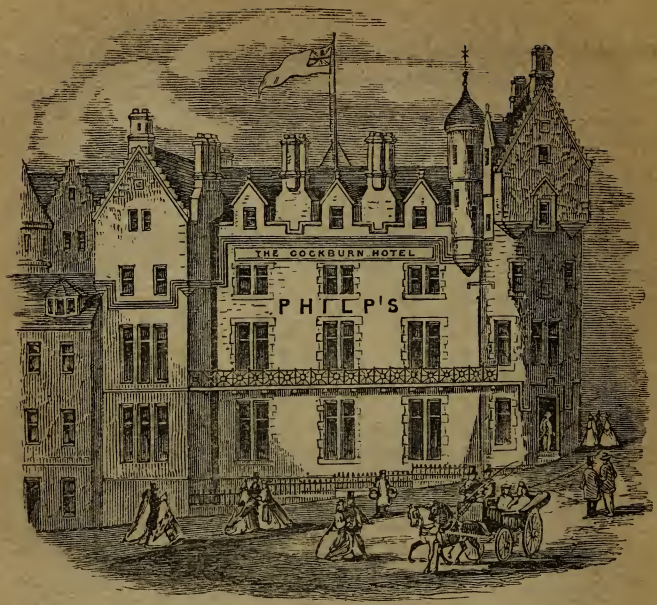
THE above has been entirely remodelled within the last two years. It has numerous suites of apartments overlooking Princes Street, one of the finest streets in Europe.

The magnificent Coffee-Room for Families and Gentlemen is a hundred feet long and twenty feet high. The Drawing-Room and Library all *en suite*, fronting Princes Street. The most complete in Britain.

The Royal is within a few minutes' walk of the Railway Stations.

SPACIOUS SMOKING AND BILLIARD ROOMS FRONTING PRINCES ST.

A Night Porter.



EDINBURGH.

PHILP'S COCKBURN HOTEL,

Immediately adjoining the Terminus of the Great Northern Trains.

THIS commodious and well-appointed Hotel is beautifully situated, overlooking Princes Street Gardens, and commanding some of the finest views in the city.

A large and elegantly-furnished Saloon—admitted to be the finest in Scotland—set apart for Ladies, Gentlemen, or Families, wishing to avoid the expense of Sitting-Rooms.

The views from the immense windows of this Saloon are, without exception, the finest in Edinburgh.

Private Suites of Apartments, Bath-Rooms, Coffee and Smoking Rooms, and every accommodation for Gentlemen.

PIANOS IN ALL THE PARLOURS AND SALOONS.

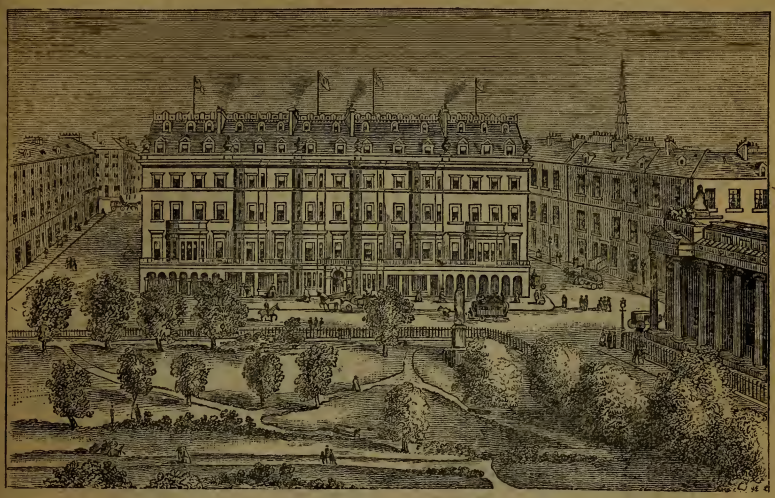
Charges, including Attendance, strictly Moderate.

P.S.—Mr. Cook (of London) makes this Hotel his headquarters when in Scotland, where every information may be obtained of his Tourist arrangements.

Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted at the Cockburn.

ON PARLE FRANÇAIS. MAN SPRICHT DEUTSCH.

First-Class Turkish Baths in connection with this Hotel.



GRIEVE'S HOTELS.

THE BALMORAL HOTEL,

91 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH

(*Adjoining the New Club*).

Commands the Finest Views of the "Modern Athens."

The Charges of the BALMORAL will compare favourably even with those of minor Hotels. Lists of Prices will be forwarded on application to the Manager.

Ladies and Gentlemen passing through the City are respectfully invited to visit the BALMORAL, and judge of the accommodation and charges for themselves.

Hot, Cold, Shower, Douche, Turkish, and Plunge Baths on the premises.

E. THIEM (from New York), *Manager.*

Wholesale Wine List on Application.

THE

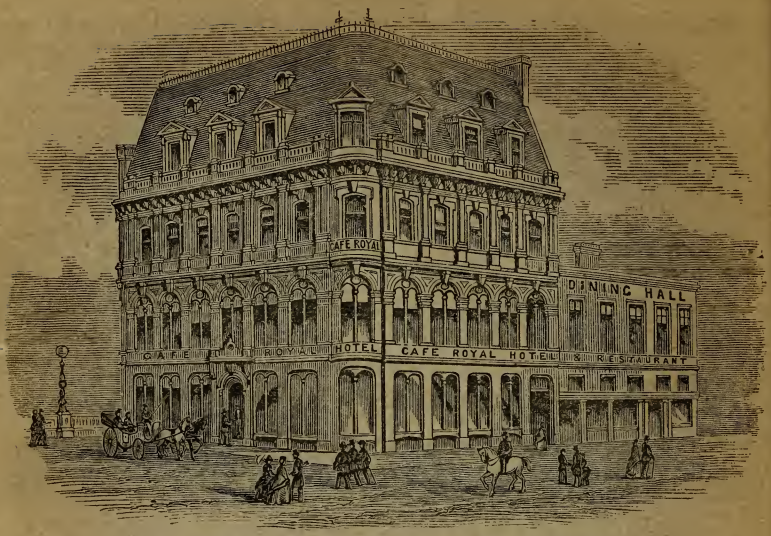
ROYAL BRITISH HOTEL,

22 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

Public Drawing-Room. Suites of Apartments for Families and Gentlemen.

Table d'Hôte in the Grand Saloon.

Public and Private Billiard-Rooms.



CAFE ROYAL HOTEL,

WEST REGISTER STREET, EDINBURGH.

The Largest Dining Establishment in Scotland.

WM. ANDERSON, late of Rainbow Dining Rooms, would respectfully inform his numerous Patrons that having found the Rainbow much too small for his increasing business, he has acquired the Goodwill and Premises of the CAFE ROYAL, West Register Street.

W. A. has had this magnificent Establishment redecorated, refurnished, and rearranged, so as to make it undoubtedly the MOST COMPLETE HOTEL AND DINING ESTABLISHMENT IN SCOTLAND.

THE KITCHEN OF THE CAFE,

which is now under a Chef de Cuisine of the first experience in the best Establishments of Great Britain, has been refitted with the most modern and approved Cooking Apparatus, also a new Grill, the whole supplied and executed by Benham & Sons of London.

THE DINING SALOONS

Have every modern convenience, are large, and specially adapted for a First-class Dining Establishment. PRIVATE ROOMS FOR LADIES, PRIVATE ROOMS FOR DINNER PARTIES; also a magnificent DINING HALL capable of Dining One Hundred and Fifty Persons.

THE HOTEL.

The Bed-Room Accommodation is excellent, being both large and airy. Families and Gentlemen will find all the comforts of a home, with the advantages of a First-Class Hotel.

Families visiting the Hotel have the advantages of the Restaurant.

Charges at the Café Royal are about One-half usual Hotel Charges.

Bed and Attendance, 3s.

WM. ANDERSON, Proprietor.

THE

PALACE HOTEL,

109 AND 110 PRINCES STREET,

EDINBURGH.

THIS FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL

OCCUPIES the BEST POSITION in PRINCES STREET, immediately opposite EDNBURGH CASTLE, and commands a BEAUTIFUL VIEW over the WEST PRINCES STREET GARDENS, with the CALTON HILL and ARTHUR'S SEAT in the distance.

The Manager will have pleasure in forwarding a detailed Tariff of the Charges upon application, and will give prompt attention to any Communications as to Rooms or otherwise.

JOHN FLEMING, MANAGER.

ROBERT MIDDLEMASS,

Proprietor of the

EDINBURGH HOTEL, PRINCES STREET,

has the honour of announcing that he has entered on a Lease of

THE DOUGLAS HOTEL,

SAINT ANDREW SQUARE,

which has for many years been distinguished by the Patronage of the *Royal Families of Great Britain and Europe.*

It is situated in the principal Square, from which picturesque views are obtained, within a short distance of all the Railway Stations; and while it commands perfect quietude, is in the vicinity of the various Public Buildings and Places of Interest for which the City is so justly famed.

The moderate tariff, which has given such universal satisfaction to visitors at the Edinburgh Hotel, has been adopted at the Douglas.

WAVERLEY TEMPERANCE HOTELS.

EDINBURGH,

18

Waterloo Place;

AND AT

OLD WAVERLEY,

43

Princes St.,

EDINBURGH.

SHOW-ROOMS FROM 2/ PER DAY



GLASGOW,

185

Buchanan Street;

AND AT

LONDON,

37

King Street,

CHEAPSIDE.

PRIVATE PARLORS 2/6 PER DAY.

R. CRANSTON, (OLD WAVERLEY OPPOSITE SCOTT MONUMENT.) PROPRIETOR.

NEW WAVERLEY HOTEL.

THE above is a supplementary Hotel, the Old Waverley being able to accommodate one half only of its kind Patrons. The Furnishings and Fittings equal the highest-priced Hotel in the City. The charges the same as Old Waverley.

Recommended by Bradshaw as the cheapest and best they had ever seen; and by J. B. Gough as the only home he had found since leaving his own America.

Plain Breakfast or Tea, 1s. Bed-Room, 1s. 6d. Service, 9d.

THE WATERLOO HOTEL,

WATERLOO PLACE, EDINBURGH,

DESIGNED and built for the express purpose, in the most commodious and elegant style, and in a most beautiful situation, is always replete with everything conducive to the comfort and convenience of Families, Tourists, Commercial Gentlemen, and other Visitors, and is specially worthy of the attention of such.

KENNEDY'S HOTEL,

8 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH,

ALSO merits particular notice as an Old-established, Commodious, and popular House. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Commercial Gentlemen. The view from it to the west is at once comprehensive, grand, and striking.

Both Hotels adjoin the General Post Office and Railway Termini.

WM. KENNEDY,
Proprietor.

Ladies' Coffee-Room at both Hotels.

EDINBURGH.
CALEDONIAN HOTEL,

115, 116, & 117 PRINCES STREET, AND 1 CASTLE STREET.

(Exactly opposite the Castle.)

R. B. MOORE. LATE J. BURNETT.

ALMA HOTEL,

112, 113, and 114 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

(*Opposite the Castle.*)

COMBINING all the comforts of a Home with the convenience of a Hotel. Ladies' Coffee-room and Drawing-room. Table d'Hôte. Charges strictly moderate.

A. ADDISON, *Proprietor.*

EDINBURGH.

THE ROXBURGHE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel is situated in Charlotte Square, one of the finest parts of the City. The garden in front of the Hotel was specially approved of by Her Majesty the Queen for the site of the National Albert Monument. The Coffee-room is quiet and comfortable, and well adapted for Ladies or Gentlemen. The Private Sitting-rooms are laid out with Bed-rooms and Dressing-room *en suite*. In connection with the above is

KERR'S PRIVATE HOTEL.

THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA HOTEL

111, 112, & 113 SHANDWICK PLACE,

West End of Princes Street, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Caledonian and Haymarket Stations.

THIS First-class Family Hotel was opened on the 1st of June 1874 by MISS BROWN, formerly of the Windsor Hotel, Moray Place, and the Clarendon Hotel, Princes Street. The ROYAL ALEXANDRA HOTEL has been entirely rebuilt, and fitted up with every modern improvement required for the convenience and comfort of visitors, and MISS BROWN hopes to merit a continuance of the favours she has already received.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL,

MARKET STREET, EDINBURGH,

Now under new Management, possesses unrivalled views of the New Town, Princes Street, Scott Monument, the Castle, and Public Gardens, and is close to the principal (Waverley) Railway Station.

MAGNIFICENT COFFEE AND COMMERCIAL ROOMS.

Private Sitting Rooms and Ladies' Drawing Rooms.

Handsome Billiard Saloon and Smoking Rooms.

H. SALE, PROPRIETOR,

(Late Manager for Messrs Spiers and Pond in Scotland).

DARLING'S REGENT HOTEL,

20 WATERLOO PLACE, EDINBURGH.

Nearly opposite the General Post-Office.

Situated in the Principal Street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Calton Hill and Public Buildings. Large comfortable Coffee-Room for parties with Ladies, free of charge. Also Private Parlours. *Turkish and other Baths can be had on the premises.*

This is admitted to be one of the best Temperance Hotels in Scotland.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

DEJAY'S HOTEL, EDINURGH.

99, 100, 101 PRINCES STREET.

THIS first-class Family Hotel is situated in the most pleasant and central part of the Metropolis, overlooking Princes Street Gardens, and directly opposite the Castle. Private Suites of Apartments, also a handsome Select Coffee-Room, a Ladies' and Gentlemen's Drawing-Room, Bath-Rooms, and Smoking-Room. The Culinary Department is under the personal superintendence of Mr. Dejay, whose thorough practical experience as a *chef de cuisine* is well known, and will be a sufficient guarantee for efficiency. On parle Français.

Charges strictly Moderate.

ALBERT HOTEL,

25 HANOVER STREET, EDINBURGH.

THIS commodious Hotel, situated in one of the principal thoroughfares in the City, affords first-class accommodation to Tourists and others visiting Edinburgh.

BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOMS. HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS

D. ROBERTSON, *Proprietor.*

EXETER.

ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL

CATHEDRAL YARD.

This Old-Established and Fashionable Hotel has just undergone entire renovation, and is fitted with every convenience for the comfort of Ladies and Gentlemen. *Hot and Cold Baths. Ladies' Coffee-Room.*

W. BIRKETT, Proprietor.

FORT-WILLIAM.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL.

RODERICK M'DONALD, of long experience as Hotel-keeper in Scotland and England, begs most respectfully to intimate that he has become Lessee of the above first-class Hotel, which contains excellent accommodation for Families, Tourists, and Travellers, combined with reasonable charges. Three minutes' walk from the Pier, where the daily 5-30 a.m. Steamer to Glasgow calls half-a-mile from the foot of the far-famed Ben-Nevis. Guides, Ponies, &c., kept for ascending the mountain.

An Omnibus from the Hotel to and from the Inverness Steamers on the Caledonian Canal at Bannavie twice a-day.

The Royal Mail Coach to and from Kingussie daily, on the route to Glencoe and Lochlomond. CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

HANOVER HOTEL,

HANOVER STREET, GEORGE SQUARE, GLASGOW.

MERTON R. COTES, *Proprietor.*

"The Editor of '*BRADSHAW*' highly recommends this Hotel for its Superior Arrangements, Excellent Management, and Domestic Comforts."—Sept. 7, 1871.

"First-Class Hotel for Families and Gentlemen, replete with the comforts of Home."—*Murray's Guide to Scotland*, 1871.

"Quiet Family Hotel, combining excellence in every department."—*Black's Guide to Scotland*, 1871.



MACLEAN'S HOTEL,

198 ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

FOR Families and Gentlemen, in the immediate neighbourhood of Blythswood Square, and within five minutes of the termini of the various Railways and Steamboat Wharves. JAMES MACLEAN, *Proprietor.*

GLASGOW.

BROWN'S BALMORAL HOTEL.

Opposite Caledonian Station, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

A new first-class Hotel for Families and Gentlemen.

Comfort and Elegance combined.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

T. FRANCE, MANAGER,

Many years at St. James' Hall, London.

GLASGOW.

MACRAE'S HOTEL,

152 BATH STREET.

THIS large and commodious Hotel occupies one of the finest situations in the West End, and at the same time is within easy access of the different railway stations.

It has been furnished and arranged to meet all the requirements of a first-class Family Hotel, containing magnificent Coffee-Room, Public and Private Drawing-Rooms, all handsomely furnished, with special attention to the comfort of visitors.

Parties staying at this establishment can depend on getting every comfort.

The Coffee-Room is capable of Dining 130 Persons.

FINE LARGE BILLIARD TABLE, BY THURSTON & CO., OF LONDON.

Hot, Cold, Spray, Shower, and Plunge Baths.

HIS LORDSHIP'S LARDER AND HOTEL,

10 ST. ENOCH SQUARE, GLASGOW.

BREAKFASTS, LUNCHEONS, DINNERS, TEAS, OYSTER, FISH, and TRIPE SUPPERS. Good Rooms for Dinner and Supper Parties.

Excellent Bedrooms. Lavatory in Coffee-Room. Good Smoking-Room.

Charges Moderate.

Within Two Minutes' Walk of Union Railway Station, Dunlop Street.

J. SALMON.

GLENCOE.

KING'S HOUSE HOTEL,

HEAD OF THE FAMED GLENCOE.

Excellent Trout Fishing free of charge,—best months May, June, July, September.

Posting in all its Departments.

THE above Hotel has been refurnished in first-class style, so that Tourists may rely on attention, cleanliness, and comfort. The scenery surrounding King's House, besides possessing historical associations, is of unsurpassed grandeur, and comprises the Wild Glens Coe and Etive, Buchael Etive, the Devil's Staircase, part of Wade's old military road, Blackmount Deer Forest, Moor of Rannoch, Sir Robert Menzies' Deer Forest, etc.

N.B.—King's House is the starting-point for several Pedestrian Tours, among others, by Glen Etive to Oban, Moor of Rannoch to Blair-Athole, the Staircase to Fort-William.

During the Season, Coaches between Tyndrum and Fort-William pass and repass daily, Sundays excepted. A. M'DOUGALL.

THE ENGLISH LAKES, GRASMERE.

THE ROTHAY HOTEL,

Formerly "Moss Head House," built specially for the late Earl Cadogan, 1871-2, and now converted into

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,

With every convenience and very superior accommodation. It is situated in the centre of the charming Vale of Grasmere, near to the Church, and within a few minutes' walk of the Lake. From its

PRIVATE PLEASURE GROUNDS,

which have no equal in the district for beauty and extent, the most enchanting views are opened out; and from here, if anywhere, may be realised the truth of Wordsworth's description of the Vale, "the sweetest spot that man hath ever found." Every facility is provided for Croquet, Archery, and Bowls, and attached to the Hotel is

A SPLENDID BILLIARD ROOM.

Coaches in connection with the Railways and Steamers pass several times daily, and Visitors staying at this Hotel will find it most central for making daily Excursions to all parts of the district.

Posting in all Branches. Mountain Ponies and Guides. Boats and Fishing.

N.B.—*A capital trout stream (the river Rothay) nearly surrounds the Hotel grounds, and flows some distance through land occupied by the Proprietor.*

R. HUDSON, Proprietor.

GLENORCHY.

INVERORAN HOTEL.

ARGYLESHIRE.

Ten Miles from the Railway Station, Tyndrum.

KENNETH M'RAE begs respectfully to intimate that he has taken a Lease of the above Hotel, which has been newly furnished and otherwise greatly added to and improved. Tourists and Gentlemen staying at the Hotel are allowed the privilege of Fishing (free of charge) in the beautiful river Orchy, one of the best Salmon rivers in the West of Scotland. Coaches to and from Loch Lomond, Fort-William, and Ballachulish pass the Hotel daily during the Season. First-class post horses and carriages. Letters for rooms, etc., punctually attended to.

TONTINE HOTEL, GREENOCK.

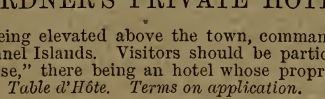
BEING the largest and principal Hotel in Greenock, Families and Tourists will find all the comforts of a Home at the Tontine.

JOHN CURRIE, PROPRIETOR.

JOHN CURRIE has also taken a lease of the Hotel and Pier at Colintraive, Kyles of Bute, where he can recommend Tourists, as it is unsurpassed for its scenery and drives.

Machines kept.

GUERNSEY.



OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

GARDNER'S PRIVATE HOTEL.

THIS establishment, being elevated above the town, commands a sea and panoramic view of all the Channel Islands. Visitors should be particular in mentioning the "Old Government House," there being an hotel whose proprietor is named Gardner situated near the Piers. *Table d'Hôte. Terms on application.* J. GARDNER, *Propr.*

GUERNSEY.

CAMBRIDGE FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

GLATNEY ESPLANADE.

THE CAMBRIDGE HOTEL, Guernsey, is pleasantly situated, directly facing the sea, and commanding a splendid view of the adjacent Islands. It has also large Gardens and Pleasure Grounds in the rear.

The interior is fitted with every comfort and convenience for the accommodation of families. H. CUELL, *Proprietor.*

GARDNER'S

ROYAL HOTEL.

FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

ESPLANADE,

GUERNSEY.

DONEGAL HIGHLANDS.

LORD GEORGE HILL'S GWEEDORE HOTEL.

Romantic Scenery. *Excellent Salmon and Trout Fishing.* *Sea Bathing.*

Tourists will find every Comfort at the

GWEEDORE HOTEL.

CHARGES MODERATE. Hot and Cold Baths, Post Cars, Ponies, and Boats for Hire. Route from Dublin or Belfast, by Strabane and Letterkenny.

GWEEDORE, LETTERKENNY, *March* 1875. JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM, *Manager.*

HARROGATE WELLS.

BARBER'S GEORGE HOTEL.

VISITORS to Harrogate will find many advantages in making their temporary residence at this Hotel, it being situated within three minutes' walk of the Sulphur and Cheltenham Springs, seven minutes' walk from the Railway Station, and in the immediate vicinity of the Public Baths, Concert Rooms, etc. The sheltered situation of the Hotel makes it admirably adapted for Visitors in Spring and Autumn. Terms per day:—Board and Lodgings, in Public Room, 6s. 6d. each; Ditto ditto, in Private Rooms, 7s. 6d. each; Private Sitting-Rooms, 3s. to 5s. each; Attendance, 1s. each. Beds charged extra if for less than three nights. Horse's Hay, 10s. 6d. per week. Boots and Ostler extra. Billiard Room. Excellent Stabling for Hunters and Carriage Horses. *N.B.*—No fees given to conductor to recommend this Hotel.

HELENSBURGH.

THE Finest Watering-Place in the West of Scotland. Trains and Boats to Loch Lomond and Trossachs, and Steamer every morning to Dunoon at 8.45, in time to meet the "Iona" for the Highlands by that most celebrated Route—Ardrishaig, Crinan, and Oban, to Staffa and Iona. The alterations and improvements at the **QUEEN'S HOTEL** are now completed, and the Suites of Apartments for Families cannot be surpassed. The view of the Clyde and Lake is most magnificent. Tourists conveniently arranged. A magnificent Coffee-Room. Smoking and Billiard Room.

All Charges strictly Moderate.

Omnibuses and Carriages to all Steamers and Trains.

A. WILLIAMSON, *Proprietor.*

ILFRACOMBE HOTEL,

ILFRACOMBE, NORTH DEVON.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION. BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

250 ROOMS.

APPOINTMENTS PERFECT. CUISINE EXCELLENT.

WINES CHOICE.

ACCESSIBLE FROM ALL PARTS BY STEAM AND RAIL.

(See Time Tables).

ILFRACOMBE.

ROYAL CLARENCE

FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

REPLETE with every Home comfort. Spacious Ladies' Coffee-Room. Moderate Charges. R. LAKE, *Proprietor.*

First-Class Billiard-Room. Good Post Horses.

Omnibus meets every Train.

N.B.—A Large Collection of Old and Rare China on Sale.

INVERARY.

CAIRNDOW HOTEL,

Head of Loch Fine.

PARTIES staying at the Hotel can have excellent Salmon and Trout Fishing, free of charge, on the River Kinlass and Loch Restel. The Tarbet, Inveraray, and Oban Coaches pass the Hotel daily during the Season.

Horses and Carriages on Hire.

WILLIAM JONES, PROPRIETOR.

ILKLEY—WHARFEDALE

Via LEEDS, YORKSHIRE.

TROUTBECK

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT AND SANATORIUM.

ONE of the best Health Resorts in the kingdom. The finest air, the purest water, and most beautiful of the Yorkshire dales. Proprietor and Physician, WILLIAM PHILIP HARRISON, M.D., M.R.C.S. England, L.S.A. London. A home for the Invalid requiring treatment, or the Visitor in search of health or change. The House is heated throughout in winter, rendering it a most desirable residence. Billiard and Smoke Room, Bowling Alley, and superb Croquet Lawn; whilst the grounds open on to Rumbold's Moor, affording picturesque walks for miles.

Troutbeck is nearly 600 feet above the sea, and the highest part of Rumbold's Moor nearly 1400.

For Prospectus, address, DR. HARRISON, *as above.*

INNELLAN.

ROYAL HOTEL.

JOHN CLARK (late of Pier Hotel, Ardnadam, Holy Loch) has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public that he has acquired the above Hotel from Mr. Shearer, the late proprietor. The House was specially built for a Hotel, is elegantly furnished in modern style, and contains suites of Private Rooms, Coffee Rooms, Smoking Room, Bath Room, &c. The Hotel is unequalled for situation, being placed on an elevation near the Pier, and commands a magnificent view of the Firth of Clyde and surrounding scenery. Families and other Visitors will find first-class accommodation at moderate charges.

Parties intending to proceed by "Iona" to Ardrishaig and the North would do well to arrive at the "ROYAL" the previous evening.

During summer, Steamers arrive and depart nearly every hour for the different places on the coast, and there is convenient access from Glasgow by Caledonian and Wemyss Bay Railways from Bridge St., and by Greenock and Ayrshire Railway from Dunlop St., several times daily.



MACDONALD'S STATION HOTEL,

INVERNESS.

Patronised by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other Members of the Royal Family, and by most of the Nobility of Europe.

PARTIES travelling from South to North, and *vice versa*, will find this very large and handsome Hotel adjoining the Station, whereby they can arrive at, or depart from, the Hotel under cover. The house was specially built for a Hotel, is elegantly furnished with all modern improvements, and contains numerous suites of Private Rooms, including

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S COFFEE-ROOM,

SMOKING-ROOMS, BILLIARD-ROOMS, BATH-ROOMS, &c.

Over 100 beds can be made up.

Parties leaving this Hotel in the morning can go over the grand scenery along the Skye Railway, or visit either Lochmaree, Gairloch, Dunrobin, and Golspie, and return same day.

Table d'Hôte at 5.30 and 7.30.

FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ITALIAN SPOKEN.

An Omnibus attends the Steamers. Posting.

INVERNESS.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL,

(Two minutes' walk from the Railway Station).

THIS well-known first-class Family Hotel, patronised by the Royal Family and most of the Nobility of Europe, has recently undergone extensive additions and improvements. A large and elegant Dining-Saloon and Ladies' Drawing-Room, also a spacious Billiard and Smoking Room.

In point of situation this Hotel is the only one in Inverness that commands a wide and extensive view of the Ness and the great glen of "Caledonia."

Table d'Hote Daily, and Dinners à la Carte.

An Omnibus attends all the Canal Steamers.

JOHN MENZIES,
Proprietor.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

THE MARINE HOTEL,

PARADE, WEST COWES.

JAMES DROVER, PROPRIETOR.

PLEASANTLY SITUATED, FACING THE SEA.

The comfort of Visitors studied in every way.

WHEN YOU ARE

IN

THE HIGHLANDS

VISIT

MACDOUGALL & CO.'S.

JERSEY.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL.

ONLY ten minutes' walk from the centre of the Town. This palatial residence, standing in the midst of its own picturesque Grounds of eight acres, is unequalled in the Island for situation, extent, and all requirements of modern refinement.

An Omnibus awaits the arrival of all Steamers.

STOPFORD HOTEL, JERSEY.

THIS first-class Hotel, situated in the best part of St. Heliers, has for upwards of thirty years been successfully conducted under the name of

BREE'S BOARDING HOUSE.

It has recently been altered, enlarged, and improved, and is now the largest and best appointed Hotel in St. Heliers.

The Dining Room can accommodate one hundred persons, and is lofty and well ventilated.

The Ladies' Drawing Room is new and unequalled by any in the Channel Islands.

The **Cuisine** is perfect, and the **Wines** excellent.

Table d'Hote every day at Six P.M.

PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS, IF REQUIRED.

Carriages of every description at a moment's notice.

Public and Private Dinners served in the best possible style.

CHARGES MODERATE.

For Tariff, etc., apply to E. BREE, PROPRIETOR.

KENMORE.

PERTHSHIRE HIGHLANDS.

BREADALBANE HOTEL.

THIS comfortable Hotel is picturesquely situated at the east end of Loch Tay, quite close to Taymouth Castle, the princely seat of the Earl of Breadalbane. From its central position, it forms an admirable point from which to make excursions to the historic and romantic scenes with which the district abounds, while its quiet and retired situation eminently suits it for the invalid and lover of nature.

A large and commodious Billiard-room has been added to the Hotel.

Visitors staying at the Hotel are allowed the privilege of fishing for trout and salmon in the river Lyon free—and in Loch Tay for a specified charge.

Coaches run daily during the summer months to and from Aberfeldy and Killin, and the Hotel 'Bus awaits the arrival of the principal trains at Aberfeldy. There is a daily post to and from Aberfeldy and Killin.

Letters and Telegrams for apartments, conveyances, &c., punctually attended to.

N. B.—During the first four weeks of Salmon Fishing (1875) Gentlemen at this Hotel landed 244 Salmon, or an average of 10 salmon per day.

W. MUNRO, Proprietor.

KESWICK.

DERWENTWATER HOTEL,

PORTINSCALE.

ONE MILE FROM KESWICK.

THIS Hotel stands on the margin of Derwentwater Lake, and commands an extensive view of Lake and surrounding Scenery.

Large Coffee-Room and Ladies' Drawing-Room, also Private Sitting-Rooms.
Billiards, Pleasure and Fishing Boats, Conveyances, Ponies, and Guides.
An Omnibus meets every train; also Coach for Buttermere daily at 10 A.M.

Table d'Hote daily at 6 p.m.

MRS. BELL, *Proprietress.*

KILLIN, LOCH TAY, PERTHSHIRE.

KILLIN HOTEL,

BY RAILWAY FROM CALLANDER,

(*One of the Finest Lines in Scotland for grandeur of Scenery.*)

THIS Hotel is situated amongst some of the finest scenery in the Highlands, including Finlarig Castle, the burial-place of the Breadalbane Family; Inch Buie, the burial-place of the old Clan M'Nab; the Falls of Lochay, Auchmore House, Kennel House, the romantic Glenlyon, Glenlochay, Glendochart, Benlawers, and Benmore.

Salmon and Trout Fishing on Loch Tay.

☞ AN OMNIBUS RUNS TO AND FROM ALL THE TRAINS.

The Posting and Hiring Establishment is complete.

JOHN M'PHERSON, *Proprietor.*

KILLARNEY LAKES.

By Her Most Gracious Majesty's Special Permission.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

Patronised by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES ; by H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR, on his recent visit to Ireland ; and by the Royal Families of France and Belgium, &c.

THIS Hotel is situated on the Lower Lake, close to the water's edge, within ten minutes' drive of the Railway Station, and a short distance from the far-famed Gap of Dunloe.

TABLE D'HOTE DURING THE SEASON.

There is a Postal Telegraph Office in the Hotel.

JOHN O'LEARY, *Proprietor.*

KILLARNEY LAKES.

RAILWAY HOTEL.

G. J. CAPSEY, *Manager.*

(*Late Manager of the Westminster Palace Hotel, London.*)

THIS Hotel is the largest and most commodious in the Lake District, and possesses every comfort for the convenience of Tourists and Families.

It is centrally situated for visiting the various points of interest.

The Porters of the Hotel await the arrival of each train for the removal of luggage, etc.

Boats, Carriages, Ponies, etc., with steady attendants, always ready for engagement.

The MANAGER personally undertakes the formation of Excursion Parties, with a view to comfort and economy.

Table d'Hôte at Half-past six o'clock.

The charges are fixed and moderate. All attendance charged in the Bill.

LANCASTER

(HALF-WAY BETWEEN LONDON & SCOTLAND).

Parties holding Tourist's Tickets to and from the Lake District and Scotland may break their Journey at Lancaster, both going and returning.

SLY'S
KING'S ARMS AND ROYAL HOTEL

And General Posting Establishment,

FOR Families, Commercial Gentlemen, and Tourists. Visitors will find this old-established Hotel equally as economical as minor establishments, with the certainty of comfort and attention.

See the "Lazy Tour of Two Idle Apprentices," by the late Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, and his description of the House, which is teeming with works of art, including pictures, ancient elaborately-carved Oak Furniture, Gobelin Tapestry (acknowledged to be inferior to none in the United Kingdom), and which have elicited the admiration of all visitors, including H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Brazil and Suite, and many other Royal personages.

JOSEPH SLY, *Proprietor.*

Omnibuses from the Hotel attend the arrival of Trains.

LEAMINGTON.
MANOR HOUSE HOTEL.

FOR Families and Gentlemen, beautifully situated in its own Grounds. Within 3 minutes' walk of North-Western and Great-Western Stations.

Charges very moderate. Elegant Coffee Room for Ladies. Private Rooms en Suite.

Spacious Billiard Room, Croquet Lawns, Archery Grounds, Pleasure Boats, etc. Special attention has been given to selections of the Wines, etc., quality and purity of which are guaranteed. Terms on Application.

There is excellent Spring Water on the Premises.

WILLIAM WALSH, *Manager.*

LIMERICK.

CRUISE'S ROYAL HOTEL,

J. J. CLEARY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS long-established and well-known FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is now conducted under the sole superintendence of the Proprietor, and possesses everything requisite to promote the comfort and convenience of the NOBILITY, GENTRY, and TOURISTS, and affords particular facilities to Commercial Gentlemen, having first-rate SHOW-ROOMS, together with MODERATE CHARGES.

Omnibuses attend all Trains, Steamers, etc. etc. etc.; also a 'Bus attends the Night Mails for the convenience of Gentlemen coming by the late Trains.

N.B.—This is the PRINCIPAL HOTEL IN THE CITY, and is capable of accommodating over 150 persons, together with a splendid Suite of Drawing-Rooms.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

CAUTION.—This is the only Hotel in the City called THE ROYAL HOTEL.



COMPTON HOTEL, LIVERPOOL.

THE most elegant and commodious Hotel in the North of England, for a description of which the Proprietor begs to refer to a graphic account of his establishment which appeared in the *Liverpool Mercury*, from which he has freely quoted in the following passages:—

Having passed the handsomely carved mahogany doors, the visitor finds himself in a capacious vestibule, 15 feet wide, supported by Sienna Marble Columns, all the walls being painted in corresponding colours.

The BILLIARD ROOM is 54 feet long by 35 feet wide, situated on the ground floor, furnished with four very handsome new tables, and so seated that the spectator can witness any one or all of the games in progress.

The COFFEE ROOM, which is 40 feet square, is beautifully furnished in mahogany, and is suited to the most fastidious taste.

The LADIES' DRAWING ROOM, 30 feet by 20 feet, is, perhaps, the most beautiful apartment in the Hotel, the furniture being Walnut, upholstered in the richest Maroon-coloured Utrecht Velvet.

The COMMERCIAL ROOM, 50 feet by 30 feet, has all the necessary arrangements for Commercial Gentlemen to carry on their correspondence, and SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DISPLAY OF GOODS have been made in rooms fitted for the purpose.

The BED ROOMS are furnished either in Mahogany or Walnut, and nothing but Brussels Carpet has been used. These rooms have been so arranged that several can be used with an adjoining Sitting Room, as a SUITE OF APARTMENTS, or may be individually occupied and completely shut off from each other.

The FURNITURE, LINEN, EARTHENWARE, and PLATE, have all been made expressly for this Hotel at a cost of several thousand pounds.

In short, in the Fittings and Decorations of the house no expense has been spared to secure the Comfort of the Guests, and to invest the Hotel with the character of **A Home.**—*Liverpool Daily Mercury, December 26th,* 1874.

WM. RUSSELL, Proprietor.

LONDON.

UPPER NORWOOD.

NEAR THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

THIS unique establishment stands unrivalled for the exquisite picturesqueness and beauty of its situation; its commanding and central position; and the commodiousness and completeness of its general arrangements. Delicate persons, to whom a light bracing air, charming scenery, close vicinity to the Crystal Palace and its amusements, and quiet seclusion, would be an invaluable boon, will find, in this establishment, their wishes fully realised. It is built on a dry gravelly soil, and stands at an elevation of 390 feet above the level of the sea, and is surrounded by several acres of its own pleasure grounds and pastures.

There are Wings detached from the main building for the accommodation of Families and their suites, Wedding Breakfast parties, &c. The establishment also has its own Dairy, Home-made Bread, Kitchen Garden, &c. The Stabling Department is large and complete, and is provided with an ample number of lock-up Coach Houses.

Application for terms and other information to be addressed to the Manager.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY HOTEL,

LLANDUDNO.

THIS beautiful Hotel stands in one of the most desirable spots in Llandudno, commanding a view of the entire Bay, the Great and the Little Orme, the Irish Channel, and the Snowdonian Range. The Hotel, which is elegantly furnished, is the favourite resort of the leading Families of the Kingdom, and all modern improvements have been adopted in the arrangements. An Omnibus awaits the arrival of all trains. Excellent Stabling, etc.

Tariff on application. JOHN CHANTREY, PROPRIETOR.

LLANFYLLIN, NORTH WALES.

WYNNSTAY HOTEL,

PROPRIETOR, ROBERT THOMAS.

THIS favourite Hotel is most conveniently situated in the loveliest scenery of this charming locality, is approachable by railway from Shrewsbury, Oswestry, and Welshpool, is within easy distance of the celebrated waterfall of Pistill Rhaiadr, the highest in the United Kingdom, while the beauty of the environs and the salubrity of the air render the town an eligible place of sojourn. Telegraphic communication with all parts. Good Hunting and Fishing. Post Horses, Carriages. Charges strictly moderate.

LOCH-AWE.

DALMALLY HOTEL,

GLENORCHY.

THIS Hotel is beautifully situated on the main road between Oban, Inveraray, Tarbet, and Killin, and commands unrivalled views of mountain scenery, which are unsurpassed for grandeur by any in Scotland. Excellent Salmon and Trout Fishing on Loch Awe and River Orchy free of charge to parties staying at the Hotel. The Tarbet, Inveraray, Oban, and Tyndrum Coaches arrive and depart daily from this Hotel, where seats are secured and every information given.

D. FRASER, PROPRIETOR.

PORT SONACHAN HOTEL, LOCH AWE, ARGYLESHIRE.

THOMAS CAMERON begs to intimate that the above Hotel, of which he has taken a lease, is NOW OPEN, after having been rebuilt on a new site commanding a magnificent view of the Lake. It contains Public Rooms, Private Parlours, and upwards of twenty Bedrooms, which have all been newly furnished in a superior manner throughout. The Trout Fishing in Loch Awe is free, and is not surpassed in Scotland. Anglers will find first-class boats, with experienced boatmen, always in attendance. The Hotel, which is the principal one on the banks of the Lake, is situated 13 miles from Inveraray, Dalmally 10, Tyndrum 22, Oban 20. Steamer passes and re-passes daily during Summer.

Horses and Conveyances kept for Hire.

DAILY POST VIA INVERARAY.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

PERTHSHIRE BALQUHIDDER

LOCHEARNHEAD HOTEL,

BY RAILWAY FROM CALLANDER.

FIRST-CLASS accommodation for Families. Every comfort and quiet. This Hotel, lying high and dry, placed at the head of the Loch, commands fine views, and is in the neighbourhood of many places of interest; the Scenery of the Legend of Montrose, Rob Roy's Grave, Old Church of Balquhidder, several Lochs, and fine Walks and Drives.

BOATS FOR FISHING FREE OF CHARGE. POSTING AND DRIVING.

Omnibus to and from the Hotel for every Train during the Summer Months.

Coaches to and from Crieff daily in Summer.

Letters by Post immediately attended to.

R. DAYTON.

LOCHLOMOND.
ROWARDENNAN HOTEL,

FOOT OF BEN-LOMOND.

B. JARRATT having taken a new lease of the above Hotel, begs to return his sincere thanks to Tourists and others who have so kindly patronised him for the last six years. Rowardennan is the best and shortest road to Ben-Lomond, and the only place where Ponies can be had, by which parties can ride with ease and safety to the top, the distance being only four miles to the very summit.

The Lochlomond Steamers call at the Rowardennan Wharf six times a-day on their route up and down the Loch.

HEAD OF LOCH LOMOND.

ARDLUI HOTEL.

One Minute's Walk from the Pier.

THIS is the only landing-place on the Lake for the Coaches to Glencoe, Ballachulish, Fort-William, &c., in connection with the Railway at Crianlarich to Killin, Callander, &c.

Also a starting point for the Dalmally and Oban Coaches, all of which start daily from the Hotel during the season, where seats can be secured and all information supplied.

Parties intending to proceed by either of the above routes would do well to be at Ardlui Hotel the previous evening, so as to secure seats.

Four arrivals and departures of Steamboats to and from Ardlui daily during the season. Good Fishing on the Falloch and Loch Lomond, free. *Boats, and Posting in all its Branches.* Comfortable and airy Bed-Rooms, with Moderate Charges.

J. BARDSLEY, *Proprietor.*

LOCHLOMOND.

BALLOCH HOTEL, FOOT OF LOCHLOMOND.

Patronised by the Empress of the French.

THE above first-class Hotel is beautifully situated at the foot of the "Queen of Scottish Lakes," and at an easy distance from the Railway Station. Visitors will have every comfort, combined with moderate charges. Parties purposing to proceed by first Steamer up Lochlomond would do well to arrive at the Hotel the previous evening.

Visitors staying at this Hotel have the privilege of going through the Grounds and Flower Gardens of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., and Mr. Campbell of Tillychewan, and have permission to visit "Mount Misery," which commands 17 miles of the most beautiful portion of Lochlomond—23 islands being comprised in the view. Excellent Trout and Salmon Fishing. Posting in all its branches. Boats, with steady boatmen, for the Lake.

GEORGE M'DOUGALL, *Proprietor.*

LOCHLOMOND.

INVERSNAID HOTEL is situated in the most central and picturesque parts of the banks of Lochlomond, and is the landing-place for tourists and others visiting the delightful scenery of Loch Katrine, the Trossachs, Clachan of Aberfoyle, &c. Coaches and other conveyances are always in readiness for parties crossing to the Stronachlachar Hotel, for the Steamer plying on Loch Katrine from Coalbarns Pier to the Trossachs.

R. BLAIR, *Proprietor.*

LUSS HOTEL, LOCH LOMOND,

ROBERT M'NAB.

POSTING. PLEASURE BOATS. FISHING FREE.

INCHTAVANACH and the STRONE BRAE command the most extensive, magnificent, and picturesque prospects of this, the far-famed

"QUEEN OF SCOTTISH LAKES."

LOCHLOMOND.

TARBET HOTEL,

(OPPOSITE BEN-LOMOND)

A. H. M'PHERSON, Proprietor,

IS the finest and most commodious Hotel on the Lake, and commands the best View of Ben-Lomond.

Coaches direct for the far-famed Glencroe, Inverary, and Oban, will commence running early in June, leaving this Hotel immediately on arrival of the 10.15 A.M. Steamer, in connection with the 6.15 A.M. Train from Edinburgh, and the 7.35 A.M. from Glasgow.

The Coaches from Oban and Inverary also arrive at this Hotel in time for the 5 P.M. Steamer down Lochlomond for Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the south. Tourists *en route* for Trossachs and Callander can leave per 10.15 A.M. Steamer, next morning, in connection with the Steamer down Loch Katrine.

Small Boats on the Lake, and Guides to Ben-Lomond, to be had at the Hotel.—*May* 1875.

MALVERN.

THE ABBEY HOTEL,

GREAT MALVERN, WORCESTERSHIRE.

This Hotel is conveniently situated in the centre of the Town, and within easy access to the Hills.

Families will find every comfort, combined with moderate charges.

WILLIAM ARCHER, PROPRIETOR.



MALVERN.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL,

RAILWAY STATION, GREAT MALVERN.

THIS Hotel contains upwards of one hundred Bedrooms, Drawing-Rooms, Bed and Dressing Rooms and Closets *en suite*, a Ladies' Coffee-Room, a Gentlemen's Coffee-Room, Table d'Hote, Reading and Billiard Rooms, etc. etc.

Of Great Malvern—the salubrity of the air and the purity of the water, its invigorating effects in summer and winter, and the beauties of the place—it is superfluous to speak. As a winter residence, also, the dryness and high temperature of Malvern are shown by conclusive and trustworthy testimony, and are confirmed by comparative tables of winters in other localities.

The new Stables belonging to the Company are now open, and comprise first-class accommodation for Horses and Carriages. Carriages, Saddle-horses, and Flies may be had at the Hotel.

A covered way conducts the visitor from the railway station to the Hotel.

Porters attend every train, to convey passengers' luggage to the Hotel.

To meet the wishes of numerous visitors to the Hotel, the Proprietors have decided to take Ladies and Gentlemen as Boarders during the season, on the terms stated in the tariff, which will be forwarded upon application.



PART OF ONE OF THE SALOONS.

SMEDLEY'S HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION,

MATLOCK BANK, DERBYSHIRE.

(*Railway and Postal Address—Matlock BRIDGE.*)

PHYSICIAN—WILLIAM B. HUNTER, M.D., C.M.,

Mem. Coun. Univ. Glas., Mem. Brit. Med. Assoc., Mem. Scot. Meteor. Soc.

THIS well-known Establishment is situate in the centre of England, in the midst of varied and beautiful scenery, on the south-western slope of a range of sandstone hills, and at an altitude that secures a pure, dry, and bracing atmosphere. It is removed far from the busy haunts of men, with their contaminations, yet is easy of access. It is surrounded by numerous objects of universal interest alike from the natural, artistic, and antiquarian point of view. The Practice, while generally described as Hydropathic, embraces all that is of undoubted value and safety in the healing art, with much that is peculiar to itself, and which especially qualifies it for the treatment of delicate and serious cases of disease otherwise hopeless.

The internal arrangements are such as to render it unequalled as a winter residence for those who might otherwise have had to leave the country. There is a rapidly-growing perception of the fact long patent to us, that the question of housing in winter is of far greater importance to an invalid than that of climate; and residence abroad, it is well known, is all but invariably a sacrifice of the former to the latter. Such is the size and peculiar arrangement of this Establishment, that weeks might be passed indoors in the winter season without any attendant disadvantage to health.

Terms, 2½ to 3½ guineas per week. For Prospectus apply to Manager.

Electric Apparatus of all kinds in use, including Electric and Electro-chemical Baths.

A spacious Billiard-Room.

LYNTON, NORTH DEVON.

THE VALLEY OF ROCKS HOTEL.

THIS favourite and beautifully situated Hotel, which has lately had extensive alterations, additions, and improvements, combines with moderate charge all necessary means for the *accommodation and comfort of Families and Tourists.* The splendid Table d'Hote and Coffee-Room, Reading-Rooms, Ladies' Drawing-Room, and several private Sitting Rooms, range in a long front overlooking the sea, and looking into the extensive private grounds of the Hotel. Here the visitor commands uninterrupted views of the Bristol Channel, the Tors, and the Valleys of the East and West Lynns, and the Coast of South Wales, &c. The Hotel is also most conveniently situated as a centre for visiting all the places of interest in the district.

POST HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

JOHN CROOK, *Proprietor.*

MELROSE.

GEORGE HOTEL.

J. MENZIES begs to call the attention of Strangers visiting Melrose to the comforts of this Establishment, being the only Hotel in Melrose patronised by the Royal Family and the Empress of the French, etc. etc.

As advertisements often mislead Strangers, J. MENZIES would advise Tourists generally, on arriving at Melrose, to judge for themselves. The additions and alterations that were recently being made on the premises have now been completed.

Carriages of every Description.

FAMILY COFFEE-ROOM.

April 1875. J. MENZIES.

MELROSE.

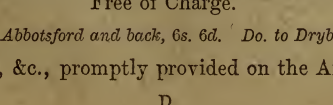
THE ABBEY HOTEL, ABBEY GATE.

THIS is the only Hotel which is built on the Abbey Grounds, at the entrance to the far-famed ruins of Melrose Abbey. An extensive addition having been built to the Establishment, consisting of Private Sitting Rooms, Bedrooms, etc. etc.; it is now the largest Hotel in Melrose, and only two minutes' walk from the Railway Station.

First-class Horses and Carriages to Abbotsford and Dryburgh Abbey.

An Omnibus attends all trains to convey Visitors' Luggage to and from the Hotel.

GEORGE HAMILTON, PROPRIETOR.



CLEAVER'S KING'S ARMS HOTEL, MELROSE.

Carriages of every description for Hire. An Omnibus attends every Train Free of Charge.

One-Horse Carriage to Abbotsford and back, 6s. 6d. *Do. to Dryburgh and back,* 7s. 6d.

Dinners, Luncheons, &c., promptly provided on the Arrival of the Trains.

MOFFAT SPA.

ANNANDALE ARMS HOTEL.

ROBERT NORRIS, Proprietor.

TOURISTS and Visitors to this famous Watering-Place will find at the Annandale Arms first-class accommodation combined with Moderate Charges. Commercial Gentlemen will find every attention to their convenience and interests. Buses meet the Trains at Beattock. A Summer Excursion Omnibus runs along the route—passing "Craigieburn Wood," Bodesbeck, Grey Mare's Tail—to St. Mary's Loch, each Tuesday and Saturday. Omnibuses ply to the Well every morning. Carriages of all kinds. Job and Post Horses on Hire. First-class Billiard Room.

SHIP AND CASTLE HOTEL,

MUMBLES.

FAMILIES and Tourists visiting the Mumbles will find at the above Hotel comfortable accommodation combined with moderate charges.

MISS PHILLIPS, *Proprietress.*

NORTH BERWICK.

ROYAL HOTEL.

THE MOST FASHIONABLE AND FINEST MARINE SITUATION IN SCOTLAND.

THIS extensive and commodious erection, recently built for a First-Class Family Hotel, replete with all modern appliances, is one of the most complete Provincial Hotels in the Kingdom.

Families, &c., Boarded per Day or Week on Moderate Terms.

Apartments "En Suite."

Cuisine under the superintendence of a First-Class man Cook.

The Golfing Links are adjacent to the Hotel, and the Bass Rock, Tantallon Castle, &c. &c., are at short distances.

The Walks and Drives are varied and interesting.

In close proximity to the Royal Hotel is situated the

ROYAL PRIVATE HOTEL,

under the same Management, where Families desiring more privacy and quietness can have first-class accommodation, with rooms commanding a magnificent view of the sea and coast, including the islands of Craigleith, May, and the Bass.

Within the Grounds of the Hotels the Visitors have the use of excellent Croquet and Bowling Greens.

CHAS. JOHNSTON, *Proprietor.*



OBAN—CRAIG-ARD HOTEL—R. MACLAURIN, *Proprietor.*

TOURISTS and Strangers visiting the West Highlands will find that, whether as regards Situation, Comfort, or Accommodation, combined with moderate charges, this elegant Hotel, built expressly for summer Visitors, cannot be surpassed, while it commands an extensive view of the beautiful Bay of Oban and other romantic scenery in the neighbourhood. The Hotel is situated on an elevated plateau near the Steamboat Wharf, to which a new and convenient approach has been lately added. The Wines and Cuisine are of the first quality. French and German spoken. Table d'Hôte daily. Apartments may be engaged by the week at a reduced scale.

CAMPBELL'S

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

OBAN.

THE GRANDE HOTEL,

OBAN.

THIS New First-class Hotel has been erected upon the grandest site which this famous Scottish Watering-Place affords, and commands an unsurpassed view of Highland magnificence. It has been elegantly furnished, and will be found replete with every comfort and convenience. The Viands, Wines, and attendance will be found irreproachable; and from the Proprietor's extensive experience in England, and latterly for over seven years as Chef-de-Cuisine in the Western Club, Glasgow, visitors are sure to find this Establishment in harmony with its scenic surroundings.

C. H. FOX, *Proprietor.*

PENRITH.

CROWN HOTEL,

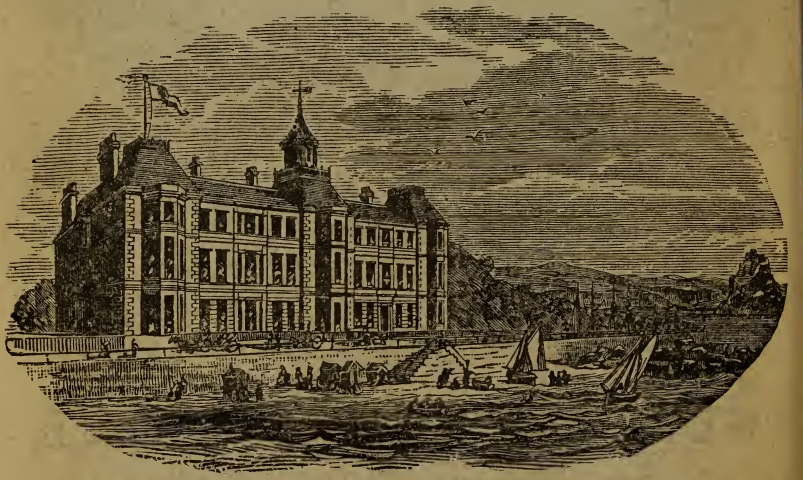
(*Opposite the Post Office*).

See Anthony Trollope's last work, "Sir Harry Hotspur."

FAMILY and Commercial, containing Ladies' Coffee-Rooms, Billiard-Room, and the largest Concert-Room in the County. *Vid* Penrith is the best route to the whole of the Lake District. Ullswater Lake, one of if not the most beautiful and picturesque, being distant only six miles, to which a Coach runs twice daily during the season from this Hotel, meeting the Lake Steamboat and Trains. In the immediate vicinity of the town are Lowther Castle, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Lonsdale; Brougham Hall, the seat of Lord Brougham, &c. &c.; and amongst other antiquities are Long Meg and her Daughter, the extensive and fine ruins of Brougham Castle, King Arthur's Round Table, &c. &c. The fine scenery at Hawes Water, Airey Force, and the Nunnery, amply repay visiting, and but short distances from the Hotel.

Post Horses, Carriages, &c. An Omnibus meets every Train.

J. WAGSTAFF, *Proprietor.*



PENZANCE—SEA-SIDE.

QUEEN'S HOTEL.

(*On the Esplanade.*)

PATRONISED BY H. M. THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

THIS magnificent Hotel has recently been greatly enlarged, entirely re-arranged, and handsomely furnished, having a frontage of over 170 feet, all the rooms of which overlook the sea. It is the only Hotel that commands a full and uninterrupted view of Mount's Bay. Penzance stands unrivalled for the variety and quiet beauty of its scenery, whilst the mildness of its climate is admirably adapted to invalids. Apartments *en suite*. Ladies' Coffee-Room. Billiard-Room. Hot and Cold Baths. An Omnibus meets every train. Posting in all its branches. Yachts, &c.

HENRY BLACKWELL, *Proprietor.*

PENZANCE.

Seaside Family Hotel and Superior Lodging-House.

MOUNT'S BAY HOUSE,

ON THE ESPLANADE.

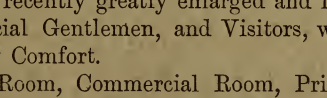
NO expense or labour has been spared by the Proprietor. The house is furnished in the most modern style, is well supplied with Hot and Cold Baths, and replete with every accommodation suitable for Tourists to West Cornwall. All the Drawing-Rooms command an *uninterrupted* and *unsurpassed* View of St. Michael's Mount, and the whole of the magnificent bay. Invalids will find in MOUNT'S BAY HOUSE the comforts of a home, while the beauty and salubrity of the situation, and its nearness to the charming walks on the Sea-shore, render it a healthy and delightful residence.

Suites of Apartments for Families of Distinction.
Post Horses & Carriages.
CHARGES MODERATE.

E. LAVIN, PROPRIETOR.

PERTH.

THE ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL.

BY SPECIAL  APPOINTMENT.

MR. KENNEDY begs to intimate that the Royal George Hotel having been recently greatly enlarged and improved, Families, Tourists, Commercial Gentlemen, and Visitors, will find the Hotel replete with every Comfort.

The Queen's Room, Commercial Room, Private Parlours, and Bed-Rooms, will be found of the most approved modern style, and the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saloon is both elegant and complete.

The situation is the best in town, and Omnibuses run to suit all trains.

Charges strictly Moderate, and Attendance charged in the Bill.

N B.—A Magnificent Billiard Saloon, the best in Scotland in connection with a Hotel, has just been added.

PERTH.

HENRY'S QUEEN'S HOTEL

Opposite the General Railway Station,

PERTH.

THAT IS THE HOUSE TO GO TO.

THE ROYAL FITZWILLIAM RAILWAY HOTEL,

RATHDRUM, COUNTY WICKLOW,

SITUATE in the centre of the beautiful scenery of the County Wicklow, and about 6 Irish miles of Glendalough and the Seven Churches.

There are plenty of well-appointed Cars in attendance at the Hotel and Railway Station.

Superior Accommodation, with Moderate Charges.

JOHN WYNNE, PROPRIETOR.

And also of The BRIDGE HOTEL, Wicklow.

FOUNTAINS ABBEY, RIPON.

UNICORN HOTEL AND POSTING HOUSE.

PATRONISED BY H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES.

ONE of the Oldest Established Hotels in the North of Scotland, and the principal in Ripon. Has been lately much enlarged and improved.

Orders by Post punctually attended to.

R. E. COLLINSON, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, PROPRIETOR.

ROSSLYN.

THE ROYAL HOTEL.

MR. M'GECHAN

Feels it his duty to inform Tourists and others that there is *no Hotel* at Rosslyn except "THE ROYAL," the old Original Inn situated beside the Chapel having been closed many years ago. The PUBLIC HOUSE now called "*The Original Rosslyn Inn* of 1660," was erected in the present century.



PITLOCHRIE.

FISHER'S HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL

AND

POSTING ESTABLISHMENT.

PARTIES wishing to see the magnificent Scenery in this part of the Scottish Highlands will find this Hotel (to which large additions have been made) most convenient, for in One Drive they can visit the

Falls of Tummel, the Queen's View of Loch Tummel;
The Far-Famed Pass of Killiecrankie;
Glen Tilt; The Falls of Bruar, &c.

Pitlochrie is on the direct route to Balmoral Castle, by Spittal of Glenshee and Braemar; and to Taymouth Castle and Kinloch-Rannoch, by Tummel-Bridge.

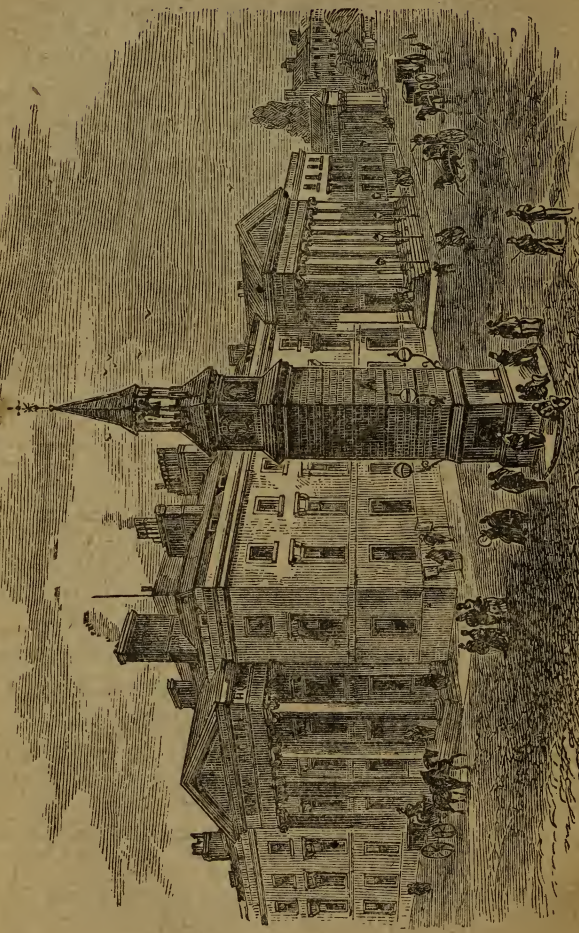
Salmon and Trout Fishing on the Rivers Tummel and Garry, and on the Lochs in the neighbourhood.

Job and Post Horses and Carriages of every kind,
By the Day, Week, or Month.

ORDERS BY TELEGRAPH, FOR ROOMS OR CARRIAGES, PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

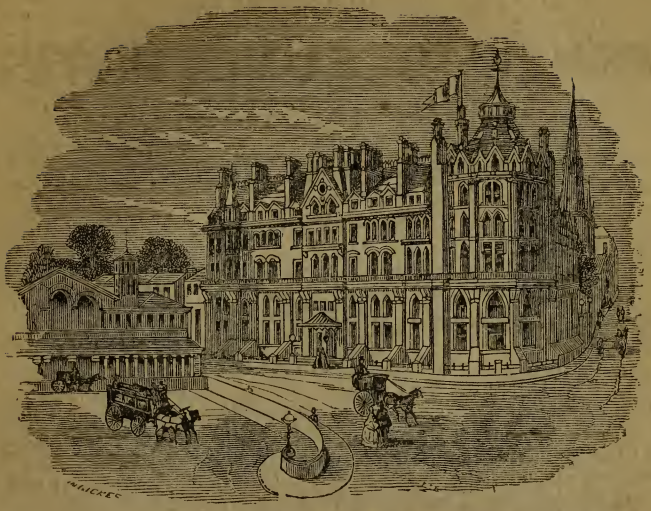
THE ROYAL HOTEL, PLYMOUTH.

THREE MINUTES WALK FROM THE STATION.



EXTENSIVE POSTING ESTABLISHMENT.

S. PEARSE, PROPRIETOR.



DUKE OF CORNWALL HOTEL,

(Opposite the Railway Station.)

POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE,

PLYMOUTH, DEVON.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL,

CONTAINING

A HANDSOME GENERAL COFFEE ROOM.
LADIES' DRAWING ROOM.
SMOKING AND READING ROOMS.
LARGE BILLIARD ROOM (*Two Tables.*)
SUITES OF APARTMENTS.
HOT AND COLD BATHS.

TABLE D'HOTE DAILY.

Address to the Manager.

ROTHESAY.

ASHLEY'S BUTE HOTEL,

(Late COMRIE'S,)

ON THE PIER.

FIRST CLASS.

ROTHESAY—



WEST BAY.

QUEEN'S HOTEL.

JAMES ATTWOOD.

(Lately the Residence of Thos. D. Douglas, Esq.)

THE beauty and magnificent situation of this Residence, now the "Queen's," with the Pleasure Grounds and Gardens attached, are well known; and the Premises having been lately altered and put into complete repair, and furnished as a First-Class HOTEL, TOURISTS and FAMILY PARTIES may depend on receiving superior accommodation.

☞ *Five Minutes' Walk from the Quay on the Esplanade.*

NEW ROUTE IN SCOTLAND.

RUMBLING BRIDGE AND FALLS OF DEVON BY DOLLAR—

1 hour by rail from Stirling.
Fifteen minutes by rail from Kinross, Lochleven.

Fine Scenery and First-class Hotel Accommodation—

RUMBLING BRIDGE HOTEL

D. M'ARA, *Proprietor.*

SALISBURY.

THE

THREE SWANS FAMILY HOTEL.

A LADIES' COFFEE-ROOM.

A Commodious Gentlemen's Coffee-Room.

There is no Commercial Room in this Hotel, neither is it a Limited Liability Company.

HENRY FIGES, *Proprietor.*

SALISBURY.

WHITE HART HOTEL,

AN Old-established and well-known First-class Family Hotel, within half-a-minute's walk of the Close and Cathedral, Salisbury.

A large and well-appointed Ladies' Coffee-Room is provided. A spacious Coffee-Room for Gentlemen. Hot and Cold Baths.

Posting-master to Her Majesty. Carriages and Horses of every description. H. WARD.

SKYE—PORTREE.

ROYAL HOTEL.

THIS well-known Hotel, recently improved for the comfort of Tourists, is situated near the Steamboat Wharf, on an elevated plateau, and commands a fine view of the bay. Coaches leave the Hotel daily for Sligachan near Coruisk, and Uig near Quiraing, during the tourist season; Fares, threepence per mile for three or more.

LACHLAN ROSS, *Proprietor.*

STIRLING.

ROYAL HOTEL.

THIS Old-established First-Class Hotel is conveniently situated, being within three minutes' walk of the Railway Station, and is patronised by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family.

☞ Please address Letters in full to

A. CAMPBELL, ROYAL HOTEL, STIRLING.

STIRLING—GOLDEN LION HOTEL.

CAMPBELL'S, LATE GIBB'S.

D. CAMPBELL begs to return his best thanks for the liberal patronage he has received during the many years he has been Proprietor of this old-established Hotel, and respectfully intimates that many improvements have been effected in the House, rendering it complete in every department, as a residence for Families, Tourists, &c.

☞ *A large Coffee-Room for Ladies and Gentlemen.*

The Hotel is in the principal Street, near all the Public Offices and the Railway Station. Conveyance awaits the arrival of all Trains and Steamers.

D. C.'s Posting and Carriage Establishment is complete, and parties writing for conveyances or apartments may depend on the order being carefully attended to.

☞ *Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.*

D. CAMPBELL, *Golden Lion Hotel, King Street, Stirling.*

☞ **See Shearer's Illustrated Guide to Stirling, 1s.**

TAUNTON.

LONDON HOTEL, TAUNTON.

FIRST-CLASS Family and Commercial Hotel. Ladies' Coffee Room. Hot and Cold Baths. Post Horses and Carriages. Finest Assembly Rooms in the West of England attached to the Hotel, and let for Assemblies, Concerts, Balls, etc. Omnibus meets every train. Tourists will find this a most convenient place to break their journey to and from North Devon.

SAMUEL C. TYACK, *Proprietor.*

ROYAL GATE HOUSE HOTEL, TENBY.

Beautifully situated, commanding a delightful view of the Bay.

Families, Private and Commercial Gentlemen visiting Tenby, will find every accommodation combined with moderate charges.

JOSEPH GREGORY, PROPRIETOR.

MEIKLE'S HOTEL,



STRANRAER

NEAREST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL TO STATION AND PIER.

POSTING IN ALL ITS DEPARTMENTS, AND STABLING FOR HORSES.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Passengers can break their journey at STRANRAER, going or returning by SHORT SEA ROUTE to IRELAND.

OMNIBUSES ATTEND ALL BOATS AND TRAINS.



STRANRAER and GLASGOW Through Booking, per Coach and Rail, *via* Ayr, Girvan, Ballantrae, and along the Coast, passing through the Vale of Glenapp, giving a fine prospect of the delightful scenery of that Glen.

The "Commercial" Coach leaves Stranraer at 7.30 a.m., leaving Glasgow at 7 a.m. from Bridge Street Station. Through Ticket—First Class 12s. 6d.; Second Class, 10s. 6d.; Third Class, 8s. 6d. *Dinner at 4 o'clock, on arrival of the Coach from Glasgow.*

DRUMORE COACH, from Meikle's Hotel, every lawful day, leaving Stranraer at 4 p.m., and Drumore at 8 a.m. Fares—2s. 6d. Outside, and 3s. Inside.



THE TROSSACHS HOTEL,

LOCH KATRINE.

A. BLAIR, PROPRIETOR.

TROSSACHS.

STRONACHLACHAR HOTEL, LOCH KATRINE.

ALEXANDER FERGUSON begs to return his sincere thanks to Tourists and others for their liberal support during the last twenty-three years since it was opened. This is the only Hotel that commands a view of the Lake. It is the best fishing station; and boats with experienced boatmen are always in readiness.

STRONACHLACHAR, *March* 1875.

ULLSWATER HOTEL,

PATTERDALE.

THIS First-class Hotel is delightfully situated in its own Pleasure Grounds, which slope down to the Lake, and the windows command the grandest Lake and Mountain scenery in the district; this Hotel is the nearest point from which to ascend Helvellyn, and is within an easy day's excursion to all the principal Lakes in the district.

Excellent Fishing Free.

R. BOWNASS, PROPRIETOR.

WESTPORT.

THE CONNEMARA HOTEL.

EXTENSIVE Accommodation. Charges Moderate. Table d'Hote daily. Billiard and Smoking Rooms. The public Cars for Connemara and Achill start from this Hotel, and Cars meet all Trains free of charge.

The Achill Hotel is under same Proprietorship.

WINDERMERE.

CLOUDSDALE'S CROWN HOTEL.

Patronage—Royalty, American Presidents, etc.

Government Postal Telegraph Office in the Hotel, close to the Lake and Steamer piers.

NINETY BEDS.
Table d'Hote Daily at 6.30 p.m.

WINDERMERE.

THE ROYAL HOTEL, BOWNESS,

IS THE OLDEST AT WINDERMERE LAKE.

This Establishment is situate near the Lake, and on the Road thence to the Railway Station. A separate Ladies' Coffee-Room. Billiards, Posting, &c.

Omnibuses from the Hotel meet all the Trains, and Private Carriages if required.
District Coach Office.

Westmoreland smoked hams and bacon always on sale at reasonable prices.

Mrs. SCOTT (late of the Victoria), *Proprietress.*

YORK.

HARKER'S YORK HOTEL,

ST. HELEN'S SQUARE.

THIS long-established and First-Class FAMILY HOTEL is in the best Situation in the City, being *nearest* to the Minster, the Ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, &c., and within Three Minutes' walk of the Railway Station.

P. MATTHEWS, *Proprietor.*

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.



ROYAL MAIL ROUTE

BETWEEN

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

DIRECT TRAINS run to and from LONDON (Euston), BIRMINGHAM, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, LEEDS, BRADFORD, &c., with DUMFRIES, PEEBLES, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, PAISLEY, GREENOCK, and the WEST; also, STIRLING, PERTH, DUNDEE, ABERDEEN, INVERNESS, and the NORTH.

A Sleeping Saloon is run Nightly between London and Glasgow.

To the Firth of Clyde and the West Highlands of Scotland.

The Company's Trains run Daily from Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c., to Greenock, in connection with the Steamer "Iona," for Dunoon, Innellan, Rothesay, Kyles of Bute, Tarbert, Oban, Iona, Staffa, Ballachulish, Glencoe, Fort-William, Caledonian Canal, Falls of Foyers, Inverness, Isle of Skye, &c.

Also, in connection with other Steamers on the Clyde, for Loch-Long, Loch-Goil, Inveraray, Kilmun, Blairmore, Arran, &c.

To Stirling, Perth, Aberdeen, Inverness, and the North Highlands of Scotland.

Trains run from Carlisle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c., to the North, in connection with Coaches from Callander for Trossachs, Loch-Katrine, and Loch-Lomond; from Crieff and Lochearnhead for Circular Tour *via* St. Fillans and Loch-Earn; from Killin and Aberfeldy for Circular Tour *via* Loch-Tay and Taymouth Castle; also, Tours *via* Dunkeld, Pitlochry, Pass of Killiecrankie, Blair-Athole, Inverness, Aberdeen, Isle of Skye, &c.; and from Tyndrum for Loch-Awe, Dalmally, Inveraray, Taynuilt, Oban, Iona, Staffa, Glenorchy, Blackmount Deer Forest, Glencoe, and Fort-William.

Tourists from England may break their journey at Beattock for Moffat, and at Carstairs for Falls of Clyde, either in going or returning.

For particulars, see the Company's Time Table and Programme of Tours.

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICES,
GLASGOW, 1875.

JAMES SMITHELLS,
General Manager.

WEST COAST ROUTE.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN AND CALEDONIAN RAILWAYS.

IMPROVED TRAIN SERVICE.

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

DOWN TRAINS.						UP TRAINS.					
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON
London(Eust.)dep.	7.15	10.0	10.10	8.40	9.0	Inverness dep.	..	..	10.18	..	12.40
Edinburgh . arr.	5.50	8.25	10·0	6.50	8.55	Aberdeen . ,,	..	..	12.23	9.15	4.10
Glasgow . . ,,	6.0	8.30	10.25	7.2	9.10	Perth . . ,,	8.40	..	4.4	1.55	7.30
Perth . . ,,	..	..	12.5	9.0	11.30	Glasgow . . ,,	10.0	10.15	5.53	4.15	9.10
Aberdeen . ,,	..	..	3.40	12.40	4.5	Edinburgh . ,,	10.15	10.30	6.5	4.20	9.30
Inverness . ,,	..	..	..	2.45	6.25	London(Eust.)arr.	8.30	9.45	4.30	6.0	9.40

During the Summer months an additional service of Express Trains between England and Scotland will be established, giving connections to all parts of Scotland.

1st, 2d, and 3d CLASS MONTHLY TOURIST TICKETS

are (during the Season from the 15th May) issued from the Principal Stations to the chief places of interest in Scotland, as also from the same places to London.

THE LIMITED MAIL TRAINS

travel by this Route, and are in connection with the Mail Coaches to the outlying Districts of the Highlands.

SLEEPING SALOONS

are run every night between London and Glasgow, leaving Euston by the 8.40 P.M. Limited Mail Train, and returning from Glasgow to Euston by the 9.10 P.M. Train.

Passengers desirous of availing themselves of these Carriages can do so on payment of 10s. in addition to the ordinary 1st Class Fare for each berth, provided there be room. Passengers to or from Perth, Stirling, Edinburgh, and other Scotch Stations, may avail themselves of this accommodation, changing at the most convenient Junctions.

Saloons, Reserved Carriages, and all other conveniences necessary to ensure comfort on the journey, can be arranged upon application to Mr. G. P. Neele, Chief Passenger Superintendent, L. and N. W. Railway, Euston Station, London; Mr. H. Ward, General Superintendent, Caledonian Railway, Glasgow; or to any of the Stationmasters at the Stations on the West Coast Route.

EAST COAST ROUTE

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS

BETWEEN

LONDON AND EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW.

LONDON TO EDINBURGH IN 9½ HOURS. TO GLASGOW IN 11 HOURS.

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS,

Conveying 1st and 2d Class Passengers only, now run between Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London, as under;

DOWN.				UP.			
KING'S CROSS	Dep.	10.0	A.M.	GLASGOW.....	Dep.	9.0	A.M.
EDINBURGH	Arr.	7.30	P.M.	EDINBURGH	,,	10.30	,,
GLASGOW	,,	9.5	,,	KING'S CROSS.....	,,	8.0	P.M.

THROUGH WEEK-DAY SERVICE

BETWEEN LONDON AND SCOTLAND BY EAST COAST ROUTE.

DOWN.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
KING'S CROSS, Dep.	10.0	10.10	8.30*	9.15
Edinburgh...Arr.	7.30	9.15	6.0	8.30
Glasgow .... ,,	9.5	10.55	7.55	10.25
Stirling..... ,,	10.57	10.57	7.54	10.30
Perth ..... ,,	12.5	12.5	9.0	11.30
Dundee ..... ,,	1.15	1.15	10.20	1.5
Aberdeen .... ,,	3.40	3.40	12.40	4.15
Inverness ... ,,	8.55	8.55	2.45	6.25
Golspie ..... ,,	1.0	1.0	7.25	..
Helmsdale .. ,,	1.47	1.47	8.10	..
Thurso ..... ,,	4.20	4.20	10.50	..
Wick ..... ,,	4.40	4.40	11.0	..

UP.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
WICK..... Dep. ..	5.0	12.0	12.0	..
Thurso ..... ,, ..	5.10	12.10	12.10	..
Helmsdale .. ,, ..	7.28	2.30	2.30	..
Golspie..... ,, ..	8.6	3.10	3.10	..
Inverness.... ,,	10.18	12.40	7.35	7.35	..
Aberdeen.... ,,	12.23	4.10	..	..	..
	P.M.		A.M.	A.M.	
Dundee..... ,,	3.3	6.30	6.50	6.50	9.15
Perth..... ,,	4.4	7.40	8.5	8.5	12.0
Stirling..... ,,	5.3	8.42	9.3	9.3	1.5
Glasgow..... ,,	5.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	1.0
Edinburgh .. ,,	7.30	10.40	10.30	10.45	2.50
KING'S CROSS, Ar.	6.45	9.58	8.0	9.45	3.15
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.

Third Class Tickets are issued by all Trains, except the Additional Special Scotch Express Trains, from King's Cross at 10.0 A.M., and Edinburgh at 10.30 A.M.

* The 8.30 P.M. Express from London is in direct connection with the "Iona," and other West Coast Steamers.

IMPROVED CARRIAGE STOCK

has been constructed, and is now in use for through traffic between London and Scotland.

A SLEEPING CARRIAGE

is attached to the 8.30 P.M. Down Scotch Express, and to the Up Express, leaving Glasgow at 9.0 P.M., and Edinburgh at 10.40 P.M.

Alterations may be made in the times of the Trains from month to month for particulars of which see the East Coast Railway's Monthly Time Books.

Conductors in charge of Through Luggage travel with the Express Trains leaving London at 10.0 and 10.10 A.M., and 8.30 and 9.15 P.M.; and Perth at 4.4 P.M. and 7.40 A.M., and Edinburgh at 10.30, 10.45 A.M., 7.30 P.M. and 10.40 P.M.

EAST COAST ROUTE

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

TOURIST TICKETS.

From 15th May to 31st October, First, Second, and Third Class Tourist Tickets, available for One Calendar Month, will be issued from London (King's Cross, G. N. R.), Moorgate Street, and Victoria (L. C. & D.) Stations to the undermentioned Stations in Scotland:—

FARES.

	1st Class		2d Class		3d Class			1st Class		2d Class		3d Class	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Coldstream .	103	3	78	0	50	0	Aberdeen . .	133	6	100	0	56	0
Kelso . . .	106	3	80	3	50	0	Pitlochry . .	137	6	101	9	56	0
Berwick . . .	99	9	75	9	49	6	Boat of Garten	150	0	115	3	60	0
Melrose . . .	108	3	81	3	50	0	Keith . . .	148	6	111	0	60	0
Edinburgh . .	116	9	85	0	50	0	Elgin . . .	148	6	111	0	60	0
Forfar . . .	140	6	100	0	56	0	Inverness . .	150	0	116	0	60	0
Glasgow . .	116	9	85	0	52	0	Achnasheen .	157	6	122	6	67	6
Helensburgh .	119	3	86	6	52	0	Strome Ferry	164	9	123	0	70	0
Stirling . .	122	9	91	0	53	6	Portree . . .	173	6	134	3	81	0
Perth . . .	131	0	96	9	54	0	Stornoway . .	184	9	142	6	85	0
Dunkeld . .	133	6	98	9	54	0	Lairg . . .	160	0	124	3	70	0
Dundee . . .	131	0	96	9	56	0	Golspie . . .	165	6	127	9	72	6
Arbroath . .	131	9	97	6	56	0	Helmsdale . .	170	0	131	6	75	0
Montrose . .	133	6	100	0	56	0	Thurso . . .	184	6	142	6	83	0
Brechin . . .	133	6	100	0	56	0	Wick	186	9	144	0	84	0

BREAK OF JOURNEY.

Passengers may break their journey at York, to enable them to visit Harrogate, Scarboro', and the East Coast Watering Places, and at Newcastle and Durham, both in going and returning, resuming it by Trains having Carriages attached corresponding to the Class of Ticket held. Passengers to points North of Edinburgh and Glasgow may also break their journey either at Edinburgh or Glasgow, and at Perth. They are, however, not at liberty to break their journey both at Edinburgh and Glasgow, but at only one of those places. Passengers to Aberdeen may also break their journey at Forfar, Brechin, and Montrose. Passengers to Inverness, Keith, and Elgin, booked *viâ* Dunkeld and Blair-Athole, may break their journey at any station on the Highland Line between Perth and Inverness, and those booked *viâ* Aberdeen may break their journey at Aberdeen or any station north thereof. Passengers to Achnasheen, Strome Ferry, Portree, Stornoway, Lairg, Golspie, Helmsdale, Wick, and Thurso, are booked *viâ* Dunkeld and Blair-Athole, and may break their journey at any station on the Highland Line, including Perth and Inverness. Passengers must state at the time of booking by which route they wish to travel, as they cannot proceed by one route and return by the other. The above facilities and arrangements, as regards Passengers breaking their journey, apply equally to 1st, 2d, and 3d Class Passengers.

Tourist Tickets are available by any Train of corresponding Class.

See the Tourist Programmes of the Great Northern or North-Eastern Co. for information as to break of journey, extension of time, &c. &c.

For further information apply at the Offices of the East Coast Railway Companies in

Edinburgh, 9 Princes Street.
Glasgow, 32 West George Street.
Perth, General Station.
Dundee, 1 Queen Street, (Corner of Cowgate).
Aberdeen, 28 Market Street.
Inverness, 10 Inglis Street.

NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

THE WAVERLEY ROUTE between ENGLAND and SCOTLAND.

The Waverley is the most interesting and attractive, and is the only Route which enables the Tourist to visit Melrose (for Melrose Abbey and Abbotsford) and St. Boswells (for Dryburgh Abbey).

EDINBURGH, GREENOCK, and IRELAND.

THROUGH TRAINS run every Week-day between EDINBURGH (WAVERLEY and HAYMARKET STATIONS) and GREENOCK (ALBERT HARBOUR), carrying Passengers to and from Prince's Pier, Greenock, without change of Carriage, and thus placing them alongside the Clyde Steamers without walking through the streets.

THE BELFAST ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS land and embark passengers at Prince's Pier daily, in connection with Direct Train to and from Edinburgh (Waverley and Haymarket Stations).

THE SHORTEST ROUTE to STIRLING, ALLOA, &c.

The North British Company's own Carriages run from Glasgow (Queen Street) to Stirling, Alloa, &c., and *vice versa*.

THE HELENSBURGH ROUTE to and from the WEST COAST.

RETURN TICKETS, available for going or returning *on any day*, are issued from GLASGOW (Queen Street) and EDINBURGH (Waverley and Haymarket Stations), to **Kilcreggan, Kirn, Dunoon, Garelochhead, Arrochar,** and other Watering-Places on the Coast, at Cheap fares, which include the Pier Dues at Helensburgh.

N.B.—The above Service from and to Helensburgh Pier is given by the favourite Steamers "**Dandie Dinmont,**" "**Gareloch,**" and "**Chancellor.**"

INVERNESS, CALEDONIAN CANAL, ISLE OF SKYE, WEST HIGHLANDS, and FIRTH OF CLYDE.

In connection with the celebrated Steamship "IONA" (*in Summer and Autumn*).

MONTHLY TICKETS for Circular Tours embracing the above-mentioned places are issued at GLASGOW (Queen Street), EDINBURGH (Waverley and Haymarket Stations), and the other principal Stations on North British Railway.

To the TROSSACHS, LOCH KATRINE, and LOCH LOMOND.

SEVEN-DAY TICKETS are issued at Glasgow (Queen Street), Edinburgh (Waverley and Haymarket Stations), Perth, Dundee, Dunblane, Stirling, Falkirk, and other Stations on the North British Railway, for a Circular Tour *via* Callander, Trossachs, Loch Katrine, Loch Lomond, and back *via* Dumbarton or Forth and Clyde Railway.

For particulars of Tours, Fares, and general arrangements, see the Company's Time-Tables and Tourist Programme, which may be obtained from any of the Station Agents of the Company, or from Mr. JAMES M'LAREN, General Superintendent, Head Office, Edinburgh.

J. WALKER, *General Manager.*

EDINBURGH, 1875.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS 1875.

1st, 2d, and 3d Class Tourist Tickets, available for one calendar Month, and renewable on payment of a certain percentage up to December 31st, will be issued from May 15th to October 31st inclusive, at the principal stations on this Railway, to all the Watering and other places of attraction in the West and South of England, North and South Wales ; also to Malvern, the Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Scotland, and Ireland. Passengers holding 1st or 2d Class Tourist Tickets to the principal stations in the West of England can travel by the 11.45 a.m. Express train from Paddington, which reaches Exeter in *four hours and a quarter*, and Plymouth in *six hours and a quarter*.

For particulars of the various Circular Tours, Fares, and other information, see the Company's Tourist Programmes, which can be obtained at the Stations and Booking-offices.

PICNIC AND PLEASURE PARTIES.

During the Summer months (May 1st to October 30th inclusive), 1st, 2d, and 3d Class Return Tickets, available for one day only, will be issued (with certain exceptions and limitations) at reduced fares, at all the principal Stations, to parties of not less than six 1st class or ten 2d or 3d class passengers.

To obtain these Tickets application must be made to one of the persons named below not less than three days before, giving full particulars of the proposed excursion.

Cheap Return Tickets will be issued by certain trains daily from May 1st to October 31st inclusive, from Paddington, Moorgate Street, and all Stations on the Metropolitan Railway, to Bishop's Road inclusive, Mansion House and all Stations on the District Railway to Gloucester Road inclusive, Kensington (Addison Road), and other London Stations, to the undermentioned stations at the fares shown :—

WINDSOR, MAIDENHEAD, TAPLOW,	2s. 6d. 3s.	Covered Carriages.
COOKHAM, BOURNE END, GREAT MARLOW, HENLEY-ON-THAMES,		Covered Carriages, 3s. 6d.

EXCURSION TRAINS

at low fares will run at intervals during the season, to and from London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Worcester, Weymouth, the West of England, North and South Wales, the South of Ireland, and all parts of the Great Western system.

Full information as to Trains, Fares, Routes, etc., will be duly announced and may be obtained on application to the Company's Superintendents :— Mr. H. Hughes and Mr. A. Higgins, Paddington ; Mr. H. Stevens, Reading ; Mr. T. Graham, Bristol ; Mr. G. C. Grover, Hereford ; Mr. J. Kelley, Chester ; Mr. N. J. Burlinson, Birmingham ; Mr. H. Y. Adye, Worcester ; Mr. T. I. Allen, Newport (Mon.) ; Mr. H. Besant, Swansea ; Mr. P. Donaldson, Pontypool Road (Mon.)

J. GRIERSON,
General Manager.

Paddington Terminus.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

ENGLISH LAKES.

DURING the Summer months 1st and 3d Class Tourist Tickets, available for One Calendar Month, are issued from Principal Stations on the Midland Railway to WINDERMERE, AMBLESIDE, GRANGE, FURNESS ABBEY, PENRITH, KESWICK, TROUTBECK, and MORECAMBE.

For Fares and further particulars see Tourist Programme, inserted in the Time-Tables; or to be obtained loose at the Principal Stations on the Line.

Every Saturday, from May 15th to October 11th, Cheap Excursion Tickets to Morecambe will be issued from Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Sheffield, Masboro', Barnsley, Normanton, Leeds, Bradford, Keighley, and principal intermediate points, available to return up to the Tuesday evening after date of issue.

For Fares and further particulars, see Tourist Programmes and Special Hand-bills.

PLEASURE PARTIES.

From 1*st MAY to* 30*th OCTOBER* 1875,

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS

Will be issued to parties of not less than SIX First Class, or TEN Second or Third Class Passengers, desirous of taking Pleasure Excursions to places on or adjacent to this Railway.

The Tickets will be available for Return the **same day only**, and parties can only proceed and return by the Trains which stop at the Stations where they wish to join and leave the Railway.

To obtain these Tickets, application must be made at the Stations, or by letter "To the Superintendent of the Midland Railway, Derby," not less than three days before the Excursion, stating the following particulars, viz.—

That it is exclusively a Pleasure Party;
The Stations from and to which Tickets are required;
For which Class of Carriage;
The Date of the proposed Excursion; and
The probable Number of the Party.

The power of refusing to grant any application is reserved; and if granted, an authority will be sent to the applicant in course of Post, on the delivery of which to the Booking-Clerk at the Station the Cheap Return Tickets will be issued.

If the Party is numerous, Notice must be given the day previous to the Trip to the Clerk at the Station the Party will start from, so that sufficient accommodation may be provided.

These Tickets will be issued to and from London, and Stations not more than 30 miles distant from London; and for School Parties to and from London, and any Station, irrespective of distance.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

BELFAST,

BY THE NEW AND SHORT SEA ROUTE *via* BARROW.

THE capacious New Docks of Barrow, situated within the ancient Harbour of Peel, under shelter of Walney Island, being now open for traffic, the Swift and Powerful First-class Paddle Steam Ships "ANTRIM," "ROE," "TALBOT," and "SHELBURNE," will sail between Barrow and Belfast (weather permitting) in connection with through Trains on the Midland and Furness Railways; and through Tickets to Belfast, in connection with the Boat, will be issued from London, Northampton, Leicester, Nottingham, Bristol, Birmingham, Derby, Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, and principal Stations on the Midland Railway—Return Tickets being available for One Calendar Month.

Passengers to and from London, and other Stations south of Leicester, may break the journey at Furness Abbey, Leeds, Derby, Trent, or Leicester; and Passengers to or from Stations west of Derby, at Furness Abbey, Leeds, or Derby, taking care that from any of those places they proceed by Midland Trains.

The attention of Passengers is particularly directed to the sheltered situation and safety of the Harbour at Barrow, where the waggons are taken alongside the Steamers into a covered Warehouse, from which the Goods are transferred direct into the Vessel. These advantages, together with the Swift Steamers of this Line, the short sea passage, moderate Fares, and Regular Daily Sailings, render the Barrow Route the most desirable communication between England and the North of Ireland.

BUXTON AND DERBYSHIRE.

First and Third Class Tourist Tickets are issued during the Summer Months from principal Stations on the Midland Railway, and Lines in connection, to Matlock and Buxton—Tickets being available for One Calendar Month.

Passengers holding Tickets to Buxton are allowed to break the journey at principal places of interest on the Line between Matlock and Buxton.

Excursions to Matlock and Buxton on Saturdays.

RETURN TICKETS at Low Fares will be issued to MATLOCK and BUXTON, by any of the Through Trains, on Saturdays, from May 15th to October 11th, available for Return by any *Train up to the TUESDAY EVENING after date of issue.*

TOURIST TICKETS.

First and Third Class are issued during the Summer Months from Principal Stations on the Midland Railway, to

Scarboro', Whitby, Filey, Bridlington, Harrogate, Ilkley, and other Stations in the Yorkshire district.

Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Cleethorpes, and other Stations on the East Coast.

Brighton, Hastings, Portsmouth, The Isle of Wight, Bournemouth, and other Stations in the South of England.

Penzance, Plymouth, Torquay, Exeter, Weston-super-mare, Ilfracombe, and other Stations in the West of England.

Newport, Monmouth, Cardiff, Swansea, Tenby, and other Stations in South Wales.

Aberystwith, Llandudno, Rhyl, Bangor, and other Stations in North Wales.

Lytham, Southport, Blackpool, and other Stations on the Lancashire Coast; and to Bath, Malvern, Leamington, Brecon, etc.; as well as to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Dundee, Dumfries, Aberdeen, Inverness, and other Principal Stations in Scotland.

The Tickets in all cases being available for One Calendar Month.

For further particulars, see Tourist Programmes and Hand-bills.

THE

NEATH AND BRECON RAILWAY

Passes through Scenery of great grandeur, in sight of the Brecon and Carmarthenshire Vans, two of the highest mountains in South Wales ; and the picturesque Waterfall of Scaudd-y-hendrydd. Connects the Cambrian and Mid-Wales Railways with the Ports of NEATH and SWANSEA, and forms the shortest route to NEATH, SWANSEA, LLANELLY, CARMARTHEN, TENBY, PEMBROKE, and MILFORD HAVEN.

The line forms also part of the most convenient route between the following districts or towns, viz.—

South Wales and Aberystwith,	Swansea and Hereford,
Neath and Llandrindod,	South Wales, and all parts of the North and the Midland Counties.
Shrewsbury and Neath,	
Hereford and Neath,	

Through Tickets from and to all chief stations on the

Cambrian Railway,	Midland Railway,
London and North-Western Railway,	Brecon and Merthyr Railway,
	Mid-Wales Railway.

Ask for Tickets by Neath and Brecon and Mid-Wales route.

Write for further information to THE MANAGER, Neath and Brecon Railway, Brecon.

THE

MID-WALES RAILWAY

Passes through the lovely scenery of the Wye. Connects the Cambrian with South Wales, and forms part of the shortest route to the Ports of NEATH and SWANSEA, also TENBY, PEMBROKE DOCK, LLANELLY, CARMARTHEN, and MILFORD HAVEN.

Forms most convenient route between the following districts or towns, viz.—

Welsh Coast and Hereford.	Hereford and Neath.
Swansea and Landrindod.	Swansea and Hereford.
Shrewsbury and Brecon.	Merthyr and Llandrindod.

And many others.

Through Tickets from and to all chief stations on the

Cambrian Railway.	Great Western Railway.
London and North-Western Railway.	Brecon and Merthyr Railway.
Midland Railway.	Neath and Brecon Railway.

Ask for tickets by Mid-Wales route.

Write for further information to FRANK GRUNDY, Mid-Wales Railway, Brecon.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF IRELAND.

CHEAP CIRCULAR TOURS.

From the 15th MAY to the 31st OCTOBER 1875

MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS

Will be issued from Broadstone Station, Dublin, enabling the holders to visit all the principal sights of interest in the Mountain and Lake Districts, and many of the most frequented Watering-Places, including

BUNDORAN, BALLYVAUGHAN, LISDOONVARNA, MILTOWN MALBAY, KILKEE, SALTHILL (GALWAY);

ALSO

CONNEMARA AND KILLARNEY,

THE ISLE OF ACHILL;

AND

LOUGH CORRIB, LOUGH GILL, FALLS OF GLENCAR, AND LOUGH ERNE.

Offering unusual facilities to

TOURISTS AND ANGLERS.

FARES FOR ONE PASSENGER

(Subject to conditions on Coupons, Time-Tables, and Tourist Programmes).

A considerable reduction in the price of Tickets for parties of from Two to Six Passengers.

TOUR.	ROUTE (From Broadstone Station, Dublin).	Return Fares. 1st Class.		2d Class.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
I. Connemara . .	To Sligo, and back from Ballina, Westport, or Galway; to Ballina or Westport, and back from Sligo or Galway; or to Galway, and back from Westport, Ballina, or Sligo	33	0	25	0
II. Connemara and Killarney	To Westport, thence through Connemara to Galway; or to Galway direct. From Galway to Killarney, *via* Ennis and Limerick; returning to Kingsbridge Station, Dublin .	61	6	42	0
III. Lisdoonvarna and Kilkee	To Ennis, *via* Athenry; returning from Kilrush, *via* Foynes, Limerick, Ennis, and Athenry, to Broadstone	47	6	37	6
IV. Ballyvaughan & Coast of Clare	To Galway (for Ballyvaughan), and back from Galway or Athenry	40	0	32	6
V. Bundoran and Lough Erne	To Sligo, returning from Bundoran, *via* Enniskillen and Dundalk, to Amiens Street Station, Dublin	39	6	29	6
VI. L. Gill, Falls of Glencar (Sligo)	To Sligo, and back to Broadstone . . .	39	6	29	6
VII. Achill and Coast of Erris	To Westport, and back from Ballina; or to Ballina, and back from Westport.	45	0	35	0

PUBLIC CARS AND STEAMERS.

A complete through communication between Connemara and the Coast of Clare has been established, connecting Westport with Galway, *via* Clifden and Cong; and Galway with Kilkee, *via* Ballyvaughan, Lisdoonvarna, and the Cliffs of Moher; which, in conjunction with the system of Railway Coupons—*Fares quoted above*—enables the Tourist to visit the whole of the grand mountain, lake, and ocean-cliff scenery of the West of Ireland.

Tourist Tickets at Reduced Fares to Dublin may be obtained at all the principal Towns in England and Scotland, and Through Tickets to Connemara, at many of the Stations. —(*See Tourist Programmes of respective Railway and Steam Packet Companies.*) An illustrated Prospectus of all the Circular Tours in connection with the Midland Great Western system, and Skeleton Routes for Tours of a week or fortnight, may be obtained, with every further information required, on application to the Manager's Office, Broadstone Terminus, Dublin,—price (postage included) 2d.

Broadstone, Dublin, *May* 1875. J. E. WARD, *Manager.*



LONDON & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY,

WATERLOO STATION, LONDON.

The Shortest and Quickest Route to the South-West and West of England, EXETER, BARNSTAPLE, BIDEFORD ("Westward Ho!") ILFRACOMBE, NORTH and SOUTH DEVON, WEYMOUTH, BOURNEMOUTH, SOUTHAMPTON, PORTSMOUTH, STOKES BAY, and ISLE OF WIGHT.

Fast Expresses and Frequent Trains.

Through Tickets in connection with the London and North-Western, Great Northern, and Midland Railways.

Regular Mail Steam-Ships, *viâ* Southampton, to and from the CHANNEL ISLANDS, JERSEY and GUERNSEY. Also Fast Steam-Ships for HAVRE, ROUEN, and PARIS, ST. MALO, CHERBOURG, GRANVILLE, and HONFLEUR.

THE ROYAL ROUTE.

FORT-WILLIAM AND KINGUSSIE.



THE Royal Mail Coach leaves Fort-William at 5 A.M. for Kingussie *via* Loch-Laggan, &c., arriving at 11.30 A.M., in time for Trains to the North and South, and returning at 1.15 P.M. Daily throughout the year (Sunday excepted). Fares, 12s. 6d. and 15s. 6d. Driver's fee, 1s.

Seats secured, and information given, at the Coach Office, Fort-William.

JAMES MILLAR, *Agent.*

"We were delighted with the scenery, which is singularly beautiful, wild, and romantic."—*From Her Majesty's Life in the Highlands.*

NEW ROUTE.

GLASGOW AND THE HIGLANDS.

THE Steamer "Dunara Castle" sails from Glasgow for Colonsay, Iona, Bunessan (Mull), Tyree, and Coll, Struan, Carbost, Dunvegan, Stein, and Uig (Skye), Tarbert and Rodel (Harris), Lochmaddy, Kallin, Carnan and Lochboisdale (Uist), and Barra.

*** The Tourist who desires (within the limits of a week, and at a reasonable expense) a panoramic view of the general scenery of the Hebrides, with all its varied beauty, sublimity, and grandeur, has no better opportunity afforded him than by the above route.

Further information and Time-bills may be had by applying to

MARTIN ORME, 20 Robertson Street, Glasgow.

FARES  REDUCED.

LEITH AND LONDON

THE LONDON & EDINBURGH SHIPPING COMPANY'S

SPLENDID FAST-SAILING SCREW-STEAMSHIPS

MARMION, IONA, MORNA, OSCAR, OR STAFFA,

Sail from VICTORIA DOCK, LEITH, every *Wednesday* and *Saturday* afternoon ; and from HERMITAGE STEAM WHARF, LONDON, every *Wednesday* and *Saturday* morning.

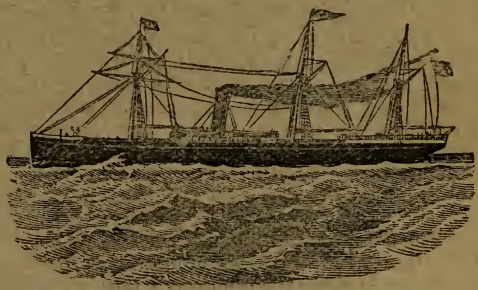
For Rates of Freight and Fares, apply to THOMAS AITKEN, 8 Dock Place, Leith.

EDINBURGH

AND

LONDON,

BY THE



GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S

SPLENDID AND SWIFT SCREW-STEAMSHIPS

STORK, HERON, AND OSTRICH.

From GRANTON HARBOUR, EDINBURGH, every *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, at 3 P.M. ; and from IRONGATE WHARF, LONDON, same days, at 10 A.M.

The Chief Cabins are all in the Poop, and are thus well lighted and ventilated.

FARES—including Pier Dues at Granton and London—First Cabin, including Steward's Fee, 22s.; State-Rooms in the Poop, fitted up in a superior style for Families, 10s. each Berth additional ; Second Cabin, including Steward's Fee, 16s.; Deck (Soldiers and Sailors only), 10s. *Return Tickets*, to be procured at the Offices, available for One Month, including Steward's Fee both ways—First Cabin, 34s. ; Second Cabin, 24s. 6d. Provisions supplied by the Stewards on board at a moderate rate.

Apply in London at 37 Regent Circus, and 71 Lombard Street (Chief Office); in Greenock, to Robert Allan, 19 Palmerston Buildings ; in Leith, at 51 Bernard Street ; and in Edinburgh, at 21 Waterloo Place (where Berths may be secured), to

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

FLEETWOOD TO BELFAST

AND THE

NORTH OF  IRELAND.

EVERY EVENING (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

In connection with the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and London and North-Western Railways.

THE NORTH LANCASHIRE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Royal Mail Steam Ships,

THOMAS DUGDALE (New Steamer), | PRINCE ARTHUR,
PRINCESS OF WALES, | ROYAL CONSORT,
DUKE OF CONNAUGHT (building).

LEAVE FLEETWOOD FOR BELFAST,

Every Evening (Sundays Excepted), at or after 7-30 p.m., after arrival of trains from London, Birmingham, Hull, Newcastle, Bradford, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, and all parts of the Kingdom ; returning

FROM BELFAST TO FLEETWOOD

Every Evening (Sundays excepted), at 7-45 p.m., arriving in Fleetwood in time for early morning trains to the above places.

FARES.—SALOON, 12s. 6d. ; STEERAGE, 5s. ; RETURN TICKETS (available for one month), SALOON, 21s. ; STEERAGE, 8s. 6d. Through Tickets (single and return) are also issued from all the principal Stations of the London and North-Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, North-Eastern, Great Western, Great Northern and Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Companies, to Belfast, and *vice versa*. Return Tickets are available for one month.

SPECIAL TOURISTS' TICKETS

Are issued during the Summer Season, *via* the Fleetwood Route, whereby Tourists may visit all places of interest in the North of Ireland and Dublin. For particulars, see the Company's Book of Tourists' Arrangements.

At Fleetwood the railway trains run alongside the steamers, and passengers' luggage is carried from the train at the quay on board FREE OF CHARGE.

Fleetwood is unrivalled as a steam packet station for the North of Ireland, and the unexampled regularity with which the Belfast Line of Steamers have made the passage between the two ports for more than thirty years, is probably without a parallel in steamboat service, and has made this Route the most popular, as it is certainly the most Expeditious and Desirable, for Passengers, Goods, and Merchandise, between the great centres of commerce in England, and the North and North-West of Ireland.

For further information, see Bradshaw's Guide, page 294, or apply at any of the stations of the Railway Companies before named ; HENDERSON & Co., Belfast ; or to THOS. H. CARR, FLEETWOOD.

SCOTLAND & IRELAND.

ROYAL MAIL LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.



GLASGOW, BELFAST, DUBLIN, LONDONDERRY, &c.

Via GREENOCK (Prince's Pier).

Royal Mail Steamships,

RACOON, BUFFALO, CAMEL, LLAMA, PENGUIN, HORNET, & WASP,

From GLASGOW every Day (Sunday excepted) at 5 P.M., and from Prince's Pier, Albert Harbour, GREENOCK, at 8.45 P.M., on arrival of the 8 P.M. Mail Train from Dunlop Street Station, Glasgow.

From BELFAST, every Evening (Sunday excepted) at 8 P.M., for GREENOCK and GLASGOW.

Return Tickets available for One Calendar Month.

FARES (Including Steward's Fee).

	Single Journey.	Return.
Between GLASGOW or GREENOCK and BELFAST—		
First Class and Cabin	12s. 6d.	20s.
Third Class and Steerage	4s.	—
Between GLASGOW or GREENOCK and DUBLIN—		
First Class and Cabin	25s.	40s.
Third Class and Steerage	11s.	—
Between GLASGOW or GREENOCK and LONDONDERRY or PORT RUSH (Giant's Causeway Station)—		
First Class and Cabin	22s. 6d.	35s.
Third Class and Steerage	9s. 11d.	—

Cabin Berths secured at the Steam Packet Offices in Glasgow and Belfast.

Tickets can be procured at the principal Railway Stations in Scotland and Ireland.

For further particulars apply to A. G. S. M'CULLOCH & SON, DONEGAL QUAY, BELFAST, or to G. & J. BURNS, 30 JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW.

DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS THERE WILL BE

TWO SERVICES DAILY, Commencing 1st June.

For Particulars of Additional Service, see Company's Handbills.



TO TOURISTS.

STEAM TO CAITHNESS
AND THE
ISLANDS OF ORKNEY AND SHETLAND

From Granton Harbour (EDINBURGH), and ABERDEEN, by the Steamships "St. Magnus," "St. Nicholas," "St. Clair," and "Queen," during summer. To Wick every Monday and Friday, to Thurso every Monday, to Kirkwall and Lerwick every Tuesday and Friday. Fares very low, and Passenger accommodation first class. For further particulars, apply to JAMES M. DAVY, Aberdeen Steam Wharf, 257 Wapping, London; GEORGE MATHIESON, Agent, 16 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh; or to JOHN MILNE, Manager, Aberdeen.

ABERDEEN AND LONDON STEAMERS.

The undernoted, or other of the Aberdeen Steam Navigation Company's Steamships will be despatched (weather, &c., permitting) every Wednesday and Saturday from each end—"Ban-Righ," "City of London," "City of Aberdeen" (new). Passage Fares (including steward's fees)—Single Tickets—First, 30s.; second 15s.; children under 14 years, 15s. and 10s. Return Tickets, available for 28 days—45s. and 25s.; children, 25s. and 15s. Passengers will please observe that from beginning of June until end of September, one of the Woolwich Steam Company's Boats will start from the Temple Pier (Thames Embankment) one hour before the advertised times of sailing, conveying Passengers and their Luggage alongside the Aberdeen Steamers free of charge. Porters in the Company's service will assist with the Luggage. For further particulars, apply to JAMES M. DAVY, Agent, 257 Wapping, London; or to CHARLES SHEPHERD, Manager, Waterloo Quay, Aberdeen.—*April* 1875.

FISHING TACKLE

Gentlemen visiting Edinburgh will find a first-class Assortment of

Salmon and Trout Rods, Reels, Lines, Flies, &c.,

Suited for the Scottish Lakes and Rivers, at

PHIN'S FISHING-TACKLE WAREHOUSE,

80b Princes Street, First Door up Stairs,

All of Best Material and Workmanship, and at Moderate Prices.

Established upwards of Fifty Years.

Observe—80 PRINCES STREET, next the Life Association new building.

SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND

(MUTUAL)

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Sums Assured and Bonuses exceed	**£19,500,000**
Accumulated Fund	**6,200,000**
Annual Revenue	**780,000**

At the last Investigation on 31st December 1873, after making ample Reserve, and leaving intact every source of Profit for the future, it was found that

THE CASH SURPLUS EXCEEDED
A Million and a Quarter.

That Surplus (with the exception of £189,556 remaining of the Guarantee Fund of the previous Division) was entirely derived from the Profit of the Septennial Period, and is

THE LARGEST EVER EARNED BY THE SOCIETY.

It enabled the Directors to declare a Bonus Addition to the Sums Assured at £1 : 13s. per cent per annum, not only on the original amount of the Policies, but on Past Vested Bonuses as well. Calculated on the original sums only, a common practice with Offices,

The New Bonuses given range from

£1 : 13s. per cent per annum on New Policies to
£4 : 0 : 8 per cent per annum on the Oldest.

HEAD OFFICE,
9 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.
April 1875.

SAMUEL RALEIGH, *Manager.*
J. J. P. ANDERSON, *Secretary.*

THE

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

SHORT STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES.

THIS SOCIETY differs in its principles from any other Office. INSTEAD of charging rates admittedly higher than are necessary, and afterwards returning the excess, or a portion of it, in the shape of periodical Bonuses, it gives from the first as large an Assurance as the Premiums will with perfect safety bear—reserving the Whole Surplus for those Members who live long enough to secure the Common Fund from loss on account of their individual assurances.

A Policy for £1200 to £1250 may thus at most ages be had for the Premium usually charged for £1000 only; while, by *reserving* the surplus, large additions have been given—and may be expected in the future—on the Policies of those who live to participate.

In a few cases Policies sharing at the whole four divisions of surplus have been doubled.

ITS TERMS are thus well calculated to meet the requirements of intending Assurers. They are specially adapted to the case of Provisions under Family Settlements, or otherwise, where it is frequently of importance to secure, for the smallest present outlay, a competent provision, of definite amount, in the case of early death.

Examples of Premiums, by Different Scales of Payment, for Assurance of £100 at Death—With Profits.

Age.	25	30	35	40	45	50
During Life	£1 18 0	£2 1 6*	£2 6 10	£2 14 9	£3 5 0	£4 1 7
21 Payments	2 12 6	2 15 4	3 0 2	3 7 5	3 17 6	4 12 1

* The Premium usually charged at 30 or 35 is as high as in this Office for an age six or seven years older.

The New Assurances in 1874 exceeded £1,120,000.

Copies of the Annual Report and all information may be had on application.

6 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH,
April 1875.

JAMES WATSON, *Manager.*

Special Notice.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BONUS YEAR 1875.

LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

A Valuation with the view of ascertaining the Surplus Profit for Division is made every Five Years.

The Investigation for the Five Years since 1870 will include all Policies current on **1st January 1876.**

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened on or before that date will share in the Division.

Examples of Bonus Additions on Policies which were recently paid.

Date of Policy.	Original Sum Assured.	Bonus Additions thereto.	Total Sum Paid.
1827	£600	£455 8 5	£1055 8 5
1832	500	352 4 2	852 4 2
1836	1000	609 13 3	1609 13 3
1839	2000	1098 3 7	3098 3 7
1843	2000	927 12 7	2927 12 7
1850	800	261 5 10	1061 5 10
1860	1000	176 9 0	1176 9 0

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are specially invested to meet the obligations arising under Life Policies and Annuities, and are not liable for any of the obligations of the Fire Department.

These Funds, irrespective of the Paid-up Capital of £250,000, amounted at 31st December 1874 to . . . . . **£2,682,513 : 7 : 6**

The Revenue from Life Premiums and Interest was . . **409,990 : 10 : 6**

Annuities, immediate, contingent, or reversionary, are granted on favourable terms.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances at Home or Abroad are issued at the lowest rates of Premium corresponding to the nature of the risk.

The Reserve Funds, irrespective of the Paid-up Capital, amounted at 31st December 1874 to . . . . . **£862,238 : 6 : 11**

The Revenue from Fire Premiums and Interest was . . **873,781 : 17 : 2**

Copies of the Annual Report, Prospectuses, and every information, may be had at any of the Offices or Agencies of the Company.

CHIEF OFFICES.

EDINBURGH . . . . 64 PRINCES STREET.
LONDON . . . . . 61 THREADNEEDLE STREET.

EDINBURGH, *April* 1875. DAVID SMITH, *General Manager.*

SCOTTISH NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

EDINBURGH . . .	22 ST. ANDREW SQUARE.
LONDON	3 KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.
DUBLIN	28 WESTMORELAND STREET.
GLASGOW	32 RENFIELD STREET.
MANCHESTER . . .	110 KING STREET.

THIS Company has issued 12,000 Life Policies for SIX MILLIONS Sterling. It has paid on Claims about £700,000.

Large Bonus Additions have been made to Policies out of the Profits. The average Rate of Bonus at the last three Divisions has been more than £1 : 10s. per cent per annum.

The most ample Reserves have been made for the Company's Liabilities and for future Profits.

MAY 1875.

JOHN M. M'CANDLISH, *Manager.*
PETERSWALD PATTISON, *Secretary.*

FOUNDED 1806.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,

Scottish Branch, 75 George Street, Edinburgh.

CAPITAL . . . . £400,000.

CHAIRMAN—The Hon. ARTHUR KINNAIRD, M.P. for Perth.

INSURANCES against Loss by FIRE are effected upon nearly every description of Property at the Current Rates.

SPECIAL FEATURE—FIRE BONUS 25 PER CENT.

During the past 68 years, "THE COUNTY" has returned periodically to its Policyholders a portion of the Premiums received.

EXAMPLE.—If an Insurer has paid, say £20 of Premiums in Seven Years, and has had no claim for Loss by Fire during that period, he will receive back £5. Farm Stock and specially hazardous risks excepted.

These FIRE BONUSES are Fixed at the rate of 25 per cent, and are paid out of a Special Fund. Rates of Premium same as in other Offices giving no such Returns.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR POLICIES OR FOR TRANSFERS.

FRANCIS A. BRINGLOE, C.A.,

Manager, Scottish Branch, 75 George Street, Edinburgh.

Messrs. BLACKWOOD AND SONS

HAVE LATELY PUBLISHED:—

FABLES IN SONG. By Robert Lord Lytton, Author of "Poems by Owen Meredith." 2 vols. crown 8vo, 15s.

THE LEGEND OF JUBAL AND OTHER POEMS. By George ELIOT. Second Edition. Fcap. 8vo, 6s.

THE SPANISH GYPSY. By George Eliot. Fifth Edition, crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

LAYS OF THE SCOTTISH CAVALIERS AND OTHER POEMS, By W. EDMONDSTOUNE AYTOUN, D.C.L. Twenty-third Edition. Fcap. 8vo, 7s. 6d.

ILLUSTRATED EDITION of the Same. From Designs by Sir J. Noel Paton and W. H. Paton, R.S.A. Engraved by John Thomson, W. J. Linton, W. Thomas, Whymper, Cooper, Green, Dalziels, Evans, &c. In small quarto, printed on toned paper, bound in gilt cloth, 21s.

BOTHWELL: A POEM. By the Same. Third Edition. Fcap. 8vo, 7s. 6d.

THE BOOK OF BALLADS. Edited by Bon Gaultier. Twelfth Edition, with numerous Illustrations by Doyle, Leech, and Crowquill. Gilt edges, post 8vo, 8s. 6d.

THE POEMS OF FELICIA HEMANS. Complete in One Volume, Royal 8vo, with Portrait by Finden. 5s.

SELECT POEMS OF MRS. HEMANS. Fcap. 8vo, gilt edges, 3s.

POETICAL WORKS OF CAROLINE BOWLES SOUTHEY. Fcap. 8vo, 5s.

POEMS OF PROFESSOR WILSON. Containing the "Isle of Palms," the "City of the Plague," "Unimore," and other Poems. Complete Edition. Crown 8vo, 4s.

POETICAL WORKS OF D. M. MOIR (DELTA). With Memoir by Thomas Aird, and Portrait. Second Edition. 2 vols., fcap. 8vo, 12s.

DOMESTIC VERSES BY DELTA. Fcap. 8vo, 4s. 6d.

SONGS AND VERSES: Social and Scientific. By an old Contributor to "Maga." New and Enlarged Edition. Fcap. 8vo., 4s.

LYRICS, LEGAL AND MISCELLANEOUS. By the late George Outram, Advocate. Edited, with Introductory Notice, by Henry Glassford Bell. Third Edition. Fcap. 8vo, 4s. 6d.

HOPE, ITS LIGHTS AND SHADOWS: A POEM. By the Rev. GEORGE JACQUE. In crown 8vo, 5s.

THE POEMS OF OSSIAN. In the Original Gaelic. With a Literal Translation into English, and a Dissertation on the Authenticity of the Poems. By the Rev. ARCHIBALD CLERK. 2 vols. imperial 8vo, £1:11:6.

THE HISTORY OF SCOTLAND. By John Hill Burton, Historiographer-Royal for Scotland. New and Cheaper Edition. Continued in this Edition down to the extinction of the last Jacobite Insurrection. In 8 vols., crown 8vo, with Index Vol., £3:3s.

Now Publishing,

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA,

NINTH EDITION.

EDITED BY THOS. SPENCER BAYNES, L.L.D.

ASSISTED BY NUMEROUS CONTRIBUTORS.

Vol. I. A to Ana, Now Ready.

Vol. II. Ana to Ath, Now Ready.

In Volumes, Cloth, Price 30s., In Half-Russia 36s.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S WORKS,

WAVERLEY NOVELS,

1.	Library Edition,	Complete Set,	Price	£12	12 0
2.	Roxburgh Edition	„	„	11	5 0
3.	Edition of 1847	„	„	7	4 0
4.	Centenary Edition	„	„	4	4 0
5.	Pocket Edition	„	„	1	17 0
6.	Shilling Edition	„	„	1	11 6
7.	Sixpenny Edition	„	„	1	1 0

An Illustrated Catalogue of Sir Walter Scott's Works, with Specimen Pages of the Various Editions, may be had from the Publishers on application.

EDINBURGH: ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK.

WAVERLEY NOVELS.



AUTHOR'S EDITION.

COMPLETE IN A BOX. PRICE £2 : 2s.

BOOKS ON ANGLING.

STEWART.

THE PRACTICAL ANGLER: or, THE ART OF TROUT FISHING, more particularly applied to Clear Water. Fifth Edition, 12mo, 3s. 6d.

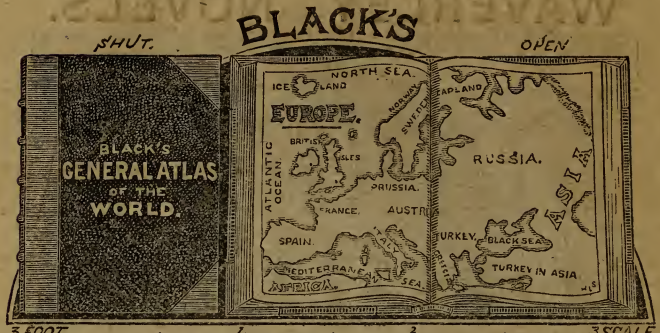
YOUNG.

THE ANGLER AND TOURIST'S GUIDE TO THE NORTHERN COUNTIES OF SCOTLAND. With Bye-Laws as to Boundaries and Close-Time. 18mo, 2s.

DRYDEN.

HINTS TO ANGLERS. With Maps of Tweed, Clyde, Solway, etc. etc. 18mo, 1s. 6d.

EDINBURGH: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.



GENERAL ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

In Folio, Half-bound Morocco, Gilt Edges, Price £3 : 3*s.*

CONTENTS.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

THE MAPS.

1. The Flags of all Nations.
2. The World in Hemispheres.
3. World on Mercator's Projection.
4. Physical and Ethnographical Charts.
5. Zoological and Botanical Charts.
6. Celestial Hemispheres.
7. Solar System, the Seasons, etc.
8. Europe.
9, 10. England and Wales.
11, 12. Scotland.
13. Ireland.
14. France.
15. Switzerland.
16. Holland, Belgium, and Luxemburg.
17, 18. German Empire.
19. Austro-Hungary.
20. Denmark and Sleswick Holstein.
21. 22. Sweden and Norway.
23. Russia in Europe.
24. Spain and Portugal.
25. Italy.
26. Turkey in Europe.
27. Greece.
28. Asia.
29. Turkey in Asia.
30. Palestine.
31. Persia, Afghanistan, and Beloochistan
32, 33. India.
34. China.
34A. Japan.
35. Indian Archipelago, Burmah, Siam.
36. Africa.
37. Egypt and Arabia Petræa.
38. South Africa.
39. North America.
40, 41. United States.
42. Canada and New England States.
43. The Southern States.
44. The Western States.
45. West India Islands.
46. Mexico, Central America.
47, 48. South America.
49. Venezuela, New Granada, Equador, and Peru.
50. Chili, Argentine Republic, and Bolivia.
51. Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Guayana.
52. Australia.
53. New Zealand and Tasmania.
54. Polynesia and Pacific Ocean.
55. The World as known to the Ancients.
56. The Roman and Persian Empires.

INDEX OF 68,000 *NAMES.*

EDINBURGH : ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK.

TO TOURISTS IN GLASGOW.

Tourists and Strangers in Glasgow will find a large variety of Stereoscopic and Album

VIEWS OF SCOTTISH SCENERY

GUIDE-BOOKS,

MAPS, & CLAN TARTAN WORK.

AT

JAMES REID'S,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

144 ARGYLE STREET, GLASGOW.

☞ Fourth Shop West of Buchanan Street.

STIRLING.

SOUVENIRS AND PRESENTS FROM SCOTLAND.

The DEPOT for SCOTCH WOOD WORK is at

R. S. SHEARER, 6 KING ST., STIRLING,

(*Adjoining Golden Lion Hotel.*)

Souvenirs made of Stirling Relic Wood, Bannockburn, and Abbey Craig Woods. Scott's and other Poems, Albums, etc., as used by the Royal Family when in Scotland at the Lakes. Guide Books, Views, Photographs, etc.

SHEARER'S Illustrated Guide to Stirling and District—2 Maps and Engravings—for 1s. Free by Post.

☞ *Observe the NAME AND ADDRESS to prevent mistakes.*

In one volume, crown 8vo,

THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

"AUTHOR'S" EDITION.

Printed on superfine paper, and profusely Illustrated by Foster and Gilbert, with eleven *Photographs* of the Trossachs district, very suitable for presentation. Price 12s. 6d. in Cloth gilt ; 25s. Morocco ; or 28s. in Clan Tartan.

Purchasers should ask for the "Author's" Edition.

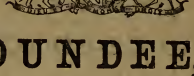
☞ **R. S. SHEARER, 6 King Street, Stirling,**

NEXT GOLDEN LION HOTEL.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF SCOTTISH SCENERY,

BY

J. VALENTINE,

PHOTOGRAPHER BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT  TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

DUNDEE,

Embracing a very large series of the principal places of interest in the Lowlands and Highlands, in IMPERIAL (8 × 10), CABINET, CARD, and STEREOSCOPIC SIZES.

In reference to a series of these Views the late Earl of Dalhousie presented to the Queen, he wrote as follows :—

"SIR—I think it due to you, as an artist, to inform you that I had the honour of presenting the set of your Photographs to the Queen, and that Her Majesty was pleased to express her approval of them as works of art.

"Yours truly,

"DALHOUSIE.

"To Mr. James Valentine, Dundee."

SELECTIONS GEOGRAPHICALLY ARRANGED, made up in Morocco and Clan Tartan Wood Bindings, suitable for Presentation, from £1, 1s. to £10, 10s. each.

Also, Illustrations of the various Tourists' districts, in Cabinet and Card Size. Panoramic Books in Neat *Blue* Cloth Bindings.

Catalogues on application.

These Views may be had of all respectable Booksellers and Printsellers ; also of Agents in the districts which the Views illustrate.

GLASGOW.

JAMES BROWN,

For 9 Years Buyer and Salesman for Gardner & Co., Opticians, Buchanan St.

76 ST. VINCENT STREET, AND 33 WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW.

OPERA and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Thermometers, Barometers, Stereoscopes, and Stereographs of Scottish and Foreign Scenery, Pocket Compasses, etc. etc.

N.B.—Spectacles and Eye-Glasses fitted by means of an improved Optometer. The 4to Album, to hold 200 portraits, price 10s. 6d., is the best value made.

WHEN YOU ARE IN **INVERNESS** *YOU SHOULD SEE*

THE

GREAT JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT

OF P. G. WILSON, 44 *HIGH STREET.*

VISITORS are freely admitted to inspect the Shop and Manufactory, although they may not wish to purchase anything. The interior is about one hundred and twenty feet long, the front part of which is fitted up in the style of an Exhibition Room or Museum, thereby allowing the Visitor to walk round and see conveniently everything contained in the Shelves and Cases. The "Press" has described "the whole as forming one of the finest places of business in the Jewellery and Watchmaking Trade in the kingdom."

JEWELLERY,
PLATE,
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
OPTICAL GOODS, &c., &c.,

Of that superior quality which has won the fame of P. G. WILSON, the COURT GOLDSMITH and JEWELLER at INVERNESS, and extended his Business Connection all over the world; and he would call attention to the fact, that while his productions and Articles for Sale are of the best quality, his prices are not higher than those of minor establishments, his object being to secure a large amount of patronage, and at the same time the approval of his Customers.

*** *Orders by Post receive most careful attention.*

SCOTTISH SCENERY

BY

G. W. WILSON & CO., Aberdeen,

PHOTOGRAPHERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY IN SCOTLAND.

THE largest selection of Views of Scottish Scenery in the Kingdom, comprising all the places of Historic Interest or Picturesque Beauty from the Borders to John o' Groat's; the Orkney and Shetland Isles, Skye, Staffa, and Iona, etc. Sold by all Booksellers and by Agents in the various Districts which the views Illustrate.

SMITH, SONS,

AND

LAUGHLAND,

GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHERS.

AND

COMPLETE OUTFITTERS,

200 to 216 ARGYLE STREET,

GLASGOW.

PRIZE MEDALS AT NINE EXHIBITIONS.

Fry's Cocoa

The Cocoa grown in Caracas, in South America, has long been celebrated in the manufacture of the finest Chocolates of Europe, and it has been adopted by J. S. Fry & Sons in the manufacture of their Caracas Cocoa and Chocolate. Other choice growths of Cocoa are combined with it, producing a really delicious and refreshing drink.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA is sold in packets lined with tinfoil, ½-lb. and ¼-lb. each, at 1s. 4d. per lb. Purchasers should ask specially for "Fry's Caracas Cocoa," to distinguish it from other Cocoas manufactured by the firm.

PRIZE MEDALS,
LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867.

Marshall & Co
SCOTTISH
JEWELLERY
24 & 25
PRINCES STREET
EDINBURGH
DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS

"Mr. Marshall's productions are not surpassed in interest and beauty by those of Castellani himself."—*Correspondent of the Scotsman on the International Exhibition.*

GLASS SHADES.



FERN CASES, AQUARIA,
WINDOW CONSERVATORIES,
AND
ORNAMENTAL TILE WINDOW BOXES.

GLASS FLOWER VASES,
FOR DINNER TABLE DECORATION.

TABLE GLASS OF ALL KINDS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GLASS MATERIALS AND APPARATUS.

STAINED AND PAINTED GLASS, FOR MEMORIAL, ECCLESIASTIC, OR DOMESTIC WINDOWS.

GEORGE HOUGHTON AND SON,
89 High Holborn, London.

DOMESTIC MOURNING
DEPARTMENT.

CHARGES.

			£	s.	d.
UNDER SERVANTS.	Silk and Crape Bonnets	from	0	15	6
	Cashmere Shawls	,,	0	8	6
	Morning Dress, unmade	,,	0	5	6
	Do. made complete	,,	0	15	0
	Victoria Cord Dress, Bodice trimmed same material, complete	,,	1	8	6
	Do. trimmed Crape	,,	1	11	6
	Cloth Jacket	,,	0	15	6
UPPER SERVANTS.	Victoria Cord, Alpaca, or French Twill Costume Skirt, fully trimmed, and Basque Bodice, with Tuckers, complete	,,	3	3	0
	Do. trimmed with Crape	,,	4	4	0
	Silk and Crape Bonnet	,,	0	18	6
	Cloth Jacket, trimmed Crape	,,	1	15	6

MOURNING FOR LADIES.

MESSRS. JAY

HAVE always at command experienced Dressmakers and Milliners, who act as travellers, so that in the event of immediate Mourning being required, or any other sudden emergency for dress, one can be despatched to any part of the kingdom on receipt of a letter or telegram, without any expense whatever to the purchaser. All articles are marked in plain figures, and charges are the same as if the goods were bought for ready money at the Warehouse.

JAY'S
LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
243, 245, 247, 249, and 251, REGENT STREET,
LONDON, W.

Clan Tartan Warehouse.



NEILSON, SHAW AND MACGREGOR,

44 BUCHANAN STREET, GLASGOW,

SILK MERCERS, LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS,

SHAWL IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

DEPARTMENTS:—

British and Foreign Silks.
French and Paisley Shawls.
Real Shetland Shawls.
Clan and Fancy Tartans.
Scotch and English Tweeds.
Real Aberdeen Winceys.

HOSIERY.	MERINOES.	PRINTS.	RIBBONS.
GLOVES.	COBOURGS.	BAREGES.	FLOWERS.
PARASOLS.	ALPACCAS.	DE LAINES.	FEATHERS.
CLOTHS.	PARAMATTAS.	GRENADINES.	LACES.

MUSLINS.	SHIRTINGS.	FURS.
LAWNS.	FLANNELS.	KNITTING YARNS.
CAMBRICS.	BED-TICKS.	TRIMMINGS.
LINENS.	BLANKETS.	SMALL WARES.

Boys' Highland Costumes. Albums, Travelling Bags, Toilette Cases, &c.

A Large Saloon for MANTLES, MILLINERY, LADIES' OUTFIT, &c.

MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX of the Best Materials and Workmanship.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW CORNICES, and CURTAIN FABRICS.
SCOTCH SHEETINGS, TABLE LINEN, &c.

A Full Stock of *COSTUMES* and *POLONAISES* for Coast and Travelling Season.

FAMILY MOURNINGS.

The best Materials supplied in all the Departments.

A Competent Person sent to Residences, in Town or Country, to take instructions when required.

BIRMINGHAM.

MESSENGER & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA AND GAS FITTINGS,

IN BRONZE AND ORMOLU:

Carefully constructed on a principle to avoid the Escape and Odour of Gas.



MESSENGER AND SONS' CASE IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

MEDAL AWARDED.

REPORT OF THE JURORS:—"Messenger and Sons, for great progress, and also for Elegance of Design and Excellent Workmanship."

IRON RAILINGS FOR STAIRCASES, BALCONIES, &c.;

Also, Manufacturers and Patentees of

RAILWAY SIGNAL, CARRIAGE ROOF, AND OTHER LAMPS AND CARRIAGE FURNITURE.



LADIES TRAVELLING,

visiting the Sea-side, or otherwise exposed to the scorching rays of the Sun and heated particles of Dust, will find

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

a most refreshing preparation for the complexion, dispelling the cloud of languor and relaxation, allaying all heat and irritability, and immediately affording the pleasing sensation attending restored elasticity and healthful state of the skin. Composed of choice exotics of balsamic nature, utterly free from all mineral admixture, ROWLAND'S KALYDOR tends to neutralise the action of the atmosphere upon the skin and to promote that healthy action of the minute secretory vessels by which its general well-being and the beauty of its appearance are so essentially promoted. Freckles, Tan, Spots, Pimples, Flushes, and Discoloration fly before its application, and give place to delicate smoothness and the glow of beauty and of bloom. In cases of Sunburn, or Stings of Insects, its virtues have been long acknowledged.—Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

The heat of the summer also frequently communicates a dryness to the hair, and a tendency to fall off, which may be completely obviated by the use of

ROWLAND'S MACCASSAR OIL,

a delightful, fragrant, and transparent preparation, and, as an invigorator, beyond all precedent.—Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTRIFICE,

a White Powder, compounded of the rarest and most fragrant exotics. It bestows on the Teeth a Pearl-like Whiteness, frees them from Tartar, and imparts to the Gums a healthy firmness, and to the Breath a delicate fragrance.—Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

The patronage of Royalty throughout Europe, their general use by the Aristocracy and the élite of Fashion, and the well-known infallible efficacy of these articles, give them a celebrity unparalleled.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Hairdressers.

*** Ask for "ROWLAND'S ARTICLES."

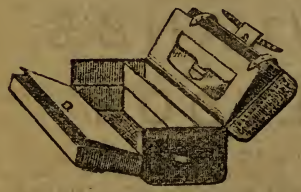
BY APPOINTMENT.

TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ALLEN'S PORTMANTEAUS

37 WEST STRAND, LONDON.

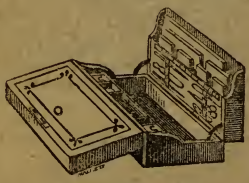
New Illustrated Catalogues of 500 Articles for Continental Travelling, Post Free.



ALLEN'S PATENT QUADRUPLE PORTMANTEAU



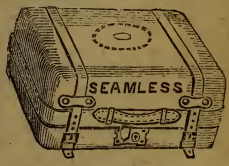
LADY'S WARDROBE PORTMANTEAU, SOLID LEATHER



ALLEN'S PATENT DESPATCH-BOX DESK



SOLID LEATHER DRESSING-CASE



PATENT SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAU



ALLEN'S NEW DRESSING-BAG



TEN GUINEA SILVER DRESSING-BAG



ALLEN'S PATENT BAG

Also,

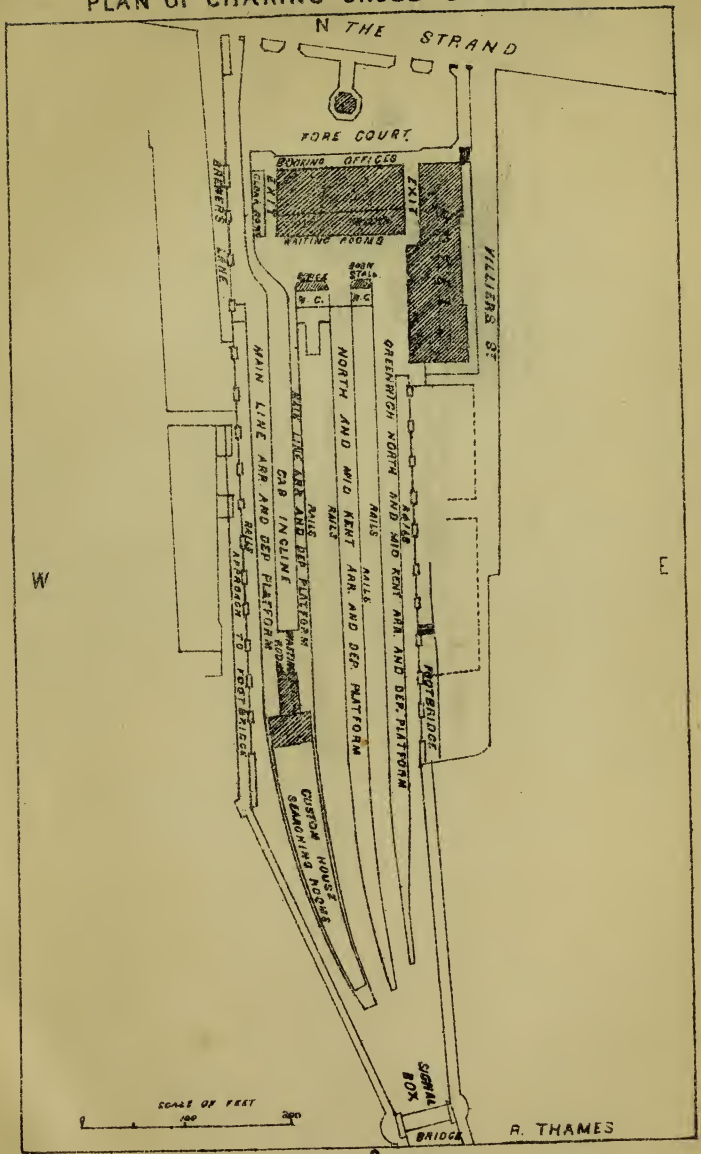
Allen's Barrack-Furniture Catalogue for Officers Joining,

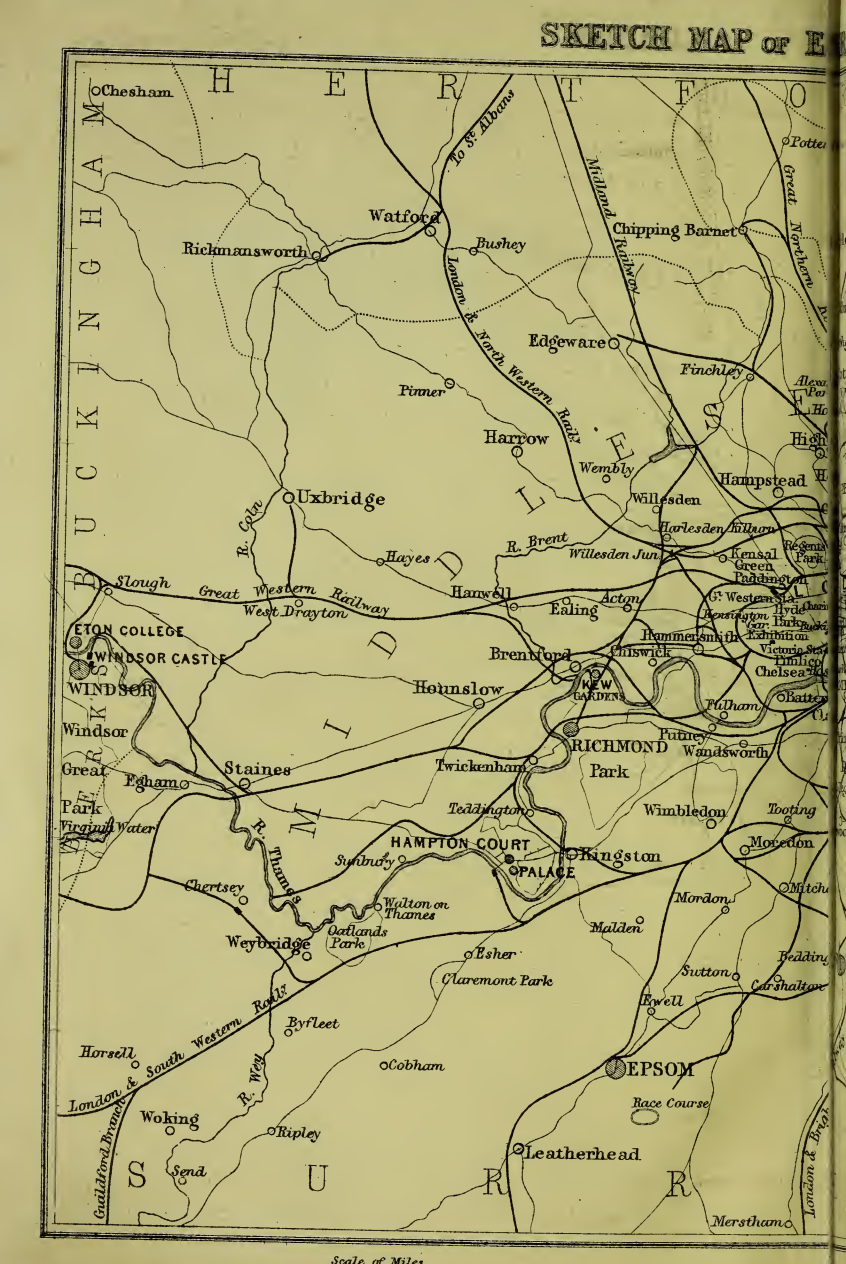
POST FREE.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED

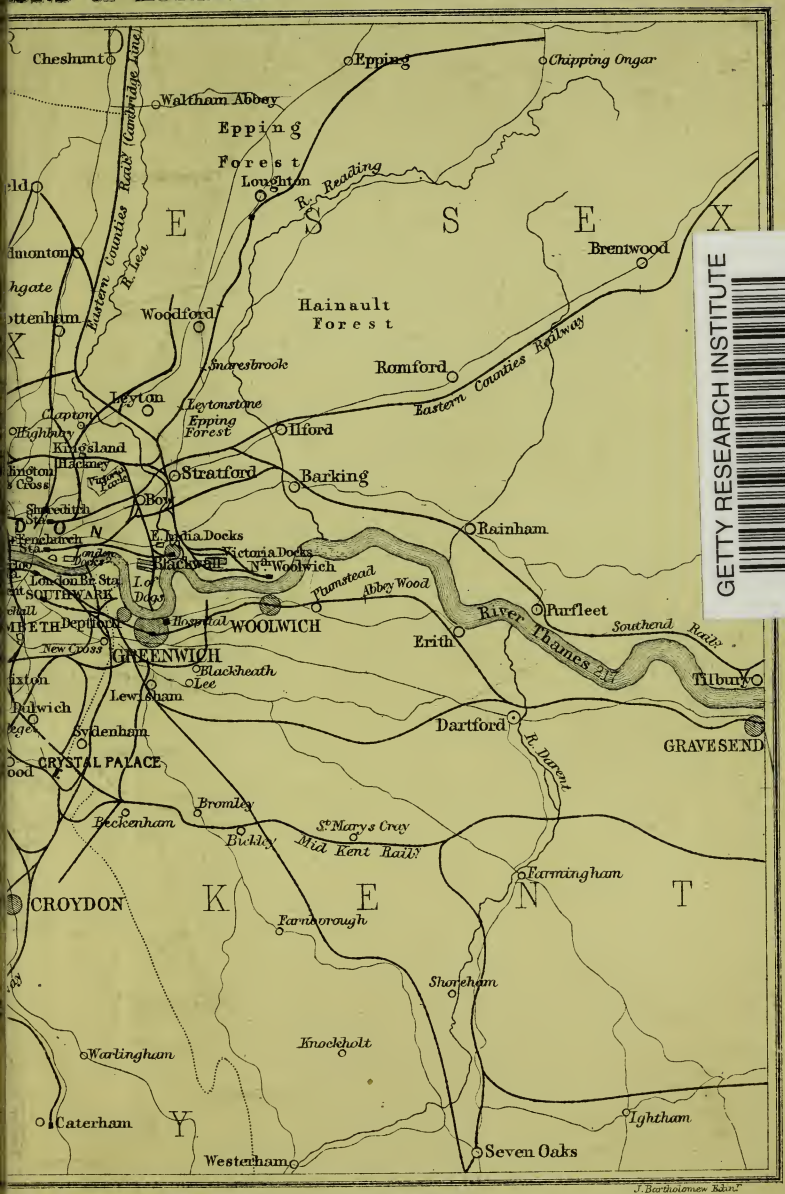
FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE.

PLAN OF CHARING CROSS STATION




SKETCH MAP OF E
HERTFO
BUCKINGHAM
MIDDLESEX
SURR
Chesham
Rickmansworth
Watford
Bushey
To St. Albans
London & North Western Railway
Midland Railway
Chipping Barnet
Great Northern R.
Potte
Edgeware
Finchley
Pinner
Harrow
Wembly
Hampstead
High
Uxbridge
R. Colne
Willesden
Harlesden
Kilburn
R. Brent
Willesden Jun.
Kensal Green
Hayes
Slough
Great Western Railway
West Drayton
Hanwell
Ealing
Acton
G. Western R.
Kensington
Hyde Park
Exhibition
ETON COLLEGE
WINDSOR CASTLE
WINDSOR
Hammersmith
Chiswick
Victoria Sta.
Brentford
KEW GARDENS
Hounslow
Chelsea
Fulham
Windsor
Great Park
Egham
Staines
Twickenham
Putney
RICHMOND
Wandsworth
Park
Virginia Water
Teddington
Wimbledon
Tooting
HAMPTON COURT
PALACE
Kingston
Morsden
Surbiton
Chertsey
R. Thames
Walton on Thames
Oatlands Park
Weybridge
Esher
Claremont Park
Mordon
Malden
Mitch
Sutton
Carshalton
Ewell
Byfleet
Horsell
London & South Western Railway
R. Wey
Cobham
EPSOM
Race Course
Woking
Ripley
Send
Guildford Branch
Leatherhead
London & Brigh
Merstham
Scale of Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Published by A.

B4367



GETTY RESEARCH INSTITUTE
3 3125 01410 4059